

THE PRACTICAL
SANSKRIT-ENGLISH
DICTIONARY.

Containing Appendices on Sanskrit Prosody and
important Literary & Geographical names
in the ancient history of India.

(FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.)

BY

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PREFACE.

This Dictionary has been undertaken to supply a want long felt by the student of a complete and at the same time cheap Sanskrit-English Dictionary. Very little need, I think, be said with regard to the necessity of bringing out a work like this, when the study of Sanskrit has received such a strong impetus during the last twenty-five years. There have been four or five Sanskrit-English Dictionaries published till now; but very few of them fulfil the two essential conditions of the popularity and usefulness of such works:—satisfying all the requirements of students and at the same time being within their easy reach. The Dictionaries of Professors Wilson and Monier Williams are very useful and valuable works, but their prices—particularly of the latter—are prohibitively high, and they do not also meet many of the most ordinary wants of Sanskrit readers. A student, while reading Sanskrit at School or College, generally expects that the Dictionary which he uses will give appropriate equivalents for such words and compound expressions as may have peculiar meanings or shades of meaning in particular passages. He desires to know not only that a particular word has so many senses, but that it has this or that sense in a particular passage of a book, so that he may determine any particular meaning of a word in a certain passage by seeing and comparing how it is used elsewhere by the same writer or by other writers in different works. He also wants accurate and, as far as possible, full explanations of the more important technical terms occurring at least in his usual course reading, as well as any other information likely to be of use to him. Professor Monier Williams has, in his invaluable Dictionary, tried to exhaust the meanings of words as far as he could, and has also given much useful information on some points. But it would not, I think, be detracting from the merits of the great work to say that it fails to give some of the most common senses of words occurring in such well-known and oft-read books as the *Uttararāmācharita*, *Madrākshasa*, *Vepīsamhāra*, *Sisupālavadha* or *Kādambarī*. Moreover it gives neither quotations nor references, nor much of the information likely to be useful to the student during his School or College career. In making these remarks I must not, in the slightest degree, be understood to make any reflections on that Dictionary. Indeed, I have myself derived no small help from that work, as will be acknowledged further on. My only object in pointing out its defects has been to show why I thought it necessary to undertake the compilation of a new Dictionary, when some already existed in the field, and I hope the reader will be able to find that this Dictionary is an improvement on its predecessors in some respects at least.

Having thus explained the necessity of undertaking and publishing this Dictionary, I shall say a few words with regard to its plan and scope. The extent of Sanskrit literature is so vast that not even the life-long labours of a single individual, howsoever talented or persevering, will be able to do full justice to it. It has two distinct branches, the Vedic and post-Vedic, each of which will require an independent encyclopædia for itself. Not even the gigantic *Vāchaspatya* of the late Professor Tārānātha Tarkavāchaspati, nor the equally gigantic German *Wörterbuch* of Drs. Roth and Bothlingk, can be said to be altogether complete and comprehensive. Much less can a small work like mine—compiled during the leisure hours of a teacher's life—aspire to be called complete in any sense of that word. However, I have tried to make it as comprehensive and practically useful to the student of Sanskrit as my humble powers enabled me to do, though how far I have succeeded in my object the reader alone can best decide. It includes all words occurring in the general post-Vedic literature, such as Epics like the *Rāmāyana* and *Mahābhārata*, the several *Purāṇas*, the *Smṛiti* literature, particularly the law-books of Manu and Yājñavalkya, the several *darsanas* or systems of philosophy such as *Nyāya*, *Vaiśeṣika*, *Mīmāṃsā*, *Vedānta*, &c. Grammar, Rhetoric, Poetry in all its branches, Tantra and dramatic literature, Mathematics, Medicine, Astronomy, Music, and such other technical or scientific branches of learning. It inserts most

of the leading names of trees and plants with scientific or vernacular equivalents wherever noteworthy. It also gives most of the principal Vedic words or senses of words; for though Vedic Literature would require a dictionary by itself, still I did not think it desirable to omit altogether at least such words as frequently occur, especially as I intended to make this work as complete and comprehensive as I could. For the same reason, obscure or unimportant words or senses of words have been inserted, though they may not be generally met with in classical literature as studied by the University student.

The chief feature of this Dictionary is that it has aimed at being *practical*. With this view I have added quotations and references to the peculiar and noteworthy senses of words, especially such as occur in works read by the student at School or College. In some cases the quotations might appear to some to be superfluous, but to a student, especially a beginner, they are very useful, as they supply him with apt illustrations of the senses of words, and enable him to provide himself with a large stock of choice, idiomatic expressions which are so abundant in the language. Another noticeable feature of the Dictionary is that it gives full explanations of the more important technical terms, particularly in Nyāya, Alankāra, Vedānta, Grammar and Dramaturgy, with quotations in Sanskrit wherever necessary; e. g. see the words अनैकांतिक, अभाव, सामान्य, अपस्तुतप्रशंसा, उपमा, रूपक, उपनिषद्, मीमांसा, अभ्यास, वार्तिक, पर, प्रातिपदिक, स्पृष्ट, रस, प्रवेशक, विष्कम्भक, स्थायिभाव &c. In the case of Alankāras I have chiefly drawn upon the Kāvya-prakāśa, though I have occasionally consulted the Rasagangādhara, Chandra-loka and Kuvala-yānanda. In the explanation of dramatic terms I have usually followed the Sāhityadarpaṇa and its translation into English, and have sometimes referred to the Dasarūpa. Similarly, striking phrases, some choice expressions and idioms or peculiar combinations of words, have been given under every word where necessary or possible; e. g. see the words गम्, सेतु, मयूर, हस्त, धा, कृ, हा, बंध, &c. Mythological allusions in the case of all important personages have been briefly but clearly explained, so as to give the reader most of the facts connected with them; e. g. see अग्नि, अगस्त्य, इंद्र, कार्तिकेय, प्रह्लाद, सावित्री &c. Etymology has generally been given in the case of every important word, except where it was purely fanciful; e. g. see अक्षविनि, अतिथि, अपत्य, पुत्र, जाया, हृषिकेश &c. In doing this I have followed the system of native grammarians who resolve every word into its 'prakṛiti' and 'pratyaya', and the terminations given according to Pāṇini's nomenclature will be explained further on. I have thought it necessary to do so at the suggestion of several friends, and have derived considerable help from the great Vāchaspatya which I have usually followed, except where the etymology given therein appeared to me to be purely arbitrary or fanciful. Philological comparisons have been given only where useful and noteworthy. The work also gives information about words which, it is believed, will be very useful, especially to the University student; e. g. see the words अस्तरस्, असुर, वेद, मंडल, मानस, हंस &c. Some of the most common Nyāyas or Maxims have been collected under the word न्याय for easy reference; e. g. see काकतालीयन्याय, वृंदापुन्याय, स्थालीपुलाकन्याय &c. To add to the usefulness of the Dictionary I have added at the end three Appendices. The first is on Sanskrit Prosody which attempts to give in a clear and intelligible form all the common metres with Definitions, Schemes in Gaṇas, and Examples. In the preparation of this Appendix I have chiefly drawn upon the two popular works on Prosody, the Vṛttaratnākara and Chhand-Manjari, but some common metres omitted in those works have been added from the illustrations found in the works of Māgha, Bhāravi, Daṇḍin, Bhaṭṭi, Śūdraka &c. Colebrooke's Essay on Sanskrit Metres has also given me occasional help. The second Appendix gives the dates, writings &c. of some of the important Sanskrit writers such as Kālidāsa, Bhavabhūti, Bāṇa. Here I have selected only those names about which something definite—something more than mere guesses and surmises—is known, and I have derived some hints from the Introduction to Vallabhadeva's Subhāshitāvali edited by Dr. Peterson and Pandit Durgā Prasāda, and from Prof. Max Müller's 'India: what it can teach us,' for which my thanks are due to the authors of both the works. The third Appendix gives the most important names in the ancient Geography of India with identifications on the modern map wherever ascertained, and in this part of the work I have to cordially acknowledge the help I have derived from Cunningham's Ancient Geography, but particularly from Mr. Borooah's Essay prefixed to the third volume of his English-Sanskrit Dictionary. I had at first intended to add two alphabetical indexes to the principal events and personages occurring in the Rāmāyaṇa and Mahābhārata, but I have had to abandon the project, as the publication of the Dictionary has already been delayed on account of

various causes over which I had no control. In short, I have endeavoured to make the PRACTICAL SANSKRIT-ENGLISH DICTIONARY as complete, comprehensive, and encyclopedic as was possible within the limits of a single compact volume by condensing a very large amount of matter by means of suitable typographical and other arrangements, and I hope it will be found to be a practically useful and reliable guide in the study of the Sanskrit language.

There is one point which will not fail to strike a careful reader of this Dictionary, which is that there is not the same fulness of treatment in the later portion as in the first 300 or 400 pages. After the vowels had been printed off, I found that they covered no less than 364 pages by themselves, and if the remaining letters of the alphabet had been treated with the same fulness, the volume would have increased to about 2000 pages, and the publication of the work itself would have been delayed by at least one year more. It is obvious that neither time, nor the very cheap price at which the work was offered to subscribers, would have enabled me to carry on the work of compilation on the same scale; and I was, therefore, obliged to endeavour to curtail the matter by occasionally substituting references for quotations without at the same time marring the usefulness of the work, and by abridging explanations of words and the information given about them, while in some cases I have had to keep back matter originally intended for the volume. I hope, however, that this has not to any great extent affected the practical usefulness of the Dictionary, and I trust that if time and circumstances permit, I shall be in a position to make the second edition much more useful, complete, and comprehensive than the first.

The plan and arrangement of the work will be best understood from the 'Directions' which follow. Verbs formed by prefixing prepositions to roots are arranged in the alphabetical order of the prepositions so affixed; e.g. प्रस्था or संस्था must be looked for not under स्था, but in its own alphabetical order, and at the head of its own group of derivatives. This system has been followed in this Dictionary with a view to save repetition of equivalents under the derivatives from a root. But if, on trial, it be found to be practically inconvenient, it may be abandoned in the second edition. As in the English-Sanskrit Dictionary, I have here throughout used the *anusvāra* instead of the nasals, (e.g. *anga* or *santāpa* is written not as अङ्ग, सन्ताप, but as अंग, संताप), which practice, whatever may be said with regard to its correctness, is very convenient for purposes of printing. The several contrivances used to effect saving in space will be understood by the reader after very short practice.

It now remains for me to do the grateful duty of acknowledging the help I have derived from different sources. And in doing so I must give the first place to the great Sanskrit encyclopædia, the *Vāchaspatya* of Professor Tārānātha Tarkavāchaspati. I have constantly kept it by my side and have freely availed myself of the information contained in it—of course with large curtailments—though I have had to supplement it myself wherever it was found to be defective or insufficient. Several words and senses of words not given in the existing Sanskrit-English lexicons, as also some quotations, particularly from *Udbhaṭa* and *Purāṇas*, have been borrowed from the same work. The Sanskrit-English Dictionary of Professor Monier Williams is the next work to which I have been greatly indebted. It has been a constant source of help to me, and I have frequently adopted his renderings of words, compound expressions &c., where I found them better than those I myself had to suggest. And though there is a good deal in this Dictionary that is not to be found in that work, and though the plan and scope of the two are essentially different, yet I must gratefully acknowledge the great assistance I have often derived from the learned Professor's invaluable Dictionary. The last work to which also my grateful acknowledgments are due is the German *Wörterbuch* of Drs. Roth and Bothlingk. The chief distinguishing feature of that great work is that it abounds with quotations and references dealing with almost every branch of Sanskrit literature, but a careful reader will easily see that the works belonging to Vedic literature, such as the four Vedas, Upanishads, Brāhmanas, Aranyakas &c., have been comparatively more copiously drawn upon by the authors than works belonging to the post-Vedic literature. A glance at the contents of this Dictionary will show that I have drawn upon works seldom or not at all referred to in the *Wörterbuch*; such as the *Mahāvīracharita*, *Mālatī-Mādhava*, *Uttararāmacharita*, *Kādambarī*, *Sisupālavadha*, *Kirātārjunīya*, *Mudrārākshasa*, *Veṇisambhāra*, *Ratnāvalī*, *Kāvyaaprakāsa*, *Sānkabhāṣya*, *Bhāmīnīvilāsa*, *Vikramāṅkadevacharita*, *Gaṅgālaharī* &c. Indeed, the great majority of quotations and references are

from my own collection made during the last seven or eight years ; and I have even been obliged to keep back a large number of them for want of space. But I must frankly acknowledge that I have freely availed myself of the quotations and references in that Dictionary, where my own collection was defective, particularly in the case of Vedic and Paurāṇic works. I have also occasionally consulted the Dictionaries of H. H. Wilson and Benfey, the former supplying some happy renderings of technical or obscure words. To these authors, as well as to the authors and editors of several other works, which are too many to be here mentioned, from which I have derived occasional help in one form or another, my most grateful thanks are due.

In conclusion I may be permitted to express the hope that the PRACTICAL SANSKRIT-ENGLISH DICTIONARY—which has attempted to give in 1200 closely printed pages of this size matter at least equal in point of *quantity* to that given by Prof. Monier Williams in his Dictionary, but in point of *quality* more reliable, varied, and practically useful, in my humble opinion—will serve the purpose I have had in view in compiling it : namely, to render to the student of Sanskrit nearly the same service that Webster's or Ogilvie's Dictionary does to the student of English. I have tried to make it easily accessible to the public by issuing a Popular Edition priced at 7 Rupees—a price too low, I believe, for so much matter ; while the Library Edition which, containing the same matter, is printed on superior paper and in better style, and will also have superior binding, will best answer the purposes of the well-to-do persons who can afford to spend 10 or 11 Rupees for such object. In a work of this kind I know there must be several defects and also errors both of omission and commission, and if such persons as will do me the honour of using this Dictionary will be so good as to point out to me places which require corrections, additions or improvements, I shall be very happy to give the suggestions my best consideration in the second edition. But if the Dictionary, even in its present form, be found to be a useful publication, I shall consider my labours more than amply repaid, and shall feel quite refreshed to devote my humble self again, if need be, to the service of the Sanskrit-reading public ; for, says the poet,

क्लेशः फलेन हि पुनर्नवतां विधत्ते.

Poona,
28th December 1890. }

V. S. APTE.

DIRECTIONS TO BE STUDIED BEFORE USING THIS DICTIONARY.

1. Words and their derivatives are arranged in the following order : first the *radical* or primitive word in large black type in all its different parts of speech ; and then the several derivatives in smaller type. In some cases these derivatives are given in their own alphabetical order for the sake of clearness.

2. The different parts of speech of a word are indicated by large black dashes, after which the nominative singular of the part of speech is usually given, or the letters *m.*, *f.*, *n.* or *ind.* are put after the dash, the leading word being given only once. Where a word is used as an adjective and also as a substantive, the senses of the adjective are invariably given first ; e. g. वीर, साधु, सत्. The same is done in the case of compounds, but within brackets.

3. Where two words, though identical in form, differ entirely in meaning, they are generally repeated as separate words ; e. g. हा, हि. In a few cases they have been grouped together.

4. Words which are used as adverbs, but derived by case-inflections from a noun or adjective, are given under the noun or adjective, e. g. उत्तरेण under उत्तर. In some cases they are given within brackets before the compounds, if any.

5. The several meanings of a word, where they can be sufficiently distinguished from one another, are given separately and marked by black Arabic figures. Mere *shades* of meaning are not considered as separate senses, but in such cases several synonyms are given under the same meaning, from which the reader will have to make his choice. Where the shades of meaning are sufficiently broad, they are numbered as separate meanings.

6. The meanings of words are arranged in the order of their importance and frequency of use. It has not, of course, been possible to do so in *every* case, but the system has been generally followed.

7. (a) Compounds are grouped under the first word in the compounds, in the alphabetical order of their *second* members, the black dash before them denoting that first word ; e. g. —होत्र under अग्नि means अग्नि-होत्र, —अधिकारिन् under उत्तर means उत्तराधिकारिन्.

IV. B. In giving compounds, the changes, which the final letters undergo, e. g. the dropping, assimilation of letters &c. are assumed ; e. g. —अपर under पूर्व stands for पूर्वापर, —गतिः under अधस्, for अधोगतिः &c. In some cases the compound words, where not easily intelligible, are given in full within brackets ; see धनुस्, पुनस्, वाच्. &c.

(b) Where a compound itself is used as the first member of other compounds, these letter are given immediately after, their second member being preceded by ° which represents the first compound ; e. g. °इन्द्र, °राज &c. given under द्वि stand not for द्विन्द्र or द्विराज, but for द्विजैन्द्र or द्विजराज.

(c) All *aluk* compounds (e. g. आत्मनेपद्, कुशेशय, परस्मैपद्, मनासिज, रात्याः पुत्रः, हविस्तृश् &c.) are given separately in their proper places, but under the radical word.

8. All words formed by Kṛit or Taddhita affixes are given separately ; thus कूलंकप, भवंक, अजमव, मातस्तन, हिमवत् &c. will be found not as compounds under कूल, भव &c. but as separate words.

9. (a). In the case of substantives the nominative singular, wherever it may at once denote the gender, is given throughout, the *visarga*, unless followed by *f.*, indicating masculine gender, and the *anuvāra* neuter gender. Where the nominative singular is not indicative of the gender, it is specified as *m.f.* or *n.* as the case may be. All substantives ending in consonants have their genders specified as *m.f.* or *n.*

(b) The feminine forms of nouns are usually given as separate leading words, but in some cases, especially in the first five or six hundred pages, they are given under the leading word after the masculine gender. But where the fem. base enters into compounds, it is invariably given separately, e. g. अज्ञा.

10. In the case of adjectives the simple base only is given. The feminine of the majority of adjectives in अ ends in आ, and adjectives ending in इ or उ have generally the same base for all genders. In all such cases the simple base is given, the feminine being formed according to similar substantive bases. All irregular feminines are, however, denoted within brackets. Adjectives ending in इ, न, or ह, form their feminines regularly in ती, नी, or सी; where irregular, they are denoted within brackets.

11. (a). In the case of verbs, the Arabic figure before P., A. and U. denotes the conjugation to which the root belongs; P. denoting Parasmaipada, A. Atmanepada, and U. Ubhayapada (P. and A.). Den. stands for Denominative, and here the 3rd pers. sing. present tense is given throughout.

(b). Under each root the 3rd person singular present tense and of the Perfect, Aorist, two Futures and Infinitive in the case of important roots, and the past passive participle wherever noteworthy, are given throughout. The forms of the *Passive*, *Causal* and *Desiderative*, wherever noteworthy, are given after them, or after the senses of the primitive base, where there is any peculiarity in their senses.

(c). Verbs formed by prefixing prepositions to roots are given separately in their own alphabetical order, except in cases where there are no derivatives from such verbs.

(d). Roots sometimes change their form or *pada* (voice) or both, when used in particular senses, or when preceded by particular prepositions. Such changes are denoted within brackets.

(e). When a root belongs to different conjugations with different meanings, Roman figures are used to mark this difference, (cf. अह, गृह, ह &c.), the root being repeated only once.

12. (a). All possible derivatives from a word are not always given when they may be easily supplied, more especially in the case of potential passive participles (formed by तव, अनीय and च), present participles, and abstract nouns from adjectives (formed by adding ता, त्व or य). Where there is any peculiarity either in the formation or meaning of these derivatives, they are given. But in many cases the student will have to supply the forms according to the general rules given in Grammar.

(b) Similarly all the equivalents given under the radical word are not always repeated under the derivatives; they may, if necessary, be ascertained by a reference to the radical word.

13. Mythological allusions are explained in *small* type in the body of the work between rectangular brackets []. Here long vowels like ā, ī, ū, and letters of the lingual class, as also ऋ and ए are, for the convenience of the press, denoted by corresponding *italic* letters; e. g. *Pandava* and *Kṛipī* stand for पण्डव and कृपी.

14. Metres and information about literary and geographical names are given in the Appendices at the end.

EXPLANATION OF TERMINATIONS USED IN THE DERIVATION OF WORDS.

N. B. Ter. stands for 'termination', and Tad. for 'Taddhita'.

अ a Kṛit ter. (f.); as in जिगमिषा.
 अङ् (अ) a Kṛit ter. (f.) before which no guṇa or Vṛiddhi takes place; as in भिदा, छिदा, स्पर्श.
 अच् (अ) a Kṛit ter. (m.); as in पचः; or a Tad. one; as in अर्शसः.
 अञ् (अ) a Tad. ter. showing 'descendant or off-spring' &c.; as in औत्सः, वैदः.
 अण् (अ) a Tad. ter. used in the same sense; as in जानकी, पार्वती, शैव; also Kṛit.; as in कुम्भकरः.
 अति (अत्) a Tad. ter. (f.) showing number or measure; as in दशत्, पंचत्.
 अथुच् (अथु) a Kṛit ter. (m.); as in वमथुः, वेपथुः, श्वथुः.
 अनि (अनि) a Kṛit ter. (f.); as in अजीवनिः.
 अनीयच् (अनीय) a Kṛit ter. used to form potential passive participles; as in करणीय, हननीय.
 अप् (अ) a Kṛit ter. (m.); as in प्रसवः, गरः, भवः, करः; or Tad.; as in अंतर्लोकः.
 असिच् (अस्) a Tad. ter.; as in अप्रजस्, सुमेधस्.
 असुन् (अस्) an Up. ter. (n.); as in सरस्, तपस्, चेतस्.
 अस्ताति (अस्तात्) a Tad. ter.; as in अधस्तात्, पुरस्तात्.
 आच् (आ) a Tad. ter. (adv.); as in दक्षिणा, उत्तरा.
 आट् (आट्) a Tad. ter.; as in वाचाट्.
 आनुक् (आन्) a feminine termination; as in इंद्रणी, भवानी.
 आलच् (आल) a Tad. ter.; as in वाचाल.
 आलुच् (आलु) a Kṛit ter. showing 'disposition or tendency'; as in श्रद्धालु, स्पृह्यालु; or a Tad. ter. showing 'possession'; as in हृद्यालु; or 'inability to bear'; as in शीतालु, उष्णालु.
 इक् (इ) a Kṛit ter.; as in पाचिः, भेदिः.
 इम् (इ) a Tad. ter. showing 'descendants' &c.; as in दाशराथिः, काष्णिः, द्रौणिः.
 इट् the augment इ.
 इतच् (इत्) a Tad. ter. showing 'full of' or 'covered with'; as in तारकितं, कुसुमितः (कुसुमान्यस्य संजातानि स तरुः).
 इट्नु (इट्न्) a Kṛit ter.; as in स्वनयित्नु.
 इनच् (इन्) a Tad. ter. showing 'possession'; as in फलिन.
 इनि (इन्) a Tad. ter. showing 'possession'; as in धनिन्, दांडिन्; or a Kṛit. ter.; as in प्रजाविन्.
 इमनिच् (इमन्) a Tad. ter. showing 'state or भाव', as in लघिसन्, गरिमन्, मदिमन्.

इलच् (इल्) a Tad. ter. showing 'possession'; as in फेनिल, पिच्छिल; or an Up. ter.; as in सलिल.
 इठन् (इष्ट) a Tad. ter. used to form superlative degrees of adjectives.
 इष्णुच् (इष्णु) a Kṛit. ter. showing 'disposition or tendency'; as in भ्राजिष्णु, अलंकारिष्णु, रोचिष्णु; or an Up. ter.; as in देष्णुः.
 इस् (इस्) an Up. ter.; as in रोचिस्, ज्योतिस्.
 ईकक् (ईक) a Tad. ter.; as in शाक्कीकः, लौहिलीकः.
 ईकम् (ईक) a Tad. ter.; as in तार्तीयक.
 ईयन् (ईयस्) a Tad. ter. used to form comparative degrees of adjectives.
 ईरच्-न् (ईर) a Tad. ter. showing 'possession'; as in आंडीरः, कांडीरः; or an Up. ter.; as in हिंसोरः, शरीरः, करीरः.
 उ (उ) a Kṛit. ter.; as in इच्छुः, जिगमिषुः, मिषुः; or an Up. ter. as in तरुः, भरुः, शयुः.
 उकम् (उक) a Kṛit. ter. showing 'tendency'; as in पातुकः, स्थयुकः.
 उण् (उ) a Kṛit or Up. ter.; as in कारुः, वायुः, स्वादुः.
 उरच् (उर) a Tad. ter. showing 'possession'; as in हंतुरः.
 उलच् (उल्) an Up. ter.; as in हर्षुल, चटुल.
 उस्ति, उस्तिन् (उस्) an Up. ter. (n.); as in अनुस्, वपुस्, परुस्.
 उक् (उक्) a Kṛit ter.; as in दंष्ट्रक, जागरुक.
 ऊक् (ऊ) a fem. ter.; as in कर्कधू.
 ऊक् (ऊ) a substitute; as in दून from दिव्, जूः from ज्वर्.
 ऊक् (ऊ) an Up. ter.; as in देव.
 एण्य (एण्य) a Tad. ter.; as in प्रावृषेण्यः.
 एयमुच् (एयुस्) a Tad. ter.; as in अन्येषुः, परेषुः.
 एनप् (एन्) a Tad. ter. (adv.); as in दक्षिणेन, उत्तरेण.
 क (अ) a Kṛit ter.; as in किरः, शः, प्रस्थः, or in उपत्रः, निम्नः; or a Tad. ter. (क) used in various senses as in अश्मकः, राष्ट्रकः, अधकः, सुवर्णकः, तूष्णीकः.
 कक् (क) a Tad. ter.; as in वाराहकः.
 कन् (क) a Tad. ter.; as in मद्रकः, देवदत्तकः.
 कप् (क) a Tad. ter.; as in व्यूढोरस्कः, नदीमातृकः.
 कि (इ) a Kṛit ter.; as in चाकिः, जग्मिः, ददिः, जलधिः.
 कुरच् (कुर) a Kṛit ter.; as in भिदुर, विदुर.
 क्त (त changed to क्त) the ter. of the past passive participle; as in हत, गत, ज्ञात.
 क्तवन्तु (क्तवत्) the ter. of the past active participle; as in हतवत्.
 क्तिच्-न् (क्ति) a Kṛit ter. (f.) forming abstract nouns.

from roots; as in कृतिः, मतिः, गतिः.

न् (नु) a Kṛit ter. showing 'tendency or disposition', as in गृध्रः, क्षिद्रः, वस्तु.

क्वरच् (वर) a Kṛit ter.; as in वस्तरः, वस्तरः.

क्वच् (य) a denominative ter. (P.); as in पुत्रीयति.

क्वच्-प् (य) a denominative ter.; as in भूषयने, पार्थयने.

क्वप् (य) a Kṛit ter.; as in कृत्यः, स्तुत्यः.

कु (रु) a Kṛit ter.; as in भंरु.

कु-कु-कन् (रु-कु-क) a Kṛit ter.; as in भंरु (लु) क.

कनिप् (वन्) a Kṛit or Up. ter.; as in सुधीवन्, शक्तिवन्, कु-वन्.

करप् (वर) a Kṛit ter. showing 'tendency or disposition'; as in इत्वरः, सुत्वरः, गस्वरः.

क्रिन्-प् (ङ् or वि) a Kṛit ter. added to roots, but which is usually omitted; as in स्त्रङ्, दङ्, संगङ्, वङ् &c.

क्स्न (स्न) an Up. ter.; as in अङ्गं, कूर्त्स्नं.

ख (ईन) a Tad. ter.; as in कुलीनः.

खल्-श् (अ) a Kṛit ter. before which a nasal is inserted; as in स्तनंधयः, पिर्यवदः, नाडिधनः.

खल् (ईन) a Tad. ter.; as in माहाकुलीनः.

गक्रन्-न् (य) an Up. ter.; as in मुत्रः, गंगा.

गिमनि (गिमन्) a Tad. ter.; as in वागिमन्.

गस्तु (स्तु) a Kṛit ter.; as in जिष्णुः, स्थास्तु.

घ (अ) a Kṛit ter.; as in गेचरः, उरुष्टदः; or a Tad. ter. (इव); as in यक्षियः, महेंद्रियः.

घञ् (अ) a Kṛit ter. used to form abstract nouns from roots, before which the final vowel and penultimate अ generally undergo Vṛiddhi, and the penultimate short guṇa; as in हारः, त्यागः, पाकः, क्षेपः.

घिनुन् (इन) a Kṛit ter.; as in स्थागिन्, योगिन्, भोगिन्.

घुरच् (उर) a Kṛit ter.; as in भंगुरः.

ङीप् (ई) a fem. ter.; as in गतवती, दृगी.

ङीप् (ई) a fem. ter.; as in कल्माषी, सरंगी.

चनप् (चण) a Tad. ter.; as in अक्षरचणः.

चामच् (आन) a ter. of the present participle Atmanepada; as in निग्नः, भुञ्जानः.

चुं-च-चुप् (चुं-चुं-चु) a Tad. ter.; as in अक्षरचणः.

चिच् a name of a termination; see अभूततद्वाव.

छ (ईव) a Tad. ter.; as in त्वदीयः, मदीयः.

अ (अ) a Tad. ter.; as in पौर्वकालः.

ऊय (य) a Tad. ter.; as in पांचजन्यः, कौविदार्यः.

इ (अ) a Kṛit ter.; as in सेनाचरः, पुर-सरः.

हाप् (आ) a fem. ter.; as in अम्ना, वंश्या.

इष्टुल् (तन) a Tad. ter. showing 'pertaining to'; as in दिवातनः, सार्यतनः, इक्षानतनः.

ठक् (इक) a Tad. ter.; as in रौचिकः, रैवतिकः.

ठम् (इक) a Tad. ter.; as in दैनिकः, नैशिकः, पैतृकः.

ठन् (इक) a Tad. ter. showing 'possession' &c.; as in धनिकः, सत्तिकः.

ड (अ) a Kṛit ter. before which the final consonant of a root is usually dropped; as in अंतगः, दूरगः.

इतनच् (अनन्) a Tad. ter. showing 'one of many'; as in कनपः.

इतर (अतर) a Tad. ter. showing 'one of two'; as in कनरः, एकतरः.

डु (ड) a Kṛit ter.; as in विभुः, प्रभुः.

इलच् (वल) a Tad. ter. showing 'possession'; as in नडुलः.

ड (एय) a Tad. ter.; as in शिलेयः, सभेयः.

ढक् (एय) a Tad. ter. showing 'descended or born from'; as in गांगेयः, माहेयः, नादेयः.

ढकम् (एयक) a Tad. ter.; as in बाहुकुलेयकः.

ढम् (एय) a Tad. ter.; as in गार्डेयः.

ण (अ) a Kṛit ter.; as in ग्राहः, ज्वालः.

णस्तुल् (अन्) the termination of a particular kind of gerund; as in कारं, स्मारंस्मारं.

णिच् (इ) the termination of the causal.

णिनि (इन्) a Kṛit ter.; as in ग्रहिन्, पापिन्, स्थापिन्.

ण्य (य) a Tad. ter.; as in दैत्यः, सांकाश्यः.

ण्यत् (य) a termination of the potential passive participle; as in कार्यः, हास्यः.

ण्वुल् (अक्) a Kṛit ter.; as in प्रवाहिकः.

तरप्, तमप् (तर, तम) terminations of the comparative and superlative degrees.

तसिल् (तस्) a ter. of the ablative case; as in मूलतः, सर्वतः.

तातिल् (ताति) a Tad. ter.; as in शिवतानि, सर्वनाति.

तुट् (त्) the augment inserted before अन; as in सायंतनः.

तुनुन् (तुम्) the ter. of the infinitive mood.

तृच् (तृ) a Kṛit ter. of agency; as in कर्ता, भोक्ता.

त्यक् (त्य) a Tad. ter.; as in पाश्चात्यः, दक्षिणात्यः.

त्यप् (त्य) a Tad. ter.; as in तत्रत्यः, अत्रत्यः.

त्रल् (त्र) a Tad. ter. (adv.); as in कुत्र, सर्वत्र, तत्र.

था-याल् (था) a Tad. ter. showing 'manner'; as in सर्वथा, पूर्वथा.

द्वच (द्वच) } Tad. ter. showing 'measure or height', as in जानुद्वच, ऊरुद्वच, ऊरुद्वयसः, गजद्वयसः.

नङ् (न) a Kṛit ter.; as in यज्ञः, प्रश्नः, यत्नः.

नुक् (न) the augment न्; as in धूयति, पीणयति.

पुक् (प्) the augment प्; as in रोपयति, ज्ञापयति.

फक्, फम् (आयन) Tad. ter.; as in नाडायनः, वात्स्यायनः, आश्वलायनः.

म (न) a Tad. ter.; as in मध्यमः, आदिमः, हुमः.

मनुप् (मन्) a possessive ter.; as in आग्निमन्, श्रीमन्; (changed to वन्).

मय् (मय) a Tad. ter.; as in काष्ठमयः, जलमयः.

मावल् (माव) a Tad. ter. showing 'measure'; as in ऊरुमावः, गजमावः.

मिनि (मिन्) a possessive ter.; as in गोमिन्.

मुम् (स्) the augment म्; as in रात्रिचरः, स्तनंधयः.

य (य) a Tad. ter.; as in पाश्या, वात्या, धूम्या, or in सभ्यः, शरण्यः.

यङ् (य) a ter. of the frequentative; as in बोभूयते.

यज्ञ (य) a Tad. ter.; as in वन्द्यः, गार्ग्यः.	श (अ) a Kṛit ter.; as in क्रिया, विदः, or a Tad. ter. (श); as in लोमशः.
यत् (य) a Kṛit ter.; as in भय, गेय, जेय.	शच् (अत्) a ter. of the present participle of Parasmaipada; as in पचत्, विदत्.
र (र) a possessive ter.; as in मधुर, कुञ्जर; also a Kṛit ter.; as in नम्र, दीप्त, कम्प, शुभ्र, हिल्ल.	शानच् (आन or नान) a ter. of the present participle of the Ātmanepada; as in पचमानः.
लच् (ल) a Tad. ter.; as in अंसल, मांसल.	प, पच् (अ) added at the end of comp., as in विमूर्धः, पद्मज्ञः.
ल्यु (अन) a Kṛit ter. showing 'agency'; as in नन्दनः, मदनः.	ष्कत् (क) a Tad. ter.; as in पथिकः.
ल्युद् (अन) a Kṛit ter. forming abstract nouns; as in गमनं, भवनं, प्रमाणं.	ड्त् (ञ) a Kṛit ter. showing 'instrument or means' of an action; as in वक्त्रं, शस्त्रं, वस्त्र, पार्श्व, योत्रं, दंष्ट्र.
वतिप् (वन्) a Kṛit ter.; as in यज्वन्, धीवन्.	डच् (इक) a Tad. ter.; as in कुर्मदिकः.
वरच् (वर) a Kṛit ter.; as in ईश्वर, स्थावर.	डन्-डल् (इक) Tad. ter.; as in पार्थिकः, आरुषिकः.
वलच् (वल) a Tad. ter.; as in शिखावलः, रजम्बल.	ष्फ (आयन) a Tad. ter.; as in कात्यायनी.
विनि (विन्) a possessive ter.; as in पयस्विन्, यशस्विन्, मेधाविन्, खग्विन्.	व्यञ् (य) a Tad. ter. showing 'state (भाव)'; as in चातुर्यं, सौन्दर्य.
वुञ् (अक) a Kṛit ter.; as in निदकः, हिंसकः, or a Tad. ter.; as in औदकं, राजकं, औरधकं.	सन् (त्) the ter. of the desiderative.
वुन् (अक) a Kṛit ter. as in सरकः, लवकः.	इ a Tad. ter. (adv.); as in इह.

Note.—The ERRATA will be separately published hereafter.

A PROVISIONAL LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE DICTIONARY.

I

Of the names of works or authors.

N. B.—Except where otherwise specified, the Editions of works referred to are mostly those printed at Calcutta.

Ait. Br. ...	Aitareya Brāhmaṇa (Bombay).	Dāy. B., Dāy...	Dāyabhaṅga.
Ak. ...	Amarkosha (")	D. Bhāg...	Devibhāgavata.
A. L... ..	Anandalahari.	Dhan. V ..	Dhaninjaya-vijaya.
Amaru. ...	Amarusataka.	Dharm. ...	Dharmawivaka.
Apast. ...	Apastamba.	Dhūrt. ...	Dhūrtasamāgama.
A. R. ...	Anargharāghava (published in the Kāvya-mālā).	Dk. ...	Dasakumāracharita (Bombay).
Ary. S. ...	Aravidyāsudhākara (Bombay).	D. R. ...	Dasarūpa (Hull's Edition).
Aryā. S....	Aryāsaptasati (published in the Kāvya-mālā).	Dri. S. ...	Drishṭāntasataka.
Asvad. ...	Asvadhātī (published in the Subhāshitaratnākara)	Gaut. S. } or Gaut. Sūt. }	Gautamasūtra.
Asval. ...	Asvalāyana's Sūtras.	Ghaṭ. ...	Ghaṭakarpurakāvya.
Av. ...	Atharva-veda.	Git. ...	Gitagovinda.
Baudhāy. ...	Baudhāyana.	G. L. ...	Gangālahari.
Bg. ...	Bhagavadgītā (Bombay).	G. M. ...	Goparatnamahodadhi of Vardhamāna.
Bh. ...	Bhartṛihari's three Satakas (the figures 1., 2., 3. after Bh. denoting Śṛṅgāra°, Nīti°, and Vairāgya°.	H. ...	Hitopadesa (Nirṇaya Sāgara Edition).
Bhav. P... ..	Bhavishyottara Purāṇa.	Halāy. ...	Halāyudha.
Bhāg. ...	Bhāgavata (Bombay).	Ham. ...	Hamīramardanakāvya (Bombay).
Bhār. Ch. ...	Bhāratachampū (Bombay).	Hariv. ...	Harivamsa.
Bhāshā P. ...	Bhāshāparichchheda.	Hch. ...	Harshacharita.
Bhāva P. ...	Bhāvaprakāsa.	H. D. ...	Hamsadūta.
Bīj. ...	Bījagaṇita.	Hem. ...	Hemachandra.
Bk. ...	Bhaṭṭikāvya.	Isop. ...	Isopanishad.
B. R. ...	Bālarāmāyana (Benares).	J. N. V....	Jaiminiyanyāyamālāvistara (Gold-stücker's Edition).
B. and R. ...	Böhtlingk and Roth.	K. ...	Kādambārī (Bombay).
Bri. S. } Bri. S. }	Varāhamihira's Bṛihatsamhitā.	Kām... ..	Kāmandakīnītisāra.
Bri. Kath. ...	Bṛihat-kathā.	Kāsi... ..	Kāśikāvṛitti (Benares).
Br. Sūt... ..	Brahmasūtras.	Karpūr ...	Karpūramanjari (published in the Kāvya-mālā).
Bri. Ar. Up. } Bri. Up. }	Bṛihadāranyakopanishad.	Kaṭh... ..	Kaṭhopanishad.
Bv. ...	Bhāminivilāsa (Bombay).	Kāty. ...	Kātyāyana.
Chand. K. ...	Chandakausika.	Kaus. ...	Kausikasūtra.
Chand. M. ...	Chhandomanjari.	Kaus. Br. ...	Kaushitaki Brāhmaṇa.
Chandr. ...	Chandrāloka.	Kaus. Up. ...	Kaushitakyupanishad.
Chāp. ...	Chāpakyasataka.	Kāv ...	Kāvya-darsa.
Chāt... ..	Chātakāśhṭaka (in two parts).	Kāvya. ...	Kāvya-lamkāra (published in the Kāvya-mālā).
Ch. P. ...	Chaurapanchāśikā.	Ken... ..	Kenopanishad.
Ch. Up. ...	Chhāndogyopanishad.	Ki. ...	Kirātārjunīya.
		Kfr. K. ...	Kīrtikaumudī (Bombay).
		K. P. ...	Kāvya-prakāsa.
		K. Pr. ...	Kāvya-pradīpa.

Ks.	Kathāsaritsāgara.	Sān. S.	Sāṅkhyasūtra.
Ku.	Kumārasambhava (Bombay).	Sānti.	Sāntisataka.
Kull.	Kullūka.	Sar. K.	Sarasvatīkaṇṭhābharaṇa.
Kusum.	Kusumāñjali.	Sarva. S. } ...	Sarvādasanasamgraha.
Kuval.	Kuvalayananda.	Sar. S. }	
Lalit.	Lalitavistara.	Sat. Br.	Satapatha Brāhmaṇa.
Lilā	Lilāvati.	Sāy.	Sāyana.
M.	Mālavikāgnimitra (Bombay).	S. B.	Sārābhāṣya.
Mādh. N.	Mādhavanidāna.	S. D.	Sāhityadarpaṇa.
Mahān.	Mahānāṭaka.	Si.	Siupālavadhā.
Māl	Mālatīmādhava (Bombay).	Sid. Mukt. }	Siddhāntamuktāvali.
Malli.	Mallinātha.	or	
Māṇḍ.	Māṇḍūkyopanishad.	Muktā. }	
Mārka. P.	Mārkaṇḍeya Purāṇa.	Sid. Sir.	Siddhāntasiromaṇi.
Mb.	Mahābhārata (Bombay).	Sik.	Sikṣhā.
Mbh.	Mahābhāṣya (Bombay).	Siva P.	Siva Purāṇa.
Me.	Meghadūta (Bombay).	Sk.	Siddhānta-Kaumudī (Bombay).
Med.	Medinikosha.	Skanda. P.	Skanda Purāṇa.
Mit.	Mitāksharā (Bombay).	S. L.	Sudhālaharī (published in the Kā- vyamālā).
Mk.	Mṛichchhakatika.	Srut.	Srutabodha.
Moha M.	Mohamudgara.	S. Til.	Sṛṅgaratilaka.
M. M.	Mallikāmāruta.	Subh.	Subhāshitaratnākara (Bombay).
Ms.	Manusmṛiti.	Subhāsh.	Subhāshita.
Mu.	Mudrārākṣhasa (Bombay).	Subh. Ratn.	Subhāshitaratnabhāṇḍāgāra (Bombay).
Mugdha.	Mugdhābodha.	Sūrya S.	Sūryasiddhānta.
Muṇḍ.	Muṇḍakopanishad.	Susr.	Susruta.
Mv.	Maināvīracharita (Borooah's Edition).	Sv.	Sāmaveda.
N.	Naishadhacharita.	Svet. Up.	Svetāsvataropanishad.
Nala.	Nalopākhyāna (Bombay).	Tarka K.	Tarkakaumudī (Bombay).
Nalod.	Nalodaya.	Trik.	Trikāṇḍasesha.
Nāg.	Nāgānanda.	T. S.	Tarkasamgraha (Bombay).
Nir.	Nirukta.	Tr.	Tārānātha's Vāchaspatyam.
Nīti.	Nītisāra.	U.	Uttarārāmacharita.
Nītipr.	Nītipradīpa.	Udb.	Udbhaṭa.
P.	Pāṇini's Aṣṭādhyāyī.	Ud. D.	Uddhavadūta.
Pad. D.	Padānakadūta.	Ud. S.	Uddhavasandesa.
P. P.	Pārvatīpariṇaya.	Ujval.	Ujvaladatta.
P. R.	Prasannarāghava.	Un.	Unādisūtras.
Prab.	Prabodhachandrodaya (Bombay).	Up. } ...	Upanishad.
Prasna. Up.	Prasnopanishad.	Upan. }	
Priy. D.	Priyadarśikā (Bombay).	V.	Vikramorvāṣṭyam (Bombay).
Pt.	Panchatantra (Bombay).	Vāgb.	Vāgbhaṭa.
R.	Raghuvamśa (Bombay).	Vais.	Vaiseshika.
Rāj. P.	Rājaprasasti.	Vais. Sūt.	Vaiseshikasūtras.
Rāj. T.	Rājataranginī.	Vāj.	Vājasaneyi Samhitā.
Rām.	Rāmāyaṇa (Bombay).	Vāk. P.	Vākyapadīya.
Ras. M.	Rasamanjarī.	Vall. Subh.	Vallabhadeva's Subhāshitāvali (Bombay).
Ratn.	Ratnāvalī (Bombay).	Vās.	Vāsavadattā (Hall's Edition).
R. G.	Rasagangādhara (published in the Kavyamālā).	Vb.	Viddhasālabhanjikā (Bombay).
Rs.	Rāsamāhāra (Bombay).	Ve.	Vepīsamhāra.
Bv.	Rigveda (Max Muller's Edition).	Vedānta P.	Vedāntaparibhāṣhā.
S.	Sakuntalā (Bombay).	Vet.	Vetālapanchavimsati.
Sabdak.	Sabdakalpadruma.	Vid.	Vidagdhamukhamāṇḍana.
Sān. K.	Sāṅkhyakārikā.	Vikr.	Vikramāṅkadevacharita (Bombay).
Sāṅkhyā K.			

Vir. M.	Viramitrodaya.	Vṛind. S.	Vṛindāvanasataka.
V. May.	Vyavahāramayūkha (Mr. Mandlik's Edition).	V. Sah.	Vishva-sahasranāma.
Vop. or Bop. ...	Vopadeva.	Y.	Yājñavalkya (Mr. Mandlik's Edition).
V. P.	Vishṇu Purāṇa.	Yoga S.	Yogasūtras.
V. Ratn.	Vṛittaratnākara.	Yv. Yaj.	Yajurveda.

Note.—After the Abbreviations given above, where one Arabic figure is followed by another, the former indicates the canto, chapter, part, act &c. , and the latter, the number of the verse. A single Arabic figure indicates the page, act, &c.

II.

Grammatical and other Abbreviations, and Symbols.

A. or Atm. ...	Atmanepada.	loc.	Locative.
a.	Adjective.	m. or mas. ...	Masculine.
abl.	Ablative.	Mar.	Marāṭhi.
acc.	Accusative.	Math.	Mathematics.
adv.	Adverb.	Medic.	Medicine.
alg.	Algebra.	n.	Neuter.
Arith.	Arithmetic.	N.	Name.
A. S.	Anglo-Saxon.	Nom.	Nominative.
astr.	Astronomy.	num. a.	Numeral adjective.
astrol.	Astrology.	oft.	Often times.
Avyayi.	Avyayibhāva.	opp.	Opposite of.
Bah.	Bahuvrīhi.	P.	Parasmaipada.
Caus.	Causal.	pass.	Passive.
cf.	Compare.	Pers.	Persian.
Com.	Commentary.	phil.	Philosophy.
comp.	Compound.	pl.	Plural.
dat.	Dative.	pot. p.	Potential passive participle.
Den.	Denominative.	p. p.	Past passive participle.
desid.	Desiderative.	Pres.	Present tense.
du.	Dual.	pres. p.	Present participle.
e. g.	<i>Exempli gratia</i> , for example.	pron. a.	Pronominal adjective.
Eng.	English.	q. v.	<i>quod vide</i> , which see.
Etym., Fty. ...	Etymology.	Rhet.	Rhetoric.
f. or fem. ...	Feminine.	sing.	Singular.
fig.	Figurative.	Subst.	Substantive.
f.	From.	s. v.	<i>sub voce</i> , see under the word.
freq.	Frequentative.	Tat.	Tatpurusha.
gen.	Genitive.	U.	Ubhayapada (Parasmai. and Atmane.).
Germ.	German.	Vāit.	Vārtika.
Goth.	Gothic.	Ved.	Vedic.
Gr.	Greek.	v. l.	Various reading.
gram.	Grammar.	Voc.	Vocative.
ibid.	The same.	=	Equal or equivalent to, same as.
i. e.	<i>id est</i> , that is.	+	Plus.
ind.	Indeclinable.	&c.	Et cetera.
inf.	Infinitive.	o	denotes that the rest of the word
instr.	Instrumental.		under consideration is to be sup-
L.	Latin.		plied ; e. g. ; 'रत्नद्रव्यस्य द्रव्य
lit.	Literal.		under अनंत means 'अनंतरत्न' &c.

DIRECTIONS TO BE STUDIED BEFORE USING THIS DICTIONARY.

1. Words and their derivatives are arranged in the following order; first the radical or primitive word in large black type in all its different parts of speech; then compounds preceded by a black dash (—) arranged in the alphabetical order of their second members; and then the derivatives in smaller type.

V. B. In giving compounds, the changes which the final letters undergo, *e. g.* the dropping, or assimilation of letters, &c., are assumed; *e. g.* —गतिः under अधस् means अधोगतिः; —भक्तः under अपर, अपरांतः &c.

2. In the case of substantives, the nominative case, wherever it can at once indicate the gender, has been given; the *visarga*, unless followed by *f.*, thus indicates masculine gender, and *anusvāra*, neuter gender. Where the nominative is not indicative of the gender, it is given as *m.*, *f.*, as the case may be. All substantives ending in consonants have their genders specified as *m.*, *f.* or *n.*

3. In the case of adjectives, the simple base only is given. The feminine of the majority of adjectives in अ ends in आ, and adjectives ending in इ or उ have generally the same base for all genders. In all such cases the simple base is given, the genders being formed regularly according to similar substantive bases. Irregular feminines are denoted in brackets (*f.*). Adjectives, ending in न् and र्, form their feminine regularly in ती and नी.

4. (a) In the case of verbs, the Arabic figure denotes the conjugation to which the root belongs, P. denoting Parasmaipada, A., Atmanepada, and U., Ubhayapada (P. & A.). (b) *Caus.* denotes causal, and is formed from roots by making the same changes as in the 10th conjugation. Wherever it cannot be formed by this general rule, it is shown in brackets. (c) Den. means Denominative; here the 3rd pers. singular Present tense is given throughout.

5. All possible derivatives from a word are not always given when they may be easily supplied; more especially, in the case of potential passive participles, past participles, present participles, abstract nouns from adjectives &c. Where there is any peculiarity in the formation of these derivatives, they are given; but in many cases the student will have to supply the forms, according to rules given in grammar. Similarly, all the equivalents given under the radical word are not repeated in the derivatives.

THE
PRACTICAL
SANSKRIT-ENGLISH
DICTIONARY.

अ

अ

अंश

अ The first letter of the Nāgarī Alphabet. —अः [अवति, अंतेति सात-त्वेन तिष्ठतीति वा ; अद्-अत् वा, ड Tv.] 1 N. of Vishṇu, the first of the three sounds constituting the sacred syllable ओम् ; अकारो विष्णुरुद्दिष्ट उकार-स्तु महेश्वरः । मकारस्तु स्तुतो ब्रह्मा प्रणवस्तु त्रयात्मकः ॥ ; for more explanation of the three syllables अ, उ, म् see ओम्.—2 N. of Siva, Brahmā, Vāyu, or Vaiśvānara. —ind. 1 A prefix corresponding to Latin *in*, Eng. *in* or *an*, Gr. *a* or *an*, and joined to nouns, adjectives, indeclinables (or even to verbs) as a substitute for the negative particle नञ्, and changed to अन् before vowels except in the word अ-क्षिप्त्. The senses of न usually enumerated are six—(a) सादृश्य 'likeness' or 'resemblance' ; अत्राक्षयः one like a Brāhmana (wearing the sacred thread &c.), but not a Brāhmana, but a Kshatriya, or Vaiśya ; अनिक्षुः a reed appearing like इक्षु, but not a true इक्षु. (b) अभाव 'absence', 'negation', 'want', 'privation' ; अज्ञान absence of knowledge, ignorance ; अक्रोध, अनेग, अकंटक, अघटः &c. (c) भेद 'difference' or 'distinction' ; अपटः not a cloth ; something different from, or other than, a cloth. (d) अल्पता 'smallness', 'diminution', used as a diminutive particle ; अनुदरा having a slender waist (कुक्षोदरी or तनुमध्यमा). (e) अप्राशस्त्य 'badness', 'unfitness', having a depreciative sense ; अकालः wrong or improper time ; अकार्य not fit to be done, improper, unworthy, bad act. (f) विरोध 'opposition', 'contrariety' ; अनैतिः the opposite of morality, immorality ; असित not

white, black ; असुर not a god, a demon &c. These senses are put together in the following verse :—
तत्सादृश्यमभावश्च तदन्यत्वं तदल्पता । अप्रा-
शस्त्यविरोधश्च नञर्थः षट् प्रकीर्तिताः ॥ See
न also. With verbal derivatives, such as gerunds, infinitives, participles, it has usually the sense of 'not' ; अदग्धा not having burnt ; अपश्यन् not seeing ; so असंकृन् not once ; अदृष्टा, अकस्मात् &c. Sometimes अ does not affect the sense of the second member ; अ-पश्चिम that which has no last, i.e. last ; अनुत्तम having no superior, unsurpassed, most excellent ; for examples see the words.—2 An interjection of (a) Pity (ah!) अ अवयव P. I. 1. 14 Sk. (b) Reproach, censure (fie, shame) ; अपचसि त्वं ज्ञान P. VI. 3. 73 Vārt. See अकरणि, अजीवनि also. (c) Used in addressing ; अ अनंत. (d) It is also used as a particle of prohibition.—3 The augment prefixed to the root in the formation of the Imperfect, Aorist and Conditional Tenses.

N. B.—The application of this privative prefix is practically unlimited ; to give every possible case would almost amount to a dictionary itself. No attempt will, therefore, be made to give every possible combination of this prefix with a following word ; only such words as require a special explanation, or such as most frequently occur in the literature and enter into compounds with other words, will be given ; others will be found self-explaining when the English 'in', 'un', or 'not', is substituted for अ or अन् before the meaning of the second word, or the sense may be expressed by 'less', 'free from', 'devoid or destitute of' &c. ; अकृत्य unspeakable ; अदृप without pride, or freedom from pride ; अग्रम-त्स not bold ; अग्र्य unfortunate ; अक्षि

destitute of wealth &c. &c. In many cases such compounds will be found explained under the second member. Most compounds beginning with अ or अन् are either Tatpuruṣa or Bahuvrīhi (to be determined by the sense) and should be so dissolved.

अश्रुणिन् a. (ऋ being regarded as a consonant) Not a debtor, free from debt ; दिवसस्याष्टमे भागे शाकं पचति यो नरः । अक्षणी चाप्रवासी च स वाणिज्य मोदने ॥ MB. The form अश्रुणिन् also occurs in this sense.

अंश 10 U. अंशयति—ने To divide, distribute, share among ; also अंशप-यति in this sense.

अंशः [अंशु अच] 1 A share, part, portion, division ; member ; सङ्कुक्षो निपतति Ms. 9.47 ; तुर्यांशः a fourth part ; षष्ठः ; भवेदांशो जीवलोके जीव-युतः सनातनः Bg. 15.7 ; सुवर्नेशविष धनयोगंती R. 8.16 ; अंशेन दक्षि-तानुकूलता K. 159 partly.—2 A share in property, inheritance ; स्वर्तोक्षतः Ms. 8.408 ; अनंशो ह्रीवपतितौ 9.291 ; पक्षः कार्याः समाधिकाः Y. 2.115.—3 The numerator of a fraction ; अन्धोः न्यहाराभिहतौ हरंशौ Līlā ; sometimes used for fraction itself.—4 A degree of latitude (or longitude) ; अक्षस्थिताः समाख्याताः षट्सुत्तराशतत्रयः स च अंशः षष्टिकाल्मकः, कला तु षष्टिविकल्पिका.—5 The shoulder (more generally written अंस, q. v.).—6 N. of one of the Adityas. The senses of 'party', 'a share of booty', 'earnest money', which are said to occur in the Veda are traceable to 1. above.—Comp.—अंशः [य. त.] a secondary incarnation ; part of a portion.—अंशि *adv.* share by share.—अवतारः—तरणं [य. त.] descent (on earth) of parts of deities, partial

incarnation; °तार इव धर्मस्य Dk. 153; °निव कुतः तस्य K. 31; उच्चैः अवसः 79; 80 अंशावतीर्णमिव 108; N. of Adhyāyas 61-67 of Adiparvan of Bhāṭata. —भा-
ज्, —हर, —हरिन् *m. f.* [उप. समास] one who takes or has a share, one entitled to a share in the ancestral property, an heir, a coheir; विडोशहरश्चैषां पूर्वाभादे परः परः Y. 2.132; जातोपि दास्यां शूत्रेण कामतोशहरो भवेत् 133. —विवर्तिन् *a.* [स. त.] slightly turned away, or turned away towards the shoulder; मुखमंशविवर्ति पद्मलाभ्याः S. 3.26 v. 1. for अंशविवर्ति. —सवर्णन [प. त.] reduction of fractions to the same denominator (अनुव्यञ्जेदयो रावयोः समञ्चेदकरणं) अन्व्यञ्जहारभित्तौ हरांशौ रावयोः समञ्चेद्विधानमेवम् Lila. —स्वरः the keynote.
अंशकः [अंश-शुद्धः; अंशिका *f.*] 1 One having a share, a coheir, relative. —2 (स्वार्थे कन्) A share, portion, division; विशाशकस्तथा राशेर्भागइत्यभिधीयते द्विभुक्ता मेघनवांशके स्यात्, वृषांशके सा पशुशीलशुक्ता. —कं A solar day.
अंशल *a.* [अंश लाति; ला-क] 1 Having, or entitled to, a share (अंशप्राप्तक). —2 अंशल, q. v.

अंशानं [अंश-ल्यट्] Act of dividing.
अंशविहृ *m.* (अंश-वृत्) A divider, sharer.

अंशिन् *a.* [अंश-इनि] 1 A sharer, coheir; (पुनर्विभागकरणे) सर्वे वा श्युः समांशिनः Y. 2.114 entitled to the same share. —2 Having parts or members (अवयविन्); अंशिनः स्वांशगात्यन्ताभावं प्रति मृषालता-V. Paribhāṣā.

अंश्य *a.* [अंश-कर्मणि यत्] Divisible.

अंशुः [अंश-मृग० कु.] 1 A ray, beam of light; चन्द्र० घर्म० hot-mixed, the sun; सूर्योद्युभिर्भिन्नमिवारविर् Ku. 1.32; lustre, brilliance; रत्न०, नख० &c. —2 A point or end. —3 A small or minute particle. —4 End of a thread. —5 A filament, especially of the Soma plant (Ved.). —6 Garment; decoration. —7 N. of a sage or of a prince. —8 Speed, velocity (वेग). —Comp. —जालं a collection of rays, a blaze or halo of light. —धर, —पति —भृत्, —जाण, —भर्तृ, —स्वामी the sun, (beaver of rays or lord of rays). —पट्टं a kind of silken cloth (अंशुना मृगसूत्रेण युक्तं पट्टं) Y. 1.186, Ms. 5.120. —माला a garland of light, halo. —मालिन् *m.* [अंशवः मालिन्, ततः अस्त्यर्थे इनि] 1. the sun (wreathed with, surrounded by, rays). 2. the number twelve. 3. having a collection of rays. —हस्तः [अंशुः हस्त इव यस्य] the sun (who draws up water from the earth by

means of his 1000 hands in the form of rays).

अंशुमत् *a.* [अंशु-अस्त्यर्थे मत्पु] 1 Luminous, radiant; ज्योतिषां रविरंशुमान् Bg. 10.21. —2 Pointed. —3 Fibrous, abounding in filaments (Ved.). —*m.* (मान्) 1 The sun; बालखिल्यै-रिवांशुमान् R. 15.10, Ki. 11. 6, Y. 3. 144; sometimes the moon also. —2 N. of the grandson of Sagara, son of Asamanjasa and father of Dilipa. —3 N. of a mountain; भृक्फला N. of a plant कदली Musa Sapientum or Paradisiaca. —ती 1 N. of a plant सालपर्णी (Mar. डवला, सालवण) Hedysarum Gangeticum. —2 N. of the river Yamunā.

अंशुकं [अंशवः सूत्राणि विषयो यस्य; अंशु कदयार्थे क] 1 A cloth, garment in general; स्तनं a breast-cloth; सितांशुका V. 3. 12; यत्रांशुकाक्षेपविलज्जितानां Ku. 1. 14; चीनांशुकामिव केतोः S. 1. 34. —2 A fine or white cloth; ध्रुवन् कल्पद्रुमकिसलयान्यंशुकानीव वातैः Me. 62; usually silken or muslin. —3 An upper garment; a mantle; also an under garment; करुरुहनीविगलदंशुकाः स्त्रियः Si. 13. 31. —4 A leaf. —5 Mild or gentle blaze of light (नातिदीप्ति) (क also; स्वार्थे कन्.)

अंशुल *a.* Radiant, luminous. —लः [अंशु प्रमां बुद्धिप्रतिभां लाति, ला-क] N. of the sage Chāṇakya; of any sage.

अंस् अंसयति, अंसापयति See अंश.
अंसः [अंस कर्मभावाद् अच्] 1 A part, portion; See अंश. —2 The shoulder, shoulder-blade. —3 N. of a Prince. (—सौ) The two angles of an altar. [cf. Goth. *ansa*; L. *ansa*, humerus; Gr. *asilla*.] —Comp. —कूटः [अंसः कूट इव बृहत्वात्] a bull's hump, the protuberance between the shoulders; राजन्योष्ठांसकूटक्रमपदुरदधोरधारः कुठारः Prab. 1. 7 —जं [उप. स.] 1 an armour to protect the shoulders. 2. a bow. —फलकः the upper part of the spine. —भारः (अंसे०) [अंस धृते भारः शक. त. वा अलुक्] a burden or yoke put upon the shoulder. —भारिक, भारिन् *a.* (अंस०) [भार्यादि गण, अंस (से) भारेण हरति; ङङ्] bearing a yoke or burden on the shoulder. —विवर्तिन् *a.* [उप. स.] turned towards the shoulders; मुखमंसविवर्ति पद्मलाभ्याः S. 3.26.

अंसल *a.* [अंस लच्, बलवति इत्यर्थे; P. V. 2. 98] Strong, lusty, powerful, having strong shoulders; युवा युवाभ्यायतबाहुरंसलः R. 3. 34; अंजिन उपैतु योगं पुनरंसलेन 16. 84; पुरुषप्रयत्नदुश्चलं Dk. 169.

अंस्य *a.* [अंसे भवः अंस-यत्.] Belonging to the shoulder; ये अंस्या ये अंश्याः सूचिकाः Rv. 1. 191. 7.

अंहु 1 A अंहते, अंहितुं To go; approach; set out, Bk. 3.25, 46; 14.51, 4.4. &c. —Caus. 1 To send; ततो जिहन्मैथिलयज्ञमुग्निं Bk. 2. 40, 15.73. —2 To shine. —3 To speak.

अंहर *a.* [अंह-मद्गरादि ङङ्] Moving (गतियुक्त); Rv. 10.5.6; distressed, straitened, sinful (?).

अंहरण *a.* Ved. distressing, troublesome; sinful; straitened. —णं A sin, distress (?).

अंहोयु *a.* Troublesome, free from sin (?).

अंहतिः —ती *f.* [हन्-अति, अंहदेश्य; हंतरेति स्यादंहदेशश्च भातोः Up. 4.62; हति दुरतिमनया दाने] 1 A gift. —2 Anxiety, trouble, care, distress, illness (Ved).

अंहस् *m.* अंह-हसी &c. [अप् अमुक् हुक्च Up. 4.212, अमाति गच्छति प्रायश्चित्तेन] 1 A sin; सहसा संहतिमंहसां विहंतु ...अलं Ki.5.17; कृतः कृतार्थोऽस्मि निवर्तितहसा Si. 1.29; leaving one's religion or duty (स्वधर्मत्याग). —2 Trouble, anxiety, care. [cf. अप, आगस्; Gr. *agos*; *ahos*]. —मुच *a.* freeing from distress.

अंहस्सपतिः Ved. The intercalary month (lord of distress or perplexity ?)

अंहस्वन् *a.* Sinful.

अंहितिः —ती *f.* [अंह किंन् प्रहादित्वा इट् Tv.] A gift.

अंहु *a.* [अंह मृग० कु] Ved. Sinful, wicked, injurious (पापकारिन्, ह-वनशील); strait, narrow (?). —हु 1 Anxiety, distress; sin, crime (?). —2 Pudendum Muliebre (?). [cf. L. *angustus*, *anxius*; Goth. *aggins*]. —भेद-दी having a narrow slit; having the pudendum divided (?).

अंहुः [अंह वेक्रयादि किन्, अंहते गच्छत्यनेन] 1 A foot. —2 The root of a tree, cf. अंघ्रि. —3 The number four. —Comp. —पः 'foot-drinker', a tree; (मूलं पिबति सिकताय). —स्कंध [अंहुः स्कंध इव] the upper part of the sole of the foot.

अक् 1 P (अकति) To go, move tortuously like a serpent [of L. *angulus*, Gr. *agkai*].

अक *a.* Moving tortuously.

अकं [न कं सुजं] Absence of happiness; pain, misery; (as in नास्ति न अकं दुःखं यत्.) sin नास्ति कं सुजं यत्प्राग्

अकच *a.* [न. व.] Bald. —चः N of Ketu (the descending node), wh

is represented as a headless trunk. Tr. explains it thus: अकाय दुःखाय जायते; चाय-ड; केतुमहस्य उदयेन लोकोपय-स्य शास्त्रादिः; e. g. उपैववाय लोकानां धर्मकेतुरित्येतः Ku. 2.32.

अकडमं, अकथं, चक्र N. of a mystical circle (चक्र) or diagram with the letters of the alphabet, such as अ, क, ड, म, अ, क, थ, ह &c. written therein and used in determining the auspicious or inauspicious stars of a person; (ब्राह्मगोपालमन्त्र-तंत्रोक्त-मन्त्रहर्गार्थ-तन्त्रमंत्राणां शुभाशुभविचारोपयोगी चक्रभेदः Tr.)

अकथित a. 'Not told,' not otherwise mentioned by way of any of the other case-relations, such as अपादान &c; a name given to the indirect (गौण) object governed by verbs like दुह, याच् &c.

अकनिष्ठ a. Not the youngest (such as eldest, middle); elder, superior. -ष्टः [अके वेदनिष्ठारूपे पापे निष्ठ यस्य सः] N. of Buddha Gautama; of a deified Buddhist saint (pl. in this latter sense.) -Comp. -पः (गः also) [अकनिष्ठान् बुद्धान् पातीति; पा-क.] N. of Buddha, lord of Buddhists.

अकन्या [न. त.] No virgin, a maid that is not so any longer; अकन्येति तु यः कन्यां श्रूयत द्वेषेण मानवः Ms. 8. 225. 6.

अकम्पन a. [न. त.] Not shaking. -नः N. of a Rākshasa.

अकंपित a. [न. त.] Unshaken, firm, resolute; not tremulous. -तः N. of a Jaina or Buddha saint, a pupil of the last Tirthankāra (कंपितं बुद्धिबुद्धिचालनं तत्रास्ति यस्य).

अकर a. [न. व.] 1 Handless, maimed. -2 Exempt from tax or duty. -3 [न. त.] Not doing or acting; not disposed to work, ceasing from work. -रा N. of a plant आमलकी, Emblic Myrobalan, Phyllanthus Emblica (अकं दुःखं सेवनात् लोकानां राति गृह्णाति नाशयतीति; रा-क Tv.)

अकरणं [कृ-भावे ल्युट् न. त.] Not doing, absence of action; अकरणात् संवकरणं श्रेयः; cf. the English phrases "Something is better than nothing," "Better late than never". -ण a. [न. व.] 1 Not artificial, natural. -2 Devoid of all organs, epithet of the Supreme Spirit.

अकरणिः f. [नञ्-कृ-आक्रोशे अतिः; आक्रोशे नञि अति P. III. 3.112.] Failure, disappointment, non-accomplishment, mostly used in imprecations;

tions; तस्याकरणिरिवास्तु Sk. may he be disappointed, or experience a failure!

अकर्ण a. [नास्ति कर्णे यस्य] 1 Devoid of ears; deaf. -2 Destitute of Karma; अनर्जुनमकर्णं वाज्रगवयेति निश्चिनः Mb. -र्णः A serpent (तस्य चक्षुषेव भवनात्, hence also called चक्षुःश्वः)

अकर्ण्य a. [न. त.] Not fit for the ears; not in the ears.

अकर्तन a. [कृत्-भावे ल्युट् न. त.] 1 Not cutting. -2 [कृत्-यच् न. व.; उच्चस्थ फलं कर्तितुं शीलमस्य Tv.] Dwarfish.

अकर्तु m. [न. त.] Not an agent; अकर्तरि च कारके P. III. 3.19; पुरुषो-ऽकर्ता भोक्ता Sāṅkhya; a subordinate agent; कृत्-ता an inferior or subordinate position.

अकर्मन् a. [न. व.] 1 Without work, idle; inefficient. -2 Disqualified for performing the necessary rites, wicked, degraded; अकर्मा दस्तुर-भि नो Itv. 10. 22. 8. -3 (Gram.) Intransitive, generally in this sense अकर्मक. -न. (र्म). 1 Absence of work; absence of necessary observances; neglect of essential observances; inaction; कर्मणो ह्यपि बोद्धव्यं बोद्धव्यं च विकर्मणः । अकर्मणश्च बोद्धव्यं गहना कर्मणो गतिः Bg. 4. 17, 18. -2 An improper act; crime, sin.

-Comp. -अन्वित a. 1. unengaged, unoccupied, idle. 2. criminal. -कृत् a. free from action, or doing an improper act. -भोगः 1. enjoyment of freedom from the fruits of action. 2. renunciation of self-righteousness. -शील a. lazy, indolent.

अकर्मक a. [नास्ति कर्म यस्य ब. कप्] Intransitive; फलव्यापारयोरकनिष्ठतायां मकर्मकः Hari; (f) अकार्षिका; प्रसिद्धे रविवक्षातः कर्मणो ऽकर्मिका क्रिया ibid.

अकर्मण्य a. [न. त.] 1 Unable to work, inefficient, unfit for work. -2 Unfit to be done.

अकल a. [नास्ति कला अवयवो यस्य] Not in parts, without parts, epithet of the Supreme Spirit.

अकल्क a. [नास्ति कल्को यश्च] 1 Free from sediment, pure. -2 Sinless. -क्ता Moonlight.

अकल्कता Honesty, integrity.

अकल्कन -क a. [नास्ति कल्कनं दम्भः, कल्को वा यस्मिन्] Free from pride, humble, modest; honest.

अकल्प a. [न. व.] 1 Uncontrolled, not subject to control or rules, unrestrained, unfettered. -2 Weak, unable. -3 Incomparable.

अकल्पित a. [न. त.] Not artificial or manufactured; natural, genuine.

अकल्प्य a. [कलामु साधुः कल्प्यः निरा-मयः न. त.] 1 Unwell, ill, indisposed. -2 [कल्पने इति कल्-यत् कल्प्यं मिथ्या-भूतं; न. त.] True; (नं) अनिययकः त्यसंधो बंधनागारं Dk. 31.

अकल्याण a. [न. त.] Inauspicious, unlucky. -णं Inauspiciousness, ill, evil, adversity.

अकव-वा a. [न कथ्यते वर्धतेः कव्-अ न. त.] Indescribable (अवर्धनीय); not contemptible, not bad; अरिः = कुस्मिन्ना अरयो यस्य स कवारिः; न कवारिः अरिः; or यस्य शत्रवेत्यकुस्मिन्ना वृत्तदयः; or अकुस्मितं इयति ऐश्वर्यं प्राप्नोति.

अकवि a. Ved. Unwise, foolish.

अकस्मात् ind. [न कस्मात् किञ्चिन्कार-णार्थान्तर्गत् यच्च अलङ् स.] 1 Accidentally, suddenly, unexpectedly, all of a sudden; अकस्मादागतुना सह विश्वाहो न युक्तः H. 1 coming by chance, an accidental visitor. -2 Without cause or ground, causelessly, in vain; नाकस्मात् शांडिली माता विक्रीणाति तिलैस्ति-लान् Pt. 2. 65; देव भवद्वेष्यतां गतासि Dk. 135; नाकस्मादभियं वदेत् Y. 1.132; अथ तु रिपुकस्माद् द्वेष्टि नः पुत्रभांडे Mr. 2. 44; कथं त्वां त्यजेदकस्मात्पतिरार्थवृत्तः R. 14. 55, 73.

अकाण्ड a. [नास्ति कांडं अवसरः उचित-कालः यस्य] 1 Accidental, untoward, unexpected, sudden; अकाण्डपांडुरघन-प्रसर्पि Mr. 5. 39 out of season; पुनरकाण्डविवर्तनदारुणः U. 4. 15; मंचंड-कुलहयोः U. 6; पतत् शिरस्यकांडयमण्डं द्वेष्य भुजः Mā. 5. 31; भंशुरतां संसार-सुखानां K. 172. -2 Destitute of stem or stock. -Comp. -जात a. Suddenly born or produced. -पातः unexpected occurrence; उपनता कं न लक्ष्मीर्वि-मोहयेत् Ks. 5. 2. -पातजात a. dying as soon as born; perishing soon after birth H. 4. 83. -गुल a sudden attack of colic.

अकांडे adv. Unexpectedly, all of a sudden, suddenly; दमोक्त्रेण चर-णः क्षत इत्यकांडे तन्वी स्थिता कतिचि-देव पदानि गत्वा S. 2. 12; लड्जां वि-जित्य विनयं विनिवार्य धैर्यमुन्मथ्य मथर-विवेकमकांड एव Mā. 1. 18. unexpect- edly; तातस्तु तमकांड एव प्राणहरमप्रति-कारमुपपन्नमालोक्य K. 33.

अकाम a. [नास्ति कामो यस्य] 1 Free from desire, affection, love; अकामस्य क्रिया काचिदुद्भूयते नेह कश्चित् Ms. 2.4 every thing is an act of his will. -2 Reluctant, unwilling; मां कन्या 4. 364; 80 नाकामो शालुमर्षति. -3 Unip

वत्तमपि हि इतिविप्रनं R. 1.23. -4 Un-
seasonable, untimely; अकामोपन-
तेष्व नाशे हि यमेव R. 10.39 uncon-
seasonably committed. -5 The Sandhi
which causes the dropping of a
letter is here a following र. -Comp.
-कामन *a.* Ved. not frustrating de-
sire. -कृत *a.* not smitten with desire
or affection, free from desire, calm.

अकामतः *adv.* [अकाम-पञ्चम्यस्तमिल]
Unhappily, reluctantly, unintention-
ally, unconsciously; इतरे कृतवन्तस्तु
पापान्मनात्कामत Ms. 9.212, अकामतः
कृतपापं वेद्यमदन्तं शुध्यति 11.46, 15.

अकामना Absence of desire; न चैवे-
हान्यकामना Ms. 2.2.

अकाय *a.* [नारिण कार्ये यस्य] 1 With-
out body, impersonal. -2 An epithet
of Rāhu, who is represented as hav-
ing no body, but only a head. -3
Epithet of the Supreme Spirit
(without body, parts &c.)

अकार *a.* [कराति कारः कृ-घञ् अ-
गया न. त.] Not doing or acting,
void of action (क्रियारहित). -रः The
letter अ. अकाराणामकारास्ति Bg. 10.33.

अकारण *a.* [न. व. 1 Causeless,
spontaneous; मित्राणि
मनो चरन्ति K. 37 disinterested
friends; ईदृशा मां पश्यन्तीषां स्निहः U.
6. -अ] Absence of a cause, motive,
or ground; अकारणात् परित्यज्य K.
167 causelessly, without cause or
ground; किमकारणमेव दर्शनं विलप्यै-
व न वीर्येण Ku. 4.7; परित्यक्ता
माकारिणोऽनुसिन्धुः Ms. 3.157 अकारणा-
त्सर्वज्ञं causelessly, in vain; त्यक्ता
वा न्यायकारणान् Ms. 9.177; किमकारणे
कुप्यति, अकारणे आत्मानमायासवासि
Brah. 2 in vain.

अकार्षेयशुक्तिक *a.* Not adapted
for earrings (P. VI. 2. 155).

अकार्षण्य *a.* [न. व.] Got with-
out in amness; अकार्षण्यमशनं Bh.3.51.

अकार्य *a.* [न. त.] Improper, not
fit to be done. -अ] An improper,
unworthy or bad act, a criminal
or sinful action; मा नाम वैकुण्ठ्याकार्यं
कुर्यात् Mk. 3 (आत्मघातादिर्य). -Comp.
-कारि *a.* 1. an evil-doer, one who
commits a misdeed; महापातकिनश्चैव
शेषाश्चाकार्यकारिणः Ms. 11.240. 2. one
that neglects one's duty; दानेनाकार्य-
कारिणः (शुध्वंति) 5.107.

अकाल *a.* [नारिण अचितः कालो यस्य]
1 Untimely, premature, inoppor-
tune, unseasonable, out of season;
न प्रकाशं मुलुञ्जरति U.2, R. 15.44; मृदु

हरणं...औषधं जाह्नवीतिथि; वातावली
Ratn.3.-2 [न काल] Not black, white.

-लः [न. त.] Wrong, inauspicious or
unseasonable time, not the proper
time (for any thing); लः स्वबलप्र-
धानाविरोधस्य Ve. 3; लः कुतजनस्य
निर्वर्तितुं Mu. 7; अकाले बोधितो आता
R. 12.81 at an improper time;
अत्यारूढो हि नारीणामकालज्ञो मनोभवः
12.33 takes no account of proper or
improper time; अकाले वीक्षितो विष्णुर्ह-
ति गुण्यं पुराकृतं; नाकाले विद्यते काश्चित्
प्राप्ते काले न जीवति; नाकाले विद्यते जंतुः
H. 1.17 does not die a premature
death; काले प्राप्तस्त्वकाले वा नास्यान-
श्नन् गृहे वसेत् Ms. 3.105 in season
or out of season. -Comp. -कुसुमं, सुष-
पं a flower blossoming out of season;
कुसुमानिव भयं संजनयति हि H. 3.23,
a bad omen boding some evil.

-कूपमांडः a pumpkin produced out
of season; (fig.) useless birth.
-ज, -उत्पन्न, -जात *a.* produced out
of season, premature; unseason-
able. -जलदः an untimely cloud; N.
of the great-grandfather of the poet
Rājasekhara. -जलदोदयः, -मेघोदयः
an unseasonable rise or gathering of
clouds; बालतपमिवाब्जानामकालजलदो-
दयः R. 4.61. 2. mist or fog. -वेला
unseasonable or improper time. -सह
a. 1. not enduring delay or loss of
time, impatient, not biding one's
time. 2. not able to hold out (for a
long time), unable to stand a pro-
tracted siege (as a दुर्ग) H. 3.137.

अकिञ्चन *a.* [नास्ति किञ्चन यस्य]
Without any thing, quite poor, ut-
terly destitute, indigent, penniless;
अकिञ्चनः सन् प्रभवः स संपदं Ku. 5.77;
न हृद्दुःखमिह किञ्चिदकिञ्चनोपि Si. 4.64
disinterested. -नं That which is
worth nothing.

अकिञ्चनता Renunciation of every
thing, voluntary poverty (संन्या-
सांग यमावेशः); व्रतं धनं परित्यज्या तपस्या
नियमास्थितिः । अहिंसासूयतास्तेयब्रह्माकि-
ञ्चनता यमः ॥ ल्वं Poverty; अकिञ्चनत्वं
मखञ्जं व्यनक्ति R. 5.16.

अकिञ्चनिमन् *m.* [पृथ्वादिगण] Poverty,
utter destitution.

अकिञ्चिज्ज्ञ *a.* Not knowing any-
thing, quite ignorant; यदा अकिञ्चिज्ज्ञो-
हं द्विप इव महांधः सप्रभवं Bh. 2.8.

अकिञ्चित्कर *a.* Not productive
of anything, useless, immaterial;
रोन्वत्र पंचशरोपि स एव K. 242 power-
less to do anything; परतंत्रमिह-
किञ्चित्करं च Ve. 3.

अकीर्तिः [अप्रशस्ता कीर्तिः न. त.]
famy, ill-repute, disgrace.

अकुण्ठ *a.* [न. त.] 1 Not blun-
t, unobstructed; आशस्त्रमहणादकुण्ठ-
वे. 2.2.-2 Vigorous, able to work
-3. Fixed; विष्णवे Heaven.

अकुण्ठित *a.* Not blunted; शास्त्र-
कुण्ठिता बुद्धिः R. 1.19 penetrating a
sciences; विप्रतोऽस्त्रमचलेष्वकुण्ठितं 11;
taking effect on, prevailing against
even mountains.

अकुतः *adv.* [न कुतः न. त.]
from any where (in comp. only).
-Comp. -चलः N. of Śiva (a
moveable from any cause). -अ
[नास्ति कुतोपि भयं यस्य] Secure,
threatened from any quarter, free
from danger or fear, safe; मातु-
नामपि यः संचारो जातः U.2; य-
त्रीण्यकुतोभयानि च पदान्यासस्त्वराशो
v. 1. for अपराङ्मुखाणि 5.35. अकुतः
also in the same sense.

अकुर्ध्व *a.* Ved. Fruitless, war-
less (etym. doubtful).

अकुप्य *[न कूप्यं न. त.]* 1 No
base metal, gold or silver; अ-
नष्टु Ki. 1.35 gold or silver. -2 A
base metal.

अकुल *a.* [अप्रशस्तं कुलं यस्य] Low
mean, of a low family. -लः न
अकुलं शिव इत्युक्तः कुलं शक्तिः प्रकीर्तिः
N. of Śiva. -ला N. of Pārvatī.

अकुलीन *a.* [न. त.] 1 Low-born
of no high descent. -2 Not belong-
ing to the earth, not earthly; विष-
योषितागिव अकुलीना K. 11 (a pun on
the word; न कौ पृथ्व्यां लीना स्थिता).

अकुशल *a.* [न. त.] 1. Inaus-
picious, evil; unlucky, unfortunate.
-2 Not clever or skilful. -लं Bri-
स स्निग्धो ऽ कुशलनिवारयति यः
-2.141 guards from evils.

अकुह *a.* [न. त.] One who de-
not cheat, an honest man.

अकूपार *a.* 1 Resulting in good
having a good issue. -2 Unlimit-
ed, unbounded. -रः [न कुं पृथ्वीं पि
पु-अणं वा ऽ दीर्घः; न कुत्सितं पारं गतं
देशी यस्य वा, पृथो. दीर्घः] 1 The sea, the
receptacle of waters (समुद्रोऽयम्)
उच्यते अकूपारो भवति महापारः N.
-2 The sun (आदित्योऽयम् अकूपारः
अकूपारो भवति दूरपारः). -3 A tortoise
general (न कूपमृच्छति). -4 King
tortoises sustaining the world.
A stone or rock.

अकूपार = अकूपार above.

अकूर्च *a.* [नास्ति कूर्चं यस्य] 1

desertful.—2 Bald; beardless.—वः Buddha; a deified saint.

अकृच्छ्र *a.* [न. व.] Free from difficulty. —**च्छ्र** Absence of difficulty, ease, facility.

अकृत *a.* [क-कर्ण कः, न. त.] 1 Not done : undone ; unperformed ; सर्वान् बलकृतानर्थानकृतान् ममुरन्नवीत् Ms. 8. 168; कृतं चाप्यकृतं भवेत् 117.—2 Wrongly or differently done ; कृत्यकृताविक्षपादौ ब्रह्मा कृत्स्विकं निष्ठु-ज्यते इति याजिकाः.—3 Incomplete, not ready (as food); अकृतं च कृतात्केवात् (अशेषवत्) Ms. 10. 114 not cultivated (अनुनशस्ये Kull.); कृतात्तं चाकृतात्तं निर्मातव्यं 10.94 (सिद्धार्थं चाभावेन Kull.).

—4 Uncreated.—5 One who has done no works.—6 Not developed or perfected, unripe, immature.—ता One not legally regarded as a daughter and placed on a level with sons, (पुत्रिकात्वेन अकल्पिता); अकृता वा कृता वापि यं विदेत्सृष्ट्यात्सुत् Ms. 9. 136; according to some, a daughter who is not by a formal declaration but only mentally appointed to supply an heir for her father (अभिसंधिमात्रकृता वागव्य-वहारेण कृता ; कृता=यदपत्यं भवेदस्यां तन्मम स्यात्स्वधाकरं इत्यभिधाय कन्यादानकाले व-रानुमत्या या क्रियते Kull.).

—तं An unperformed act; non-performance of an act; an unheard-of deed; अकृतं वै प्र-जापतिः करोति Ait. Br.—**Comp.**—**अर्थ** *a.* unsuccessful.—**अस्त्र** *a.* unpractised in arms.—**आत्मन्** *a.* 1. ignorant, foolish, having an unformed mind.

2. not identified with Brahmā or the Supreme Spirit.—**उद्वाह** *a.* unmarried.—**एनस्** *a.* not sinful or guilty, innocent.—**कार** *adv.* as has not been done before ; ***करोति** P. III. 4. 36.—**ज्ञ** *a.* ungrateful.—**धी**,—**बुद्धि** *a.* ignorant ; ***द्विस्वात्** Bg. 18. 16 through unrefined understanding.

अकृतिन् *a.* [न. त.] Not skilful or clever, clumsy, awkward ; unfit for doing anything.

अकृत्य *a.* Unfit to be done.—**त्यं** A crime, an improper act.

अकृत् *a.* [न. त.] Uncut; undiminished or unimpaired ; ***रुच्** of unimpaired splendour.

अकृश *a.* [न. त.] Not slender or weak, full, entire, strong.—**Comp.**—**अश्वः** N. of a king of Ayodhya.

लक्ष्मी *a.* enjoying full prosperity ; **क्ष्मीः** great splendour or prosperity Ki. 5. 52.

अकृष्ट *a.* [न. त.] Not tilled; not drawn.—**Comp.**—**पच्य** *a.* [अकृष्टे क्षेत्रे

पच्यते] growing or ripening in unploughed land, growing exuberant or wild ; ***च्या इव क्षम्यते** परः Ki. 1. 17; so ***च्या ओरधकः** ***च्यं अन्नं**, **च्यं** &c.—**रोहिन्**—**पच्यः** बीजं च बालियमकृ-ष्टोहि R. 14. 77.

अकृष्ण *a.* [न. त.] Not black, white, pure.—**प्यः** [नास्ति कृष्णो नलो यस्य] The spotless moon; चंद्रमा वै ब्रह्मा **ऽकृष्णः** इति श्रुतिः.—**Comp.**—**कर्तृ** *a.* virtuous, free from black deeds, innocent.

अकेतु *a.* [नास्ति केतुश्चिह्नं यस्य] Unconscious (अज्ञानः) ; केतुं कृष्णचक्रैर्नवे Rv. 1. 6. 3. (अज्ञानाय) ; shapeless (?)

अकेश *a.* [अविद्यमानाः, अन्नाः, अदृश्या वा केसा यस्य] Hairless, bald ; having very few or very bad hair.

अकोटः [न कुत्रचि वकीभवति स्तंभोऽदितु] The betelnut palm. *Areca* (without a कोट or bend, as it grows with a straight stem).

अका [अक-क, अच्यते इत्यक, अच क्ति-प गतिः तस्ये कायति, कै-क वा Tr.] A mother.

अक्त See under अञ्ज.

अकुः *m. f.* Ved. [अञ्ज गतौ कु] 1 Night; darkness, gloom.—2 Light, ray.—3 Ointment.

अकृत्रं [अञ्ज-वा-क्य] An amorous (यर्मन्)

अक्र *a.* Ved. [अच गतौ-रक] 1 Inactive, steady, firm (स्थिर).—2 Bootless, profitless.—**क्रः** A fortification or rampart (शक्रार) ; banner (?).

अकृतु *a.* [नास्ति क्रतुर्वस्य] 1 Without sacrifices ; devoid of energy, powerless ; unwise.—2 Devoid of will or volition (संकल्परहित) epithet of God.

अक्रम *a.* [नास्ति क्रमः पादः क्रमणं वा यस्य] 1 Devoid of order, confused.—2 Without the power of going or moving (पादशून्यं, आक्रमणशून्यं).—**मः** 1 Want of order, confusion, irregularity (क्रमाभावः).—2 Absence of motion or movement.—3 Breach of propriety or decorum ; क्रमक्रमं कर्तुम-भूत्पेक्षा वैलक्ष्यभाजं न महीपतीनां Vikr. 10. 3; कन्यातः पुरमक्रमात् अविशवा Mr. 2. 50 indecently, immodestly ; वलीमुखचक्रमक्रममुच्चलितं Mr. 6. in disorder.

अक्रान्त *a.* [न. त.] Unsurpassed; unconquered.—**ता** [न क्रम्यते कंटका-वृत्त्वात् क्रम-क्र, न. त.] The egg plant (बृहती), *Solanum Melongena*.

अक्रिय *a.* [नास्ति क्रिया यस्य न. व.] 1 Inactive, dull, torpid.—2 Without essential works.—3 Abstaining from religious rites.—4 Without

action of any kind, epithet of God.—5 Worthless, good for nothing.

—**वा** [न. त.] Inactivity ; neglect of duty ; प्रधानव्याक्रियाय च सांनं तत्क्रियते पुनः । तद्व्यव्याक्रियायां तु नावृत्तिर्न च तत्क्रिया ॥

अक्रूर *a.* [न. त.] Not cruel.—**रः** N. of a Yādava, a friend and uncle of Krishna. [It was he who induced Rama and Krishna to go to Mathura and kill Kamsa. He told the two brothers how their father Anaka-Dandubhi, the princess Devaki and even his own father Ugrasena had been insulted by the iniquitous demon Kamsa, and told them why he had been despatched to them. Krishna consented to go and promised to slay the demon within 3 nights, which he succeeded in doing.]

अक्रोध *a.* [नास्ति क्रोधो यस्य] Free from anger.—**धः** [न. त.] Absence or suppression of anger ; अक्रोधस्तपसः (विभूषणं) Bh. 2. 82; regarded as one of the ten duties of an ascetic.

अक्रोधन *a.* Free from anger.—**नः** N. of a prince, son of Ayutāyu.

अक्रिका the Indigo plant.

अक्रिन्न *a.* Not wet or moist ; ***वर्त्मन्** a sort of disease of the eyes.

अक्रिष्ट *a.* [न. त.] 1 Unwearied, untroubled, not annoyed, undisturbed, indefatigable.—2 Not marred, unimpaired ; इदमुपनतमेवं रूप-महिष्टकांति S. 5. 19 of unimpaired or unblemished beauty ; अन्यथा कथमियं ता लावण्यस्य K. 12 unmarred state, perfection.—3 Not laboured or elaborate.—**Comp.**—**कर्तृ**, **कारिन्** *a.* unwearied in actions.—**वर्ण** *a.* not confused, distinct ; ***वर्णं गमनाच्यनुज्ञां** K. 293 given in plain, distinct terms (of unfaded colour).—**व्रत** *a.* not swerving from religious vows, unwearied in observing them.

अक्ष 1. 5. P. [अक्षति, अक्षयति, आन-क्ष, आक्षयति-अक्षयति, आक्षीत्, आक्षितं-अक्षु अक्षित्वा-अक्ष्वा, अक्ष] 1 To reach.—2 To pass through, pervade, penetrate (mostly Ved. in these senses).—3 To accumulate, increase.—**Caus.** To cause to pervade.

अक्षः—[अक्ष-सः] 1 An axis, axle, pivot ; ***भंगे** Ms. 8. 291 ; वृद्धयुः अक्षः P. V. 4. 74 ; Si. 12. 2, 18. 7 ; ज्योतिश्च-क्राक्षदंडः Dk. 1 axle-pole.—2 The pole of a cart.—3 A cart, car ; also a wheel.—4 The beam of a balance.—5 Terrestrial latitude.—6 A die for playing with ; cube.—7 The seed of which rosaries are made.—8 A weight equal to 16 māshas and called कर्ष.—9 N. of the plant Ter-

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अक्षः—[अक्ष-सः] 1 An axis, axle, pivot ; ***भंगे** Ms. 8. 291 ; वृद्धयुः अक्षः P. V. 4. 74 ; Si. 12. 2, 18. 7 ; ज्योतिश्च-क्राक्षदंडः Dk. 1 axle-pole.—2 The pole of a cart.—3 A cart, car ; also a wheel.—4 The beam of a balance.—5 Terrestrial latitude.—6 A die for playing with ; cube.—7 The seed of which rosaries are made.—8 A weight equal to 16 māshas and called कर्ष.—9 N. of the plant Ter-

mineralia Belerica (विभीतक) the seed of which is used as a die; also the nut of this plant; यथा वै द्वे वामलको द्वे वा कोले द्वौ वाक्चौ मुष्टिरनुभवति Chan. Up. so धारानिरक्षमात्राभिः -10 A shrub producing the rosary seed, Eleocarpus Ganitrus; the seed of this plant, as also of another plant (ईद्राक्ष). -11 A serpent; hence a curve. -12 Garuda. -13 N. of a son of Rāvaṇa. -14 The soul. -15 Knowledge (usually, sacred). -16 Law; a lawsuit; legal procedure. -17 A person born blind. -18 The lower part of the temples (कर्णत्रयोर्मध्ये शंखादधोभागः). -अक्षं (अक्षंते व्याप्तेति विप्रश्नान् स्तब्धस्या संयोगेन वा) 1 An organ of sense? निरोधाद्येतसोऽभाणि निरुद्धान्यखिलान्यपि Pt. 2, 154: an object of sense; *m.* also नियच्छेद्विषयेभ्योऽज्ञानं Bhāg. -2 The eye, only at the end of Comp.; जलद्राक्ष, कमलाक्ष, &c. -3 Sochal salt, sea-salt. -4 Blue vitriol (from its crystallized shape). [cf. *L. acis*; Gr. *akshon* or *axon*, old Germ. *akso*; Germ. *achse*]. -Comp. -अग्र the axle or its end; the anterior end of the pole of a car. -अग्रकीलः -लकः a lynch-pin, a pin which fastens the yoke to the pole. -आवपनं [अक्षान् पाशान् आवपति क्षिपत्यस्मिन्; आ-वप-आधारे लुट्] a dice-board (अक्षोऽयं तस्मिन्नाति अक्षवपनं अक्षस्थानावपनपात्रं सायण). -आवपः [अक्षान् आवपति क्षिपति; आवप-अप्] a gambler, keeper of the dice or gambling table; also 'अति-वापः (अक्षवापे नाम अक्षाणां केना अक्षगोना वा द्यूतकारः). -कर्णः hypotenuse, particularly of the triangle formed with the gnomon of a dial and its shadow; (astr.) argument of the latitude. -कुशल, कौड *m.* [न. त.] skilful in gambling. -कुट्टः [अक्षस्य कूट इव] the pupil of the eye. -कौविद, -त *a.* skilled in dice: so 'विद, 'वैच् &c. -क्षेत्रं [अक्षानिमित्तं क्षेत्रं] an astronomical figure (अक्षसाधनार्थं क्षेत्रतया कल्पितानां अक्षभवनप्रदेशां क्षेत्राणामेकं). -ग्लहः [न. त.] gambling, playing at dice. -चक्रं the circle of sensual passions; हुडनिवमित्तं *क्र.* K. 37 (also axis and wheels). -जं [अक्षात् जायते; जन्-डं] 1 direct knowledge or cognition. 2. a thunderbolt (वज्रं अक्षिरूपावयव-भातत्वात्तस्य तथात्वं). 3. a diamond. 4. अक्षरं *q. v.* (*m.* in some of these senses). -जः N. of Vishnu. -सर्व, -विद्या the science of gambling; 'किं शिक्षितं in the principles of gambling. -वर्षकः, -दण्ड [अक्षाणां कृपादा-

नादिव्यवहाराणां दर्शकः दण्ड-गण्ड, अक्षान् पदय-नीतिं दण्डं क्षिप कृत्वा] 1. a judge (one who tries law-suits). 2. a superintendent of gambling. -देविन् *m.* [अक्षैर्दक्ष्यति, दिव-णिनि] a gambler, gamster; so अक्षद्यूः, दिव-क्षिप ऊट् P. VI. 4. 19. -द्यूतः [अक्षैर्द्यूतं यस्य] a gambler, dieer. -द्यूतं dice play, gambling; 'तादिगणः a class of words mentioned in P. IV. 4. 19. -द्यूतिकं [अक्षद्यूत-ठक्] dispute at play. -द्यूग्य *a.* [अक्षः द्यूग्यः] unlucky at dice (opposed to अक्षप्रिय fond of dice, or lucky in gambling). -धरः [अक्षं चक्रं स्थापयन् तत्कालकामिव कंटकं वा धरतीति; धृ-अच्- व. त.] 1. N. of Vishnu. 2. N. of the plant (शाखोट) Trophis Aspera. 3. a wheel. 4. any one who bears a wheel, or who holds dice. -धूः (धूर) the yoke attached to the fore-part of the pole of a car. -धूर्तः [अक्षं तदेव धूर्तः] 'dice-rogue,' a gamester, a gambler. -धूर्तिलः [अक्षस्य शकटस्य धूर्तं भारं लाति, ला-क; or अक्ष-धूरं तिलपत्रकं] a bull or ox yoked to the pole of a cart. -पटल [प. त.] 1. a court of law. 2. depository of legal documents. 3. =अक्षिपटलं, *q. v.* -लः [अक्षाणां व्यवहाराणां पटलमस्त्यस्य अच्] a judge. -परि *ind.* [अक्षेण वि-परीतं वृत्तं P. II. 1. 10 द्यूतव्यवहारे पराजये एवायं समासः सि. कौ.] so as to be a loser (by an unlucky throw of dice) (पाशकक्रीडायां यथा गुटिकापाते जये भवति तद्विपरीतपातः Tv.) -पाटः = 'वाटः, *q. v.* -पाटकः [अक्षे व्यवहारे पाटयति; पट् दोनै-ण्वल्] one who is well-versed in law, a judge. -पातः [प. त.] cast of dice. -पातः N. of the sage Gautama, founder of the Nyāya system of philosophy, or a follower of that system (अक्षं नेत्रं दर्शनसाधनतया जातः पादोऽस्य; अक्षपादो हि स्वमतदूषकस्य व्यासस्य मुखदर्शने चक्षुषा न कर्तव्यं इति प्रतिज्ञाय पश्चात् व्यासेन प्रसादितः पादं नेत्रं प्रकाश्य तं दृष्टवान् इति प्रसिद्धिः Tv.) -पीडा [प. त.] 1. injury to the organs. 2. [अक्षं क्षत्रियरसरूपं पीडयति आत्मादनात्; पीड्-अच्] N. of the plant यवतिका. -भागः ('अक्षः) a degree of latitude. -भारः [प. त.] a cart-load. -मदः [प. त.] mad passion for gambling. -मात्रं [अक्षो मात्रा यस्य] 1. any thing as large as dice; dice. 2. a moment of time (निमिषः), twinkling of an eye. -माला, सूत्रं [अक्षाणां माला-सूत्रं] a rosary, string of beads (अकारादिशकारांतः अक्षः तत्कृता तत्प्रतिनिधिभूता वा माला); कृतोक्षसूत्रमण्यी तथा करः Kn. 5. 11, 6. 6; 'मालमुपयाचि-तुमागतांस्ति K. 151. It is made of

रुद्राक्ष seeds, corals, crystals, rubies, gems &c. 2. N. of अरुंधती; अक्षमाला वशिष्ठेन संयुक्ताधमयोनिजा जगामाभ्यर्चणीयतां Ms. 9. 23 (अक्षस्य नक्षत्र-चक्रस्य मालेव भूषणत्वात्; सा हि उत्तरस्यां-दिशि गगने समधिर्मंडले मालारूपेण वसिष्ठ-समीपे वर्तते सर्वेभ्यश्च उज्ज्वलत्वान्नस्या मालारूपेण स्थितत्वाच्च नक्षत्रचक्रभूषणत्वं Tv.) -राजः [अक्षाणां राजेव] one addicted to gambling. -वानः [स. त.] an unfair gambler. -वाटः [अक्षाणां पाशकक्रीडाणां वाटः वासस्थानं] 1. a gambling house; the gambling table. 2. [अक्षस्य रथचक्रस्य क्षुण्णस्थानस्य इव वाटः] a place of contest, arena, wrestling ground (तत्र हि रथचक्रक्षुण्णपांशुसदृशपांशुमत्त्वात् तत्सदृशत्वं Tv.) -वृत्त *a.* [अक्षे वृत्तः व्यापृतः स. त.] engaged in, addicted to, gambling; what has occurred in gambling. -चक्रं राक्षिचक्ररूपं वृत्तक्षेत्रं the zodiacal circle. -स्तुषः Beleric Myrobalan. -हृदयं perfect skill in, or conversancy with, gambling (lit. the heart or innermost nature of dice or gambling); वशीकृताक्षहृदयां K. 131.

अक्षकः [अक्ष इव कायति, कै-क.] N. of a tree तिनिरा.

अक्षवती [अक्षाः साधनत्वेन यस्याः; अक्ष-मत्पृ] Gaming, playing with dice, a game at dice.

अक्षानह *m.* [अक्षे चक्रे आनहते बध्यते; आनह-किप्] A kind or part of wood relating to a wheel (चक्रसंबन्धिकाष्ठभेदः); tied to the cart or its pole (l).

अक्षण *a.* [नास्ति क्षणो योग्यकालो यस्य] Inopportune, unseasonable.

अक्षणिक *a.* [न. त.] Steady; firm, not frail or transitory; steadfast (as gaze or look).

अक्षणवत् *a.* [अक्ष अस्यास्ति, अक्ष मत्पृ, मस्य व. P. VIII. 2. 16, अन्नतान्म-तैर्दृष्टं स्यात् Sk.] Having eyes; अक्षणव-तः कर्णवतः Rv. 10. 71. 7.

अक्षत *a.* [न. त.] 1 (a.) Uninjured, unhurt; त्वमनंगः कथमक्षता रतिः Ku. 4. 9; 'विग्रहा वाहाः Dk. 3; पंचाक्षताः स्ते वयं Ve. 6. 43, 4. 4, Mu. 6. 8, R. 2. 56. (b.) Unbroken, whole; not crushed, undivided; मम नासिकाम-क्षतां कुर्वेत् Pt. 1; 'सकृन्नां नवं कलशं पूरयित्वा Aśvalāyana. -तः 1. Siva. -2 Thrashed and winnowed rice dried in the sun; (pl.) whole grain, entire unhusked and pound- ed rice washed with water, and used as an article of worship in all religious and sacred cere- monies; अक्षताः पांतु पांत्वक्षताः इति आह्वनं; अक्षतैर्नाचैर्विष्णुं न तुल्यं

विनायक इति तंत्रः साक्षतपात्रहस्ता R. 2. 21. आद्राक्षनारोपणमन्त्रभूता 7. 28. -3 Barley (यवाः); अक्षताश्च यवाः प्रोक्ताः; said to be also *n.* (द्राक्षतानि). -तं 1 Corn, grain of any kind. -2 Absence of loss or ruin; good, well-being; अक्षतं चारिष्टं चास्तु इति आद्रमंत्रः. -3 Eunuch (also *m.*). -ता A virgin, a maiden not deflowered, blemished or enjoyed; अक्षता वा क्षता वापि. -2 *N.* of a plant कर्कटशृंगी. -Comp. -यौनिः a virgin, not yet blemished by sexual intercourse; सा चैवक्षतयौनिः स्यात् Ms. 9. 176; पत्नीष्वक्षतयौनिषु 10. 5.

अक्षत्र *a.* [नास्ति क्षत्रं क्षत्रियत्वं क्षत्रियं जातिर्वै यत्र, न. व.] Devoid of the Kshatriya caste; नाब्रह्म क्षत्रमृणोति नाक्षत्रं ब्रह्म वर्धते Ms. 9. 322.

अक्षन् *n.* [अक्ष-बाहु० कनिन्] The eye (Ved.); भद्रं पश्यमाक्षभिर्यजत्राः Rv. 1.89.8; इक्षिणे ऽ क्षन् Br. Ar. Up. In classical literature used only in the declension of अक्षि.

अक्षम *a.* [न. त.] 1 Unfit, incompetent, unable; कार्यं, पलायनं, उपवासं &c. -2 Unable to bear or endure, not forbearing, non-forbearing; impatient; मा कालहरणस्य S. 3 unable to brook delay, admitting of no delay; मामक्षमं मंडनकालहानेः R. 13.16. -मा [न. त.] 1 Impatience, intolerance; envy, jealousy; धावत्यमी वृमजवाक्षमयेव रथ्याः S. 1. 8 as if envying (jealous of) the deer's speed. -2 Anger, passion.

अक्षय *a.* [नास्ति क्षयो यस्य] 1 Undecaying, exempt from decay, imperishable, undying, unfailing, inexhaustible; सक्षेपयोगेपि गुरुस्त्वमक्षयोनिधिः Si. 1. 28; स संघार्यः प्रयत्नेन स्वर्गमक्षयमिच्छता Ms. 3.79; यत्ननिश्चितमक्षयां 4.23; गयायामक्षयवटे पितृणां वृत्तमक्षयं Vāyu; त्रिसाधना शक्तिरिवायमक्षय R. 3. 13. -2 Poor, without house or habitation, such as a hermit or संन्यासिन् (क्षयोवासः तच्छून्यः अनिकेतनः संन्यासी दरिद्रो वा.) -यः 1 The Supreme Spirit परममन्त्र. -2 *N.* of the 20th year in the cycle of Jupiter. -या [अक्षयं पुण्यं यथास्ति-अच.] *N.* of a day which is said to confer undying religious merit; अमैव सोमवारेण शिवारेण सप्तमी। चतुर्थी नैमिवारेण अक्षयादपि चाक्षया॥ -Comp. -गुणः, -पुरुषः Siva (possessing imperishable qualities). -तृतीया the festival falling on the third day of the bright half of Vaisākha (the first day of सत्ययुग) which is said to secure permanence to all actions

performed on that day (वैशाखे यमि राजेंद्र सूर्यपक्षे तृतीयिका। अक्षया सा तिथिः प्रोक्ता कृत्तिकारिहिणोयुना॥ तस्यां दानादिकं सर्वमक्षयं समुदाहृतं). -लोकः the heaven.

अक्षयाललिता *N.* of a festival observed by women on the 7th day of the dark half of Bhādra (1).

अक्षयिणी Pārvatī.

अक्षय्य *a.* [क्षिन्तुं शक्यं; क्षि-यत्. न. त.] That which cannot decay, imperishable; तपःषड्भारायमक्षय्यं वदत्यारण्यका हि नः S. 2.13; अस्त्यत्र भोग्यवस्तु वर्षयतेनाव्यक्षय्यं Dk. 109 inexhaustible.

-Comp. -उदकं a libation of water mixed with honey and sesamum, offered in Śrāddha ceremonies after the पिंडदान (अक्षय्योदकदानं तु अर्धदानवदियते। षष्ठ्यैव नित्यं तत्कुर्यात् चतुर्थ्या कदाचन). -नवमी the 9th day of the bright half of Āsvina.

अक्षर *a.* [न क्षरतीति; क्षर चलने अच-न. त.] 1 Imperishable, indestructible, undecaying, epithet of the Supreme as well as the Individual soul; यमक्षरं क्षेत्रविदो विदुस्तमात्मानमात्मन्यवलोकयंतं Ku. 3. 50; द्वाविमौ पुरुषौ लोके क्षरश्चाक्षर एव च॥ क्षरः सर्वाणि भूतानि कूटस्थो ऽ क्षर उच्यते॥ Bg. 15.16; यस्मात्क्षरमतीताहमक्षरादपि चोत्तमः। अतोऽस्मि लोके वेदे च प्रथितः पुरुषोत्तमः; the unconcerned (Spirit); अक्षरं परमं ब्रह्म. -2 Fixed, firm, unalterable. -रः 1 Siva. -2 Vishnu. -3 A sword. -रा Sound, word, speech (Ved.). -रं [अक्ष-सरः Up. 3. 70, अक्षेः सरः; अक्षे व्याप्नोति वेदादिशब्दानि.] 1 (a) A letter of the alphabet; अक्षराणामकारोऽस्मि Bg. 10.33; मुद्राक्षराणि, मधुरं, व्यक्षर &c. (b) a syllable; एकाक्षरं परं ब्रह्म Ms. 2.83 the monosyllable; एकमक्षरं Bg. 10.25, Ms. 2.78,84, 125 (sacred syllable). Hence (c) a word or words, speech collectively; प्रतिषेधं विह्वलाभिरामं S. 3.25; अहो संदीपनान्यक्षराणि U. 4; अतुरेतानि प्रणयमयान्यक्षराणि M. 3 words; ब्राह्मणसंक्रमिताक्षरेण पितामहेन V. 3; अक्षरं वर्णनिर्माणं वर्णमप्यक्षरं विदुः। अक्षरं न क्षरं विद्यादभ्योतेवो सरे अक्षरं॥ -2 A document (letter &c.), sacred writing; writing in general (in pl.); तत्र मुक्तिः प्रमाणं स्यात् साक्षी नाक्षराणि च Pt. 3.94; तत्रभवत्या अक्षराणि विद्वष्टानि स्युः V.2.-3 The highest deity or Godhead, the indestructible spirit, Brahma (परमब्रह्म, मूलकारण); अक्षरं परमं ब्रह्म Bg. 8.3; कर्म ब्रह्मादिव विद्वि ब्रह्माक्षरसमुद्भव 3. 15; यथा सतः पुरुषात्केचलोमानि तथाक्षरात्संभवतीह विश्वं Chān. Up. -4 Religious austerity, penance. -5 Sacrifice. -6 Water. -7 The sky. -8 Final beati-

tude, emancipation from further transmigration. -9 Continuance, permanence. -10 Right, justice (Ved. in these two senses). -11 *N.* of a plant, Achyranthes Aspera. -12 A measure of time, equal to one-fifth of a Kāshīkā. -Comp. -अंश 1. a part of a syllable. 2. alphabet. -अर्थः [व. त.] meaning (of words); किं तावत् गीत्याभवगतोऽक्षरार्थः S. 5-चं (चुं)चुः -चणः, -नः [अक्षरेण वर्णव्यत्यसिलिप्या विनाः अक्षर-चण्य or चं (चुं) चुर P. V. 2.26.] a scribe, writer, copyist; so जावक, -जंक, अक्षरेण जावतिः जाव गिति or जवतु; also जाविक. -च्युतकं [अक्षरे च्युतं लुप्तं यवः व. कप] getting out a different meaning by the omission of a letter (e. g. कुर्वन् दिवाकरधर्यं दक्षरपदं वरं। देव यौष्माकसेनयोः करेणः प्रसरत्यसौ कदा another meaning may be got by omitting क in करेणः i. e. by taking रेणः). -छंदस् *n.* -वृत्तं 1. a metre regulated by the number of syllables it contains; छंदस्तद्विविधं प्रोक्तं वृत्तं जातिरिति द्विधा वृत्तमक्षरसंख्यातं जातिर्मात्राकृता भवेत्॥ 2. of unshaken resolve, resolute (अक्षरं निश्चलं छंदोऽभिप्रायो यस्य); an epithet of परमात्मनः. -जननी, -तूलिका [अक्षराणां जननीव; तन्निपिलखानां तूलिकेव वा साधनत्वात्] a reed or pen. - (वि) न्यासः [व. त. भावे घञ्] writing, arrangement of letters; भूजंपत्रगतोऽसः V. 2. 2. the alphabet. 3. scripture. 4. हृदयाधारस्पर्शपूर्वकं तदक्षराणां स्मरणोच्चारणरूपस्तैव प्रसिद्धो वर्णन्यासः. -पंक्तिः *a.* 1. having 5 syllables (पंक्तिः=Gr. pentas five) सुमत् पदं वग दे इत्येष वै यज्ञोऽक्षरपंक्तिः Ait. Br. (ताभ्यांताभ्यांक्षराणि हीतृजनदौ प्रयोक्तव्यानि). 2. *N.* of a metre of four lines (द्विपदा विराज) each having five syllables (one dactyl and one spondee). -भाज्य *a.* having a share in the syllables (of a prayer). -भुजिका tablet R. 18.46 -मुखः [अक्षराणि तन्मयानि शास्त्राणि वा मुखे यस्य] a scholar, student. -खं [व. त.] the beginning of the alphabet; the letter अ. -मुष्टिका 'finger-speech', speaking by means of finger-signs. -वक्षित *a.* unlettered, illiterate, not knowing how to read or write. -व्याक्तिः *f.* [व. त.] distinct articulation of syllables. -शिक्षा [व. त.] the science of (mystic) syllables; theory of ब्रह्म (ब्रह्मतन्त्र); मद्योऽक्षो विधाय Dk. 11. -संस्थानं [अक्षराणां संस्थानं यव] arrangement of letters, writing, alphabet.

अक्षरकं [स्वार्थे कन्] A vowel, a letter.

अक्षरशः *adv.* [अक्षरमक्षरमिव वीर्यशः]

कारके शब्द] 1. Syllable by syllable.
-2 To the very letter: literally.

अक्षर्य *a.* [यत्नादिभ्यः] Relating to letters or syllables.

अक्षरी [अभुते गगनक्षरेभ्यः] अक्ष-
सरज, गैराः खण्ड] The rainy season.

अक्षानह See under अक्ष.

अक्षान्तिः *f.* [न. त.] Intolerance,
non-forbearance; envy, jealousy,
anger, impatience.

अक्षार *a.* [कार्त्तुं क्षारं यवः] Free
from artificial salt. —रः Natural salt
गोक्षारगोचरं चैव धान्यमुद्रास्ति लायवाः। मा-
मुद्रसैधवं चैव लवणं स्मृतम् । —Comp. —ल-
वणं (-राः) [क्षारेण ऊरुमुत्तिकाया निर्वृत्ति-
भ्यः क्षारं कृत्रिमं लवणं; न. त.] natural
salt; मुख्यज्ञानि पथः सोमो मांसं यद्यानु-
पस्कृतम् । अक्षारलवणं चैव प्रकृत्या हवि-
रुच्यते ॥ Ms. 3. 257 (अनुविमलवर्णं संधत्वादि).
°णात्माः स्युः 5. 73 : चतुर्थकालमस्तीयाव-
धारलवणं मितं 11. 110; sometimes used
for food that may be eaten at times
unfit for the performance of reli-
gious duties; a class of objects
such as cow's milk, ghee, rice, &c.

अक्षि *a.* [अभुते विरयान्; अक्ष-क्सि,
अक्षेति Up. 3. 155-6] अक्षिणी, अक्षणि,
अक्षग, अक्षः &c. 1 The eye (which
grasps or sees objects); changed to
अक्ष at the end of Bahuvrīhi. —Comp;
f. 'क्षा when a limb of the body is in-
dicated, as जलक्षार्क्षी, otherwise क्षीर्ष-
क्षा वैयुष्टिः; in Aavyai. comp. also it
is changed to अक्ष, (समस्तं, परीक्षं &c.).
-2 The number two; (-क्षिणी) the sun
and moon. [cf. L. oculus; Ger. auges;
Gr. okos, okkos, Zend ashī.] —Comp.
—कक्षः twinkling; नाक्षिकं व्यातिष्ठत् R.
15. 67. —कुटः-दक्षः, गोलः, नारा [य. त.]
the eyeball, pupil of the eye. —यत् *a.*
[अक्षि गतः सर्वदा भवतावशात् अक्षयमिच्छते-
पि उपस्थित इव] 1 visible, present; न विभा-
व्यत्यनिशमक्षयतामपि मां भवानतिसमीपत-
या Si. 9. 81. 2. rankling in the eye,
an eye-sore, being a thorn in the
eye, hated; °सोहमस्य शास्त्रो जातः Dk.
159. —जाहः [य. त.] the root of the
eye. —पक्ष्मन्, -लोचन *a.* [य. त.] the
eyelash. —पटलं [य. त.] a coat of the
eye. 2. a disease of the eye pertain-
ing to this coat. —पल *a.* Ved. falling
into the eye, hence hurtful. —*ada.*
a little, as much as a mote (as much
as could fall into the eye). —भू *a.*
[अक्षे प्रतीयः] visible, perceptible,
manifest; (hence) true, real. —भेषजं
[य. त.] collyrium, a kind of lahu
(for the eyes). —बः (बं also) N. of a
plant (यदि कालेन वृक्षः) used to heal some
varieties of the eye-disease. —ध्रुवं [स-

माहरद्वे] the eye and the eyebrows
taken collectively. —विकृणितं, विकृशि-
तं [अक्षः विकृणितं लज्जादिना सम्यक् प्रसार-
भावात् संकोचो यवः] a side-look, leer,
a look with the eyelids partially
closed.

अक्षिकः [अक्षाय चक्रादयवाय हितः ठक]
N. of a tree (रजद्रुमः) अक्षीक also;
See अक्षक.

अक्षिणी One of the 8 conditions
or privileges attached to landed pro-
perty (i).

अक्षित *a.* [य. त.] Undecayed, per-
manent, uninjured, undecaying, un-
failing. —तं 1 Water. —2 100000
million. —Comp. —ऊति-वसु (तः) N.
of Indra, giving permanent help, or
having unfailing wealth (i).

अक्षितरं [अक्षाय तरति; तृ-अच् Tv.]
Water (निर्मलत्वाच्चैव तत्त्वत्वं).

अक्षिति *a.* [य. त.] Imperishable.
—तिः *f.* Imperishable nature.

अक्षियत् *a.* [य. त.] Ved. Not de-
creasing in wealth; destitute of a
dwelling, unsettled (i).

अक्षिवः [अक्षि वानि शीगानि अञ्जनेन; वा.
क.] N. of a plant, शीमांजनवृक्ष Guilan-
dina or Hyperanthera Moringa. —वं
Sea-salt.

अक्षीक See अक्षक or अक्षिक.

अक्षीव-व *a.* [य. त.] Not intoxi-
cated. —वः [न क्षीयते मायति, क्षीव-क
ना वा, न. त.] N. of the tree शीमांजन
(Mar. शेवगा, शेगट). —वं Sea-salt.

अक्षु *a.* Ved. [अक्ष-ड] Quick
(शीघ्र); according to others (क्षुः) a
kind of net.

अक्षुण्ण *a.* [य. त.] 1 Unbroken
uncurtained. —2 Not conquered or de-
feated, successful; अक्षुण्णोत्तुनयः Ve.
1. 2. —3 Not trodden or beaten, un-
usual, strange; अक्षीक्ष्णमक्षुण्णतयातिदु-
र्शनं Si. 1. 32 being not practised or
experienced. —4 Inexperienced, not
expert.

अक्षुद्र *a.* [य. त.] Not small or in-
significant. —द्रः N. of Siva.

अक्षुध् *f.* [य. त.] Absence of hun-
ger, satiety.

अक्षुध्य *a.* [अक्षुधे हितं; अक्षुध-यत्.]
Ved. 1 That which tends to cause ab-
sence of hunger. (क्षुधाभावसाधनं द्रव्यं).
-2 Not liable to hunger.

अक्षेत्र *a.* [य. त.] Destitute of fields;
uncultivated. —त्रं 1 A bad field
(अप्रशस्तं क्षेत्रं); अक्षेत्रे बीजमुत्सृष्टमंतरैव
विनश्यति Ms. 10. 71. —2 Not a good
geometrical figure. —3 (fig.) A bad
pupil, unworthy recipient or recep-

taele (of any thing). —Comp. —विद् *a.*
[क्षेत्रं देहत्वं तत्त्वज्ञानं जानाति; विद-क्षिण]
destitute of spiritual knowledge;
not knowing the true nature of the
क्षेत्र or body (क्षेत्रतत्त्वानभिज्ञः आत्मत्वेन दे-
हानिमानी जीवः); so अक्षेत्रज्ञ.

अक्षेत्रिन् *a.* [क्षेत्रं चास्येत्यानिस्थानं कलत्रं
वा; भवत्यर्थ इति न. त.] Having no field,
not the master of a field; वेऽ
क्षेत्रिणां बीजवतः परक्षेत्रप्रवापिणः Ms.
9. 49.

अक्षोटः [अक्ष-ओट; अक्षस्य विभीत-
कस्येव उदानी पूर्णान्यस्य वा Tv.] 1 N. of
a tree पर्वतीयपर्णु (Mar. डोंगरा अक्षोट).
-2 A walnut; a tree bearing an
oily nut.

अक्षोडः [अक्ष-ओड; अक्षः विभीतकः
इव ओडति पत्रैः संहन्यते; उड्-अच् वा Tv.]
also written as अक्षोट-ड-डक, अक्षोट,
आखोड, आखोडक &c.

अक्षोभ *a.* [नास्ति क्षोभो यस्य] Not agi-
tated, unmoved. —भः 1 Absence of
agitation. —2 The tying post of an
elephant.

अक्षोभ्य *a.* [क्षोभ्यते विचाल्यते; क्षुभ-णिच्
कर्मणि यत्. न. त.] Immoveable, im-
perturbable; अक्षोभ्यः स नवोप्यासीत्
R. 17. 44 was unassailable —भ्यः 1 A
particular sage (तंत्रोक्तो द्वितीयविद्योपासकः
तदेवतायाः शिरसि नागरूपेण स्थितः ऋषिभेदः;
अक्षोभ्योऽस्या ऋषिः प्रोक्तः —Tv.). —2 N.
of a Buddha. —3 An immense
number, said to be 100 विवर. —Comp.
—कवचं [अक्षोभाय हितं अक्षोभ्यं] a sort
of कवच or armour referred to in
Tantras.

अक्षौहिणी [ऊहः समूहः संविकल्पज्ञानं वा
सौष्ट्यामस्ति इति, अक्षणां रथानां सर्वेषामि-
न्द्रियाणां वा ऊहिनी; गत्वं बुद्धिश्च P. VI. 1. 89
Vart.] A large army consisting of
21870 chariots, as many elephants,
65610 horse, and 109350 foot.

अक्षुण्ण *a.* [अक्षुते व्याप्नोति अक्ष-वत्
Up. 3. 17] Unbroken (अखंड). —क्षं
Time.

अक्षुण्णया *ind.* Ved. 1 Tortuously,
circuitously, in a crooked way;
तानक्षुण्णया संवृत्ति. Sat. Br. (वक्रमार्गेण,
कौटिल्येन). —2 Wrongly; उड् Ved.
seeking to hurt in a wrongful way.

अक्षुण्णयाचन् *a.* Going through,
penetrating.

अखंडः [खड्-अच् न. त.] N. of a
tree (पियाल) Buchanania Latifolia.

अखण्डिः *m. f.* [खड्-अच्, न. त. वा जीप्] Bad
conduct (आशिष्टव्यवहारः); a childish
freak or whim.

अखण्ड *a.* [खंड-घञ्, न. त.] Un-
broken, whole, entire, complete;
अखंडं पुण्यानां फलमिव S. 2. 10; अखंड-

Kala Agni &c.; from the latter Vasishtha. From his marriage Agastya is also called Mithicardadi, Aurva-aya, and, as he was very small when he was born, he is also called Morya. He is represented to have humbled the Vindhya mountains by making them prostrate themselves before him when they tried to rise higher and higher till they well-nigh occupied the sun's disc and obstructed his path. See Vindhya. This fable is supposed by some to typify the progress of the Aryas from the south in their conquest and civilization of India, the humbling of the mountain standing metaphorically for the removal of physical obstacles in their way. He is also known by the names of Pitabali, Samudra-chakula &c., from another fable according to which he drank up the ocean because it had offended him and because he wished to help Indra and the gods in their wars with a class of demons called Kalyas who hid themselves in the water, and oppressed the three worlds in various ways. His wife was Lopamudra. She was also called Kaushtaki and Varaprada. She bore him two sons, Devītha-ya and Divīhasya. In the Ramayana Agastya plays a distinguished part. He dwelt in a hermitage on mount Kumara to the south of the Vindhya and was chief of the hermits of the south. He kept under control the evil spirits who infested the south and a legend relates how he once ate up a Rakshasa named Vatapi, who had assumed the form of a ram, and destroyed by a flash of his eye the Rakshasa's brother who attempted to avenge him. In the course of his wanderings Rama with his wife and brother came to the hermitage of Agastya who received him with the greatest kindness and became his friend, adviser and protector. He gave Rama the bow of Vishnu and accompanied him to Ayodhya when he was restored to his kingdom after his exile of 14 years. The superhuman power which the sage possessed is also represented by another legend, according to which he turned king Nahusha into a serpent and afterwards restored him to his proper form. In the south he is usually regarded as the first teacher of science and literature to the primitive Dravidian tribes, and his era is placed by Dr. Caldwell in the 7th or 6th century B. C. The Puranas represent Agastya as the son of Pulastya (the sage from whom the Rakshasas sprang) and Havirbhava the daughter of Kardama. Several 'hymn-seers' are mentioned in his family, such as his two sons, Indrabahu, Mayobhava and Mahendra, also others who served to perpetuate the family. The sage is represented as a great philosopher, benevolent and kind-hearted, unsurpassed in the science of archery and to have taken a principal part in the colonization of the south; निजितासि मया भदे श-सुहस्तादभर्षणा । अगस्त्येन दुराधर्षी मुनिना दक्षिणे दिक् ॥ Rām. ; अमस्ताधरितामाशं

R. 4. 44; cf. also: अगस्त्यो दक्षिणमाशामा-धित्व नमति स्थितः । वरुणस्यात्मजो योगी वि-ध्वजतानिमर्दनः ॥ and R. 6. 61, Mr. 7. 14.]

अगस्नी A female descendant of Agastya.

अगस्त्यः 1=अगरिन See above. -2 N. of Siva. -**Comp.**—उदयः 1. the rise of Canopus which takes place about the end of Bhādra; with the rise of this star the waters become clear; cf. R. 4. 21 प्रसमाहोदयादंभः कुं-भयोनर्महौजसः. 2. the 7th day of the dark half of Bhādra. -**गीता** [अगस्त्येन गाना विक्रमेदः] N. of a sort of विद्या mentioned in the Bhārata Sāntiparvan; (pl.) Agastya's hymn. -**चारः** [य. त.] the course of Canopus, the time of its rise which ushers the Saras season and then every thing on earth assumes a lovely appearance. -**तीर्थ** N. of a celebrated Tirtha in the south. -**वटः** N. of a holy place on the Himālaya. -**संहिता** Agastya's collection of law.

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अगारं [अगं न गच्छन्तं ऋच्छति प्राप्नोति अग-ऋ-अण Tv.] A house; मून्यानि चा-व्यगाराणि Ms. 9. 265; 'वाहिन्' an incendiary 3. 158, See अगार.

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22 ; गुणगुणज्ञ knowing merit and demerit; लोभश्चेदगुणेन किं Bh. 2. 55; अगुणेषु तस्य धियमस्तवतः Ki. 6. 21 vices. -**Comp.**—वाद्भिन् a. fault-finding, censorious; not appreciating merits. -शील a. of a worthless character.

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अगुभीत a. [न. त.] Ved. 1 Not seized or overcome; unsubdued; 'शोचिस्' of unsubdued splendour. -2 Inconceivable.

अगृहः [न. व.] A houseless wanderer, a hermit (वानप्रस्थ).

अगोचर a. Imperceptible by the senses, not obvious, See गोचर; वा-चामगोचरां हर्षावस्थामस्पृशन् Dk. 169 beyond the power of words, indescribable. -रं 1 Anything beyond the cognizance of the senses. -2 Not being seen or observed, or known; कथं देवपाशानामगोचरेणैवं क्रियते H. 2 without the knowledge of; 'तां गतान् Pt. 2. -3 Brahma; अगो-चरे वागिव चोपरेमे Ki. 17. 11.

अगोता Ved. Want of cows or rays or praise.

अगोपा a. Ved. Without a cow-herd; पशुनैति स्वयुरगोपाः Rv. 2. 4. 7.

अगोरुध a. Ved. Not disdaining praise.

अगोहा a. Not to be concealed or covered, bright.

अग्निः [अं गति ऊर्ध्वं गच्छति अंग्-नि, न-लोपश्च Up. 4. 50, or fr. अंच् 'to go.'] 1 Fire कोप, चित्ता, शोक, ज्ञान, राज, &c. -2 The God of fire. -3 Sacrificial fire of three kinds (गार्हपत्य, आहवनीय and दक्षिण); पिता वै गार्हपत्यो ऽ मि-मांताग्निर्दक्षिणः सृष्टः । गुरुहपनीयस्तु सा-

मित्रेता गरीयसी || Ms. 2. 231. -4 The fire of the stomach, digestive faculty, gastric fluid. -5 Bile (नाभे-रुध् इदयादधस्तादामाशयमाचक्षते तद्वत् सौरं तेजः पिबन् इत्याचक्षते). -6 Cauterization (अग्निकर्मन्). -7 Gold. -8 The number three. -9 N. of various plants: (a) त्रिवक् Plumbago Zeylanica; (b) रक्तत्रिवक् (c) भृगुतक Semicarpus Anacardium; (d) निवक् Citrus Acid. -10 A mystical substitute for the letter र. In Dvandva Comp. as first member with names of deities, and with particular words अग्नि is changed to अग्ना, as विष्णु, मरुतौ, or to अग्नी, पर्जन्यौ, वरुणौ, वामौ [cf. L. *ignis*.] [Agni is the God of Fire, the Ignis of the Latins and Ognj of the Slavonians. He is one of the most prominent deities of the *Rigveda*. He is an immortal, has taken up his abode among mortals as their guest; he is the domestic priest, the successful accomplice and protector of all ceremonies; he is also the religious leader and preceptor of the gods, a swift messenger employed to announce to the immortals the hymns and to convey to them the oblations of their worshippers, and to bring them down from the sky to the place of sacrifice. He is sometimes regarded as the mouth and the tongue through which both gods and men participate in the sacrifices. He is the lord, protector and leader of people, monarch of men, the lord of the house, friendly to mankind, and like a father, mother, brother &c. He is represented as being produced by the attrition of two pieces of fuel which are regarded as husband and wife. Sometimes he is considered to have been brought down from heaven or generated by Indra between two clouds or stones, created by Dyaus, or fashioned by the gods collectively. In some passages he is represented as having a triple existence, which may mean his three-fold manifestations as the sun in heaven, lightning in the atmosphere, and as ordinary fire on the earth, although the three appearances are also elsewhere otherwise explained. His epithets are numberless and for the most part descriptive of his physical characteristics: धूमकेतु, हुतमुख, शुचि, रोहिताक्ष, सप्तजिह्व, तोमरधर, घृताक्ष, चित्रपाद, उर्वशीचिर, शोचिष्केस, हरिकेश, हिरण्यदंत, अयोदंष्ट्र &c. In a celebrated passage he is said to have 4 horns, 3 feet, 2 heads, and 7 hands. The highest divine functions are ascribed to Agni. He is said to have spread out the two worlds and produced them, to have supported heaven, formed the mundane regions and luminaries of heaven, to have begotten Mitra and caused the sun to ascend the sky. He is the head and summit of the sky, the centre of the earth, Earth, Heaven and all beings obey his commands. He knows and sees all worlds or creatures and witnesses all

their actions. The worshippers of Agni prosper, they are wealthy and live long. He is the protector of that man who takes care to bring him fuel. He gives him riches and no one can overcome him who sacrifices to this god. He confers, and is the guardian of, immortality. He is like a water-trough in a desert and all blessings issue from him. He is therefore constantly supplicated for all kinds of boons, riches, food, deliverance from enemies and demons, poverty, reproach, childlessness, hunger &c. Agni is also associated with Indra in different hymns and the two gods are said to be twin brothers.

Such is the Vedic conception of Agni; but in the course of mythological personifications he appears as the eldest son of Brahma and is called Abhimanyu [Vishnu Purana]. His wife was Svaha; by her he had 3 sons—Pavaka, Pavamana and Suchi; and these had forty-five sons: altogether 49 persons who are considered identical with the 49 fires. He is also represented as a son of Angiras, as a king of the Pitris or Manes, as a Marut and as a grandson of Savitā, and also as a star. The Harivamśa describes him as clothed in black, having smoke for his standard and head-piece and carrying a flaming javelin. He is borne in a chariot drawn by red horses and the 7 winds are the wheels of his car. He is accompanied by a ram and sometimes he is represented as riding on that animal. Agni was appointed by Brahma as the sovereign of the quarter between the south and east, whence the direction is still known as Agneyi. The Mahabharata represents Agni as having exhausted his vigour and become dull by devouring many oblations at the several sacrifices made by king Svetaki, but he recruited his strength by devouring the whole Khandava forest; for the story see the word खांडव]. -Comp. -अ(आ) गार-र, -आलय, -गृह, [अग्निकार्याय अगारं शाक० त.] a fire-sanctuary, house or place for keeping the sacred fire; वसंश्चतुर्थोऽग्निरिवान्यगारं R. 5. 25. -अल्ल fire-missile, a rocket. -आत्मक a. [अग्निरात्मा यस्य] of the nature of fire; सोमात्मिका स्त्री, कः पुमान्. -आधानं consecrating the fire; so आहिता. -आधेयः [अग्निरधेयो येन] a Brāhmaṇa who maintains the sacred fire. (-यं) = आधानं. -आहितः [अग्निरहितो येन, वा पुरनिपातः P. II. 2. 37.] one who maintains the sacred fire; See आहिताग्नि. -इष्ट m. (अग्नीष्टः) [अग्निं इष्टे स अग्नीष्टः] the priest who kindles the sacred fire (mostly Ved). -इधनः [अग्निरिधयेत अग्नेन] N. of a Mantra. (-नं) kindling the fire. -उत्पातः [अग्निना दिव्यान्तेन कृतः उत्पातः] a fiery portent, meteor, comet &c. In Bri. S. 33 it is said to be of five kinds: दिवि भुक्तशुभफला नां पततां रूपाणि यानि तान्युक्ताः। विष्णोल्का-

रानि, विष्णुना दत्तं पंचक भिन्नाः ॥ उक्ता पक्षिणः कले नदत्तं विष्णुदत्तानि भिन्नाः पक्षे । विष्णु-देवि : पदभित्तनद्वारा विमचयन्ते ॥ Different fruits are said to result from the appearances of these portents, according to the nature of their colour, position &c. -उद्धरणं-उद्धरः 1. producing fire by the friction of two sticks. 2. taking out. Before sunrise, the sacred fire from its cover of ashes previous to a sacrifice. -उपस्थानं worship of Agni; the Mantra or hymn with which Agni is worshipped (अग्निरुपस्थीयते इति). -एधः [अग्निसंभवति] an incendiary. -कण-स्तीकः a spark. -कर्मन् a. [अग्नौ कर्म स. त.] 1. cauterization. 2. action of fire. 3. oblation to Agni, worship of Agni (अग्निहोत्र); so कार्यं offering oblations to fire, feeding fire with ghee &c. निर्वर्तिता-त्रिकार्यः K. 10; योर्धर्मश्च 39, Ms. 3. 69, Y. 1. 25. -कला a part (or appearance) of fire; ten varieties are mentioned (धूमस्त्रिंशत्मा ज्वलिनी ज्वालिनी विस्फुलिगिनी । सध्रीः सुमया कविला हव्यकव्यवहे अपि ॥ यादानीं दशवर्णा नां कला धर्ममदा अमुः). -कारिका [अग्निं करोति आधने करणे कर्तृत्वोपचारात् कर्तरे ण्वुल्] 1. the means of consecrating the sacred fire, the *rik* called अग्नीष्ट्र which begins with अग्निं दत्तं पुरो दधे. 2. =अभिकार्य. -काष्ठं अग्नेः उद्घोषनं काष्ठं शाक० त.] agallochum (अगुरु). -कुकुटः [अग्निः कुकुटश्च रक्तवर्णः स्फुल्लगन्तव्यः] a firebrand, lighted wisp of straw. -कुंडं [अग्निराधानार्थं कुंडं] an enclosed space for keeping the fire, a fire-vessel. -कुमारः, -तनयः, -पुत्रः 1. N. of Kārtikeya said to be born from fire. See कार्तिकेय. 2. a kind of preparation of medicinal drugs. -केतुः [अग्नेः केतुरिव] 1. smoke. 2. N. of two Rākshasas on the side of Rāvaṇa and killed by Rāma. -कोणः-दिक् the south-east corner ruled over by Agni; इन्द्रो वह्निः पितृपतिर्नैर्ऋतो वरुणो मरुत् । कुबेर ईशः पतयः पूषासीनां दिशो क्रमात् ॥ -क्रिया [अग्निना निर्वर्तिता क्रिया, शाक. त.] 1. obsequies, funeral ceremonies. 2. branding; भेषजाभिक्रियास्तु च Y. 3. 284. -क्रीडा [तृ. त.] fire-works, illuminations. -गर्भ a. [अग्निरर्ग्ये यस्य] pregnant with or containing fire, having fire in the interior; भौं समी-मिव S. 4. 3. (-र्भः) [अग्निरिव जारको गर्भो यस्य] 1. N. of the plant Agnijaṭa. 2. the sun-stone, name of a crystal supposed to contain and give out fire when touched by the rays of the sun; cf. S. 2. 7. 3. the sacri-

Kalasayoni &c.; from the latter Vasishtha. From his parentage Agastya is also called Maitravaruni, Aurvaseya, and, as he was very small when he was born, he is also called Manya. He is represented to have humbled the Vindhya mountains by making them prostrate themselves before him when they tried to rise higher and higher till they well-nigh occupied the sun's disc and obstructed his path, See Vindhya. (This fable is supposed by some to typify the progress of the Aryas towards the south in their conquest and civilization of India, the humbling of the mountain standing metaphorically for the removal of physical obstacles in their way). He is also known by the names of Pītādai, Samudra-chutuka &c., from another fable according to which he drank up the ocean because it had offended him and because he wished to help Indra and the gods in their wars with a class of demons called Kāleyas who had hid themselves in the waters and oppressed the three worlds in various ways. His wife was Lopamudra. She was also called Kauṣṭaki and Varaprada. She bore him two sons, Dridhāsyu and Dridhasyu. In the Rāmāyana Agastya plays a distinguished part. He dwelt in a hermitage on mount Kunjara to the south of the Vindhya and was chief of the hermits of the south. He kept under control the evil spirits who infested the south and a legend relates how he once ate up a Rakshasa named Vatapi, who had assumed the form of a ram, and destroyed by a flash of his eye the Rakshasa's brother who attempted to avenge him. In the course of his wanderings Rama with his wife and brother came to the hermitage of Agastya who received him with the greatest kindness and became his friend, adviser and protector. He gave Rama the bow of Vishnu and accompanied him to Ayodhya when he was restored to his kingdom after his exile of 14 years. The superhuman power which the sage possessed is also represented by another legend, according to which he turned king Nahusha into a serpent and afterwards restored him to his proper form. In the south he is usually regarded as the first teacher of science and literature to the primitive Dravidian tribes, and his era is placed by Dr. Caldwell in the 7th or 6th century B. C. The Puranas represent Agastya as the son of Pulastya (the sage from whom the Rakshasas sprang) and Havirbhava the daughter of Kardama. Several 'hymn-seers' are mentioned in his family, such as his two sons, Indrabahu, Mayobhava and Mahendra, also others who served to perpetuate the family. The sage is represented as a great philosopher, benevolent and kind-hearted, unsurpassed in the science of archery and to have taken a principal part in the colonization of the south; निजितासि मया भवे स-मुत्सर्गः ॥ Rām.; अगस्त्याचरितामाज्ञा

R. 4. 44; cf. also: अगस्त्ये दक्षिणामाज्ञामा-धित्य नभसि स्थितः । वरुणस्यात्मजो योगी वि-ध्यतापिमर्दनः ॥ and R. 6. 61, Mv. 7. 14.]

अगस्ती A female descendant of Agastya.

अगस्त्यः 1=अगास्ति See above. -2 N. of Siva. -**Comp.**—उदयः 1. the rise of Canopus which takes place about the end of Bhādra; with the rise of this star the waters become clear: cf. R. 4. 21 प्रससाहोदयादंभः कुं-भयोनिर्महोजसः. 2. the 7th day of the dark half of Bhādra. -गीता [अगस्त्येन गीता विद्यामेदः] N. of a sort of विद्या mentioned in the Bhārata Sāntiparvan; (pl.) Agastya's hymn. -चारः [व. त.] the course of Canopus, the time of its rise which ushers the Sarat season and then every thing on earth assumes a lovely appearance. -तीर्थ N. of a celebrated Tirtha in the south. -वटः N. of a holy place on the Himalaya. -संहिता Agastya's collection of law.

अगा a. Ved. Not going.

अगाध a. [गाध-प्रतिश्रयां घञ् न. ब.] Unfathomable, very deep, bottomless; अगाधसलिलात्समुद्रान् H. 1. 52; (fig.) profound, sound, very deep, 'सत्त्व Mk. 1. 3, R. 6. 21; so 'ज्ञानं', 'बुद्धिः' great; as 'भयं'; यस्य ज्ञानदयासिधोरगा-धम्यानया गुणाः Ak. unfathomable, incomprehensible, inscrutable. -घः—घं a deep hole or chasm. -घः N. of one of the 5 fires at the स्वाहाकार [cf. Gr. *agathos*]. -**Comp.**—जलः [अगाधं जलं यत्र] a deep pool or pond, deep lake.

अगारं [अगं न गच्छन्ते ऋच्छन्ति प्राप्नोति अग-ऋ-अय Tv.] A house; शून्यानि चा-व्यगाराणि Ms. 9. 263; 'राहि' an incendiary 3. 158, See अगार.

अगिरः (नः?) [न गीर्यते इक्ष्वेन; गृ. ना. क. न. त. Tv.] 1 Heaven. -2 The sun or fire. -3 A Rākshasa. -**Comp.**—ओ-कस् a. [अगिरः स्वर्गः ओको वासस्थानं यस्य] dwelling in the heaven (as a god); Rv. 1. 135. 9; not to be stopped by threatening shouts (†)

अगु a. [नास्ति गौर्यस्य] Ved. 1 Destitute of cows or rays; poor. -2 Wicked (†). -गुः 1 N. of Rāhu. -2 Darkness.

अगुण a. 1 Destitute of attributes (referring to God). -2 Having no good qualities, worthless; अगुणोऽयमशोकः M. 3, Mk. 4. 22. -णः [न. त.] A fault, defect, demerit, vice; तद्वः स-र्वं प्रवक्ष्यामि प्रसवे च गुणगुणान् Ms. 3.

22; गुणागुणज्ञ knowing merit and demerit; लोभश्चेदगुणेन किं Bh. 2. 55; अगुणेषु तस्य धियमस्तवतः Ki. 6. 21 vices. -**Comp.**—वादिन् a. fault-finding, censorious; not appreciating merits. -शील a. of a worthless character.

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अगूढ a. Not hidden, or concealed, manifest, clear: 'सज्ञावं Ku. 5. 62. -**Comp.**—गंध a. having an unconcealed smell. (-घः) Asafetida (the smell of which is not easily concealed). -भाव a. 1. having an open or unreserved disposition. 2. having an obvious meaning or import.

अगुभीत a. [न. त.] Ved. 1 Not seized or overcome; unsubdued; 'शोचिस्' of unsubdued splendour. -2 Inconceivable.

अगृहः [न. ब.] A houseless wanderer, a hermit (वानप्रस्थ).

अगोचर a. Imperceptible by the senses, not obvious, See गोचर; वा-चामगोचरां हर्षवस्थामस्पृशन् Dk. 169 beyond the power of words, indescribable. -रं 1 Anything beyond the cognizance of the senses. -2 Not being seen or observed, or known; कथं देवपादानामगोचरेणैवं क्रि-यते H. 2 without the knowledge of; 'तां गतान् Pt. 2. -3 Brahma; अगो-चरे वागिव चोपरे Ki. 17. 11.

अगोता Ved. Want of cows or rays or praise.

अगोपा a. Ved. Without a cow-herd; पशून्नास्ति स्वयुरगोपाः Rv. 2. 4. 7.

अगोरुध a. Ved. Not disdaining praise.

अगोह्य a. Not to be concealed or covered, bright.

अग्निः [अगति ऊर्ध्वं गच्छति अग्निः, न-लोपश्च Up. 4. 50, or fr. अञ्च् 'to go.'] 1 Fire कोप', चिता', शोक', ज्ञान', राज', &c. -2 The God of fire. -3 Sacrificial fire of three kinds (गार्हपत्य, आहव-नीय and दक्षिण); पिता वै गार्हपत्यो ऽ मि-नीताग्निर्दक्षिणः स्वतः । गुरुहवनीयस्तु सः

मित्रता गरीयसी ॥ Ms. 2. 231. -4 The fire of the stomach, digestive faculty, gastric fluid. -5 Bile (नाभि-रुद्धं हृदयादधस्तादामाशयमाचक्षते तद्वत् सौर तेजः पित्तं इत्याचक्षते). -6 Cauterization (अग्निकर्मन्). -7 Gold. -8 The number three. -9 N. of various plants: (a) चित्रक Plumbago Zeylanica; (b) रक्तचित्रक; (c) भृङ्गातक Semicarpus Anacardium; (d) निंबक Citrus Acid. -10 A mystical substitute for the letter र. In Dvandva Comp. as first member with names of deities, and with particular words अग्नि is changed to अग्ना, as विष्णु, मरुतौ, or to अग्नी, 'पर्जन्यौ', वरुणौ, 'षोणौ' [cf. L. *ignis*.] [Agni is the God of Fire, the Ignis of the Latins and Ognj of the Slavonians. He is one of the most prominent deities of the R̥gveda. He is an immortal, has taken up his abode among mortals as their guest; he is the domestic priest, the successful accomplice and protector of all ceremonies; he is also the religious leader and preceptor of the gods, a swift messenger employed to announce to the immortals the hymns and to convey to them the oblations of their worshippers, and to bring them down from the sky to the place of sacrifice. He is sometimes regarded as the mouth and the tongue through which both gods and men participate in the sacrifices. He is the lord, protector and leader of people, monarch of men, the lord of the house, friendly to mankind, and like a father, mother, brother &c. He is represented as being produced by the attrition of two pieces of fuel which are regarded as husband and wife. Sometimes he is considered to have been brought down from heaven or generated by Indra between two clouds or stones, created by Dyaus, or fashioned by the gods collectively. In some passages he is represented as having a triple existence, which may mean his three-fold manifestations as the sun in heaven, lightning in the atmosphere, and as ordinary fire on the earth, although the three appearances are also elsewhere otherwise explained. His epithets are numberless and for the most part descriptive of his physical characteristics: धूमकेतु, हुतमुज्ज, शुचि, रोहिताश्व, सप्तजिह्व, तोमरधर, घृताश, चित्रभानु, ऊर्ध्वशीचिस्, शोचिष्केस, हरिकेश, हिरण्यदंत, अयोदध् &c. In a celebrated passage he is said to have 4 horns, 3 feet, 2 heads, and 7 hands. The highest divine functions are ascribed to Agni. He is said to have spread out the two worlds and produced them, to have supported heaven, formed the mundane regions and luminaries of heaven, to have begotten Mitra and caused the sun to ascend the sky. He is the head and summit of the sky, the centre of the earth. Earth, Heaven and all beings obey his commands. He knows and sees all worlds or creatures and witnesses all

their actions. The worshippers of Agni prosper, they are wealthy and live long. He is the protector of that man who takes care to bring him fuel. He gives him riches and no one can overcome him who sacrifices to this god. He confers, and is the guardian of, immortality. He is like a water-trough in a desert and all blessings issue from him. He is therefore constantly supplicated for all kinds of boons, riches, food, deliverance from enemies and demons, poverty, reproach, childlessness, hunger &c. Agni is also associated with Indra in different hymns and the two gods are said to be twin brothers.

Such is the Vedic conception of Agni; but in the course of mythological personifications he appears as the eldest son of Brahma and is called Abhimani [Vishnu Purana]. His wife was Svaha; by her he had 3 sons—Pavaka, Pavamana and Suchi; and these had forty-five sons: altogether 49 persons who are considered identical with the 49 fires. He is also represented as a son of Angiras, as a king of the Pitris or Manes, as a Marut and as a grandson of Sandila, and also as a star. The Harivamsa describes him as clothed in black, having smoke for his standard and head-piece and carrying a flaming javelin. He is borne in a chariot drawn by red horses and the 7 winds are the wheels of his car. He is accompanied by a ram and sometimes he is represented as riding on that animal. Agni was appointed by Brahma as the sovereign of the quarter between the south and east, whence the direction is still known as Agneyi. The Mahabharata represents Agni as having exhausted his vigour and become dull by devouring many oblations at the several sacrifices made by king Svetaki, but he recruited his strength by devouring the whole Khandava forest; for the story see the word खांडव]. -Comp. -अ(आ)गारं-

-रः, आलयः, गृहं, [अभिकार्यो अगारं शाक. त.] a fire-sanctuary, house or place for keeping the sacred fire; वसंश्चतुर्थोभिरिवान्यगारं R. 5. 25. -अस्त्रं fire-missile, a rocket. -आलक a. [अग्निरात्मा यस्य] of the nature of fire; सोमात्मिका स्त्री, कः पुमान्. -आधानं consecrating the fire; so आहिनि. -आधेयः [अग्निराधेयो येन] a Brāhmaṇa who maintains the sacred fire. (-यं)=आधानं. -आहितः [अग्निराहितो येन, वा परनिपातः P. II. 2. 37.] one who maintains the sacred fire; See आहिताग्नि. -इध् m. (अग्निप्रः) [अग्निं इधे स अग्निधः] the priest who kindles the sacred fire (mostly Ved). -इधनः [अग्निरिध्यते अनेन] N. of a Mantra. (-नं) kindling the fire. -उत्पातः [अग्निना दिव्यान्लेन कृतः उत्पातः] a fiery portent, meteor, comet &c. In Bri. S. 33 it is said to be of five kinds: दिवि भुक्तशुभफलानां पततां रूपाणि यानि तान्युक्ताः। विष्णोः

शक्तिविद्युत्कारा इति पञ्चधा निष्ठाः ॥ उक्ता पक्षेण कले तद्वत् विष्ण्यशनिभिः पक्षैः। विद्युदहेतिः। यद्भिस्त्रयस्त्रय विद्याचयति ॥ Different fruits are said to result from the appearances of these portents, according to the nature of their colour, position &c. -उद्धरणं, उद्धारः 1. producing fire by the friction of two axes, 2. taking out, before sun-rise, the sacred fire from its cover of ashes previous to a sacrifice. -उपस्थानं worship of Agni; the Mantra or hymn with which Agni is worshipped (अभिरुपस्थीयते अनेन). -एधः [अग्निमधयति] an incendiary. -कपः, स्तोत्रः a spark. -कर्मन् n. [अग्नीकर्म स. त.] 1. cauterization, 2. action of fire, 3. oblation to Agni, worship of Agni (अग्निहोत्र); so कार्य offering oblations to fire, feeding fire with ghee &c.; निर्वर्तिता-निकायः K. 16; 'यौधेय' 39, Ms. 3. 60, Y. 1. 25. -कला a part (or appearance) of fire; ten varieties are mentioned (धृष्टार्चिरूपा ज्वलिनी ज्वालिनी विस्फुलिगिनी। सुभीः सुरुपा कपिला ह्यकव्यवहे अपि ॥ यादोनां दशवर्णानां कला धर्मप्रदा अमूः). -कारिका [अग्निं करोति आधेयं करणे कर्तृत्वोपचारात् कर्तरि ण्वुल्] 1. the means of consecrating the sacred fire, the rik called अग्नीत्र which begins with अग्निं दूते पुरो दधे. 2. =अभिकार्य. -काष्ठं अग्नेः उद्धरणं काष्ठं शाक. त.] agallochum (अगुरु). -कुक्षुदः [अग्निः कुक्षुद्वय रक्तवर्ण-स्फुलिगत्वात्] a firebrand, lighted wisp of straw. -कुंडं [अग्निराधानार्थं कुंडं] an enclosed space for keeping the fire, a fire-vessel. -कुमारः, तनयः, सुतः 1. N. of Kārttikeya said to be born from fire, See कर्त्तिकेय. 2. a kind of preparation of medicinal drugs. -केतुः [अग्नेः केतुरिव] 1. smoke, 2. N. of two Rākshasas on the side of Rāvana and killed by Rāma. -कोणः -दिक् the south-east corner ruled over by Agni; इन्द्रो वह्निः पितृपत्तिर्नक्षत्रो वरुणो मरुत्। कुबेर ईशः पतयः पूर्वादीनां दिशां क्रमात् ॥ -क्रिया [अग्निना निर्वर्तिता क्रिया, शाक. त.] 1. obsequies, funeral ceremonies, 2. branding; भेषजान्निक्रियास्तु च Y. 3. 284. -क्रीडा [तृ. त.] fire-works, illuminations. -गर्भं a. [अग्निर्गर्भं यस्य] pregnant with or containing fire, having fire in the interior; 'भौं शमी-निव' S. 4. 3. (-र्भः) [अग्निरिव जारको गर्भो यस्य] 1. N. of the plant Agnījāra, 2. the sun-stone, name of a crystal supposed to contain and give out fire when touched by the rays of the sun; cf. S. 2. 7. 3. the sacred

ficial stick अरणि which, when charmed, gives out fire. (-र्णि) 1. N. of the Sami plant as containing fire (the story of how Agni was discovered to exist in the interior of the Sami plant is told in chap. 35 of अनुष्टाननख in Mb.). 2. N. of the earth (अग्निः सकलान् गर्भे दम्यो सा; when the Ganges threw the semen of Siva out on the Meru mountain, whatever on earth &c. was imbedded by its lustre, became gold and the earth was thence called दमनन्त). 3. N. of the plant महाज्योतिष्मती लता (अग्निरेव गर्भे मध्यमगो यस्याः सा). -ग्रन्थः [अग्निप्रतिपादको ग्रन्थः शाक. त.] the work that treats of the worship of Agni &c. -घृतं [अन्यदीपनं घृतं शाक. त.] a kind of medicinal preparation of ghee used to stimulate the digestive power. -चित् m. [अग्नि चितवान् चित्तमर्थे चित् P. III. 2. 91] one who has kept the sacred fire; यतिभिः साधनमग्निमिति च R. S. 25. -चयः, -चयनं, -चित्या, arranging or keeping the sacred fire (अन्यधान); चित्याग्निचित्ये च P. III. 1. 132. 2. (-यः, -यनः) the Mantra used in this operation. 3. a heap of fire. -चित्त्वत् [अग्निचयनं असत्यग्निमन् ननु मस्य वः तौतन्वात्र पदत्वं Tv.] having अग्निचयन or अग्निचित. -ज, -जात a. produced by or from fire, born from fire. (-जः, -जातः) 1. N. of the plant अग्निजार (अग्नेयं अमृतद्वारनाय जायते सेवनात् प्रभवति). 2. N. of Kārttikeya. 3. Vishnu. (-जः, -जानः) gold; so 'जन्मन्'. -जिह्व a. 1. having a fiery tongue. 2. having fire for the tongue, epithet of a God or of Vishnu in the boar incarnation. (-ङ्गा) 1. a tongue or flame of fire. 2. one of the 7 tongues of Agni (कराली धूमिनी धेता लोहिता नीललोहिता सुवर्णा पद्मरागा च जिह्वाः समविभावसोः). 3. N. of a plant लंगली (अग्नेर्जिह्वेव शिखा यस्याः सा); of another plant (जलपिप्पली) or गजपिप्पली (विषलांगला). -ज्वाला 1. the flame or glow of fire. 2. [अग्नेर्ज्वालेव शिखा यस्याः सा] N. of a plant with red blossoms, chiefly used by dyers, *Grislea Tomentosa* (Mar. धायफूल, भायटी). -तप a. [अग्निना तप्यते; तप-किप्] having the warmth of fire; practising austerities by means of fire. -तपस् a. [अग्निभिः तप्यते] 1. practising very austere penance, standing in the midst of the five fires. 2. glowing, shining or burning like fire; (तपतीति तपाः अग्निरेव त-

पाः) hot as fire. -तेजस् a. having the lustre or power of fire (अग्नेरेव तेजो यस्य). (-स् a.) the lustre of fire. (-न् m.) N. of one of the 7 Rishis of the 11th Manvantara. -त्रयं the three faces. See under अग्नि. -व a. [अग्ने दत्तव्यं गृहद्वे ददातिः वा. क.] 1. giving or supplying with fire. 2. tonic, stomachic, producing appetite, stimulating digestion. 3. incendiary; अग्निशत्रु भक्तदंष्ट्रैव Ms. 9. 278; अग्निशत्रां च ये लोकाः Y. 2. 74; so 'दायक', 'दायिन्'. -दग्ध a. 1. burnt on the funeral pile; अग्निदग्धाश्च जीवा येऽप्यदग्धाः कुले मम Vāyu. 2. burnt with fire. 3. burnt at once without having fire put into the mouth, because destitute of issue (?); (pl.) a class of Maues or Pitrīs who, when alive, kept up the household flame and presented oblations to fire. -दमनी [अग्निदम्यते अया; दम-णिच् करणे ल्युट्] a narcotic plant, *Solanum Jacquini*. -दातृ [अग्निं विधानेन ददाति] one who performs the last (funeral) ceremonies of a man; यश्चाग्निशाना प्रेतस्य पिंडं दद्यात्स एव हि. -दीपन a. [अग्निं दीपयति] stimulating digestion, stomachic, tonic. -दीप्त a. [तृ. त.] glowing, set on fire, blazing. (-दा) [अग्निर्जटारानलो दीप्तः सेवनात् यस्याः सा] N. of a plant ज्योतिष्मती लता, which is said to stimulate digestion. -दीप्तिः f. active state of digestion. -दूत a. [अग्निदूत इव यस्मिन् यस्य वा] having Agni for a messenger, said of the sacrifice or the deity invoked; यमं ह यज्ञो गच्छत्यग्निदूतो अरंकूतः Rv. 10. 14. 13. -दूषित a. branded. -देवः [अग्निरेव देवः] Agni; a worshipper of Agni. -देवा [अग्निर्देवो यस्याः] the third lunar mansion, the Pleiades (कृत्तिका). -धानं [अग्निर्धायते अस्मिन्] the place or receptacle for keeping the sacred fire, the house of an अग्निहोतृ; पदं कृणुते अग्निधाने Rv. 10. 165. 3. -धारणं maintaining the sacred fire; त्रिभिर्नां °णं K. 55. -नयनं = °प्रणयनं. -निर्यासः [अग्नेर्जटारानलस्येव दीपको निर्यासो यस्य] N. of the plant अग्निजार. -नेत्र a. [अग्निर्नेता यस्य] having Agni for the leader or conveyer of oblations, an epithet of a god in general. -पदं 1. the word Agni. 2. fire-place. 3. N. of a plant. -परिक्रिन्ति या care of the sacred fire, worship of fire, offering oblations; गृहायोऽग्निपरिक्रिया Ms. 2. 67. -परिच्छदः the whole sacrificial apparatus; गृह्यं चाग्निपरिच्छदं Ms. 6. 4. -परिधानं enclosing the sacrificial fire with a kind of screen. -परीक्षा

[तृ. त.] ordeal by fire. -पर्वतः [अग्निमाधनं पर्वतः] a volcano. -पुच्छः [अग्नेः अन्याधानस्थानस्य पुच्छ इव] tail or back part of the sacrificial place; the extinction of fire. -पुराणं [अग्निना श्रेष्ठं पुराणं] one of the 18 Purāṇas ascribed to Vyāsa. It derives its name from its having been communicated originally by Agni to the sage Vasisṭha for the purpose of instructing him in the two-fold knowledge of Brahma. Its stanzas are said to be 14500. Its contents are varied. It has portions on ritual and mystic worship, cosmical descriptions, chapters on the duties of Kings and the art of war, a chapter on law, some chapters on Medicine and some treatises on Rhetoric, Prosody, Grammar, Yoga, Brahmavidyā &c. &c. -प्रणयनं bringing out the sacrificial fire and consecrating it according to the proper ritual. -प्रतिष्ठा consecration of fire, especially the nuptial fire. -प्रवेशः-दानं [स. त.] entering the fire, self-immolation of a widow on the funeral pile of her husband. -प्रस्कन्दनं violation of the duties of a sacrificer (अग्निहोमाकरण); परस्त्वं चाप्येवं भविष्यति Mb. -प्रस्तरः [अग्निं प्रस्तृणाति अग्नेः प्रन्तरो वा] a flint, a stone producing fire. -बाहुः [अग्नेर्बाहुरिव दीप-शिखत्वात्] 1. smoke. 2. N. of a son of the first Manu; of a son of Priyavrata and Kāmyā. -बीजं 1. the seed of Agni; (fig.) gold (रुद्रेजः समुद्रतं हेम बीजं विभावसोः). 2. N. of the letter र्. -भं [अग्निरेव माति; भा. क.] 1. 'shining like fire', gold. 2. N. of the constellation कृत्तिका. -भु m. [अग्नेर्भवति; भु-किप् इस्वांतः] 1. water. 2. gold. -भू a. [अग्नेर्भवति; भु-किप्] produced from fire. (-भूः) 1. 'fire-born', N. of Kārttikeya. 2. N. of a teacher (काश्यप) who was taught by Agni. 3. (arith.) six. -भूति a. produced from fire. (-तिः) [अग्निरेव भूतिरैश्वर्यं यस्य] N. of a pupil of the last Tirthankara. (-तिः) f. the lustre or might of fire. -भाजस् a. Ved. [अग्निरेव भाजते; भाज्-असुन्] shining like fire. -मणिः [अग्नेरुत्थापको मणिः शाक. त.] the sun-stone. -मथ् m. [अग्निं मथ्नाति निष्पादयति; मथ्-किप्-नलोपः] 1. the sacrificer who churns the fuel-stick. 2. the Mantra used in this operation, or the अरणि itself. -मथः, -यनं, producing fire by friction; or the Mantra used in this operation. (-थः) [अग्निर्मथ्यते अनेन मथ्-करणे घञ्]

N. of a tree गणिकारिका (Mar. नरवल) Premna Spinosa (तत्कट-गोर्धपंग हि आशु वक्षिस्त्ययते). —मांश slow-ness of digestion, loss of appetite, dyspepsia. —मारुति [अग्निश्च मरुच तयो-रपत्यं इज्ज ततो वृद्धिः इत चः त्रिपद्वृद्धौ पृ. पूर्व-पदस्य ह्रस्वः Tr.] N. of the sage Agastya. —मित्रः N. of a king of the Sunga dynasty, son of Pushpa-mitra who must have flourished be-fore 150 B. C.—the usually accepted date of Patanjali—as the latter men- tions पुष्पमित्र by name. —मुखः *a.* having Agni at the head. (—खः) [अग्नि- मुखमिव यस्य] 1. a deity, god, (for the gods receive oblations through Agni who is therefore said to be their mouth; अग्निमुखा वै देवाः अग्निमुखं प्रथमं देवतानां &c; or अग्निमुखे अग्ने येषां, for fire is said to have been created be-fore all other gods.) 2. [अग्निमुखं प्र- धानमुपास्यो यस्य] one who maintains the sacred fire (अग्निहोतृविज्). 3. a Brāhmaṇa in general (अग्निहोतृकत्वात् सापाग्निमुखे यस्य, for Brāhmaṇas are said to be वाग्वज्राः). 4. N. of two plants चित्रक Plumbago Zeylanica and भङ्गातक Semicarpus Anacardium (अग्निरिव स्त- शीत् दुःखदायकं मुखमग्ने यस्य, तन्निर्योसस्प- श्चैनं हि देहे क्षतोत्पन्नैस्तयोस्तथात्मन्). 5. a sort of powder or चूर्ण pre- scribed as a tonic by चक्रदत्त. 6. ' fire-mouthed ', sharp-biting, an epithet of a bug Pt. 1. (—खी) [अग्निरिव मुखमग्ने यस्य, गौरादि-डीष्] 1 N. of a plant भङ्गातक (Mar. बिबबा, भिलावा) and लांगलिका (विषलांगला). 2. N. of the Gayatri Mantra (अग्निरेव मुखं मु- खत्वेन कल्पितं यस्याः सा, or अग्निरेव मुखं प्र- जापतिमुखं उत्पत्तिद्वारं यस्याः, अग्निना समं प्र- जापतिमुखजातत्वात्; कदाचिदपि नो विद्वान् गा- यत्रीमुदके जपेत् । गायत्र्याग्निमुखी यस्मात्तस्मा- दुत्थाय तां जपेत् ॥ गोभिल). 3. a kitchen [पाकशाला अग्निरिव उच्चतं मुखं यस्याः सा]. —मूढ *a.* [तृ. त.] Ved. made insane or stupefied by lightning or fire. —योजनं causing the sacrificial fire to blaze up. —रक्षणं 1. consecrating or preserving the sacred (domestic) fire or अग्निहोत्र. 2. [अग्नि रक्ष्यते अनेन अत्र वा] a Mantra securing for Agni protection from evil spirits &c. 3. the house of an अग्निहोतृ. —रजः, —रजस् *m.* [अग्निरिव रज्यते दीप्यते; रज्-असुन्, न- लोपः] 1. a scarlet insect by name इंद्रगोप. 2. (अग्ने रजः) the might or power of Agni. 3. gold. —रहस्यं mys- tery of (worshipping &c.) Agni; N. of the tenth book of the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa. —राशिः a heap of fire, burn- ing pile. —रुहा [अग्निरिव रोहति रुह-क]

N. of the plant मांसदन्ती or मांसरेडिङ्ग (तदं कुम्भं वक्षिस्त्ययते यत्तु यत्तु यत्तु तस्याः). —रूप *a.* [अग्ने रिव रूपं यत्तु यत्तु] fire-shaped; of the nature of fire. (—पं) the nature of fire. —रेतस् *m.* the seed of Agni; (hence) gold. —रौद्रिणी [अग्निरिव रेतति; रुह-रिङ्गि] a lead in- flammatory swelling in the thigh. —लोकः the world of Agni, which is situated below the summit of Meru; in the Purāṇas it is said to be in the अन्तरिक्ष, while in the Kāsi Khapṇa it is said to be to the south of इंद्रपुरी; एतस्या दक्षिणे भागे येयं पृथ्व्यते शुभा । इमानर्चिर्म्मर्ता पश्य वीतिहोत्रपुरी यस्याम् ॥ —वधूः Svāhā, the daughter of Dakṣha and wife of Agni. —वर्चस् *a.* [अग्नेर्वर्च इव वर्चो यस्य] glowing or bright like fire. (—*a.*) the lustre of Agni. (—*m.*) N. of a teacher of the Pu- rāṇas. —वर्ण *a.* [अग्निरेव वर्णो यस्य] of the colour of fire; hot, fiery; सुरां पीत्वा द्वि- जो मोहादग्निवर्णां सुरां पिबेत् Ms. 11.91; गोमूत्रमग्निवर्णं वा पिबेदुदकमेव वा ९2. (—*वर्ण*) 1. N. of a prince, son of Sudarsana. 2. of a King of the solar race. See R. 19. 3. the colour of fire. (—*वर्ण*) a strong liquor. —वर्धक *a.* stimulating diges- tion, tonic. (—*क्र*) 1. a tonic. 2. regi- men, diet (पथ्याहार). —वल्गुः [अग्ने- वैल्गुः सुखेन दाहत्वात्] 1. the Śāla tree, Shorea Robusta. 2. the resinous juice of it. —वासस् *a.* [अग्निरेव शुद्धं वानो यस्य] having a red (pure like Agni) garment. (—*n*) a pure garment. —वा- ह *a.* [अग्नि वाहयति गमयति अनुमापयति वा] 1. smoke. 2. a goat. —वाहनं a ' goat (ङग). —विद् *m.* 1. one who knows the mystery about Agni. 2. an अग्निहोत्रिक् q.v. —विमोचनं ceremony of lowering the sacrificial fire. —विसर्पः pain from an inflamed tumour, in- flammation. —विहरणं, विहारः 1. tak- ing the sacrificial fire from अग्नीत्र to the सदोमंडप. 2. offering oblations to fire; प्रत्यासन्ना वेला K. 348. —वीर्यं 1. power or might of Agni. 2. gold. —वेशः [अग्नेर्वेश इव] N. of an ancient medical authority (चरक). —शरणं- शाला-लं a fire-sanctuary; ' मार्गमा- देशाय S. 5; a house or place for keeping the sacred fire; ' रक्षणाय स्थापितोहं V. 3. —शर्मन् *a.* [अग्निरिव श्मणाति तीव्रकोपत्वात्; शू-मनिन्] very passionate. (—*m.*) N. of a sage. —शि- ख *a.* [अग्नेरिव अग्निरिव वा शिखा यस्य]. fiery, fire-crested; वहतु ' खैः सायकैः Rām. (—खः) 1. a lamp. 2. a rocket, fiery arrow. 3. an arrow in general. 4. safflower plant. 5. saffron. 6. जांगलीवृक्ष. (—खं) 1. saffron. 2. gold.

(—खा) 1. a flame; अग्निर्गन्धिशिखापमेः Ms. 2. N. of two plants लंगली (Mar. मरुचका or मरुचका) Glo- riosa superba and another plant (Mar. also कटाला, Mandagermann Cordi- folium). —शुश्रूषा careful service or worship of fire. —शेखर *a.* fire-crested. (—*र*) N. of the कुम्भ, वैकुण्ठ & जगदा- त्रयो. (—*रं*) 2. M. —शौच *a.* [अग्नेरिव शौचं यस्य] bright as fire; purified by fire. K. 212. —श्री *a.* [अग्नेरिव अक्षय्यं] glow- ing like fire; lighted by Agni. —दु- त्-दुस-द्योम &c. see ' स्तुत', ' स्तुम् &c. —संस्कारः 1. consecration of fire. 2. hollowing or consecrating by means of fire; burning on the funeral pile; यथाहं ' रं मालवाय दत्त्वा Dk. 169; नास्य कार्याऽग्निस्संस्कारः Ms. 5. 69, R. 12. 56. —सखः, —सहायः 1. the wind. 2. the wild pigeon (smoke-colour- ed) 3. smoke. —संभव *a.* [पं. व.] sprung or produced from fire. (—वः) 1. wild safflower, 2. lymph, result of digestion. (—वः) gold. —साक्षिक [अग्निः साक्षी यव, कप] *a.* or *m.* keeping fire for a witness, in the presence of fire. पंचवाणं M. 4.12; ' मर्वाहो भर्ता हि शरणं स्त्रियाः II.1. v. 1, R. 11.48. —सारं [अग्ने सारं यस्य अत्यंतानलोनापनेव सारांशदत्तनात् Tr.] रमांजन, a sort of medical preparation for the eyes. (—रः —रं) power or essence of fire. —सूचं a thread of fire, 2. a girdle of sacrificial grass (मैत्रीमैत्रला) put upon a young Brāhmaṇa at the time of investiture. —स्तंभः 1. stopping the burning power of Agni. 2. N. of a Mantra used in this operation. 3. N. of a medicine so used. —स्तुत् *m.* (अग्निदूत) [अग्नि-स्तुत्यंत- एवः स्तु-आधारं किप् पत्वं] the first day of the Agnishtoma sacrifice, N. of a portion of that sacrifice which ex- tends over one day; यजेत दान्धमेधेन स्वजिता गोसवेन वा । अभिजिह्विवाजि- ह्व्यां वा त्रिवृताग्निदुतापि वा ॥ Ms. 11. 75. —स्तुम् (' द्रुम्) *m.* [अग्निः स्तुभ्यतेऽवः, स्तुम्-किप् पत्वं] 1. = अग्निदोम. 2. N. of a son of the sixth Manu. —स्तोमः (' द्रो- मः) [अग्ने स्तोमः स्तुतिसाधनं यव] N. of a protracted ceremony or sacrificial rite extending over several days in spring and forming an essential part of the ज्योतिषोम. 2. a Mantra or Kalpa with reference to this sacrifice; ' मे भवो भवः ' मः; ' मस्य व्याख्यानं, कल्पः ' मः P. IV. 3. 66, Vārt. 3. N. of the son of the sixth Manu. 4. a species of the Soma plant; ' सामन् a part of the Sāma Veda chanted at the conclusion of the Agnishtoma sacri- fice. —स्थ *a.* (ड) [अग्ने स्थातुमर्हति; स्थ-

क पन्त्र] placed in, over, or near the fire. (-ह्र) an iron frying-pan; in the अग्रमेव sacrifice the 11th Yāpa which of all the 21 is nearest the fire.

—**स्वात्तः** (written both as स्वात्त and स्वात्त) (pl.) [अग्निः i. e. याज्ञवल्किप्रकरण-पानलात् सुदृ आत्तं ग्रहणं धेयं ते] N. of a class of Pitris or Manes who, when living on earth, maintained the sacred or domestic fires, but who did not perform the Agnistoma and other sacrifices. They are regarded as Manes of Gods and Brahmanas and also as descendants of Marichi, Ms. 3. 195 (मनुष्यजन्मन्याग्निष्टोमादियोगमकुत्वा स्मर्त-कर्मनिष्ठः संतो मुक्ता च पितृत्वं गताः इति सायणः).

—**हुत्**, **होत्** Ved. sacrificing to Agni, having Agni for a priest. —**होत्रं** [अग्रये हुयते एव. ह-व, च. न.] 1. an oblation to Agni (chiefly of milk, oil and sour gruel). 2. maintenance of the sacred fire and offering oblation to it; (अग्रये होत्रं होमोऽस्मिन् कर्मणोति अग्निहोत्र-मिति कर्मनाम); or the sacred fire itself; तपोवनाग्निहोत्रधूमलखात् K. 26; होता स्यात् त्रय्य Ms. 11. 36; वसुपासते 42; स्त्री दाहयेत् त्रेण Ms. 5. 167, 6. 1, Y. 1. 89. The time of throwing oblations into the fire is, as ordained by the sun himself, evening (अग्रये सायं जुह्यात् सूर्याय नतर्जुह्यात्). Agnihotra is of two kinds: नित्य of constant obligation (यावज्जीवमाग्निहोत्रं जुहोति) and कान्त्य occasional or optional (उपसर्गद्वयत्वा मामभक्तमग्निहोत्रं जुहोति). (—**त्र**) a. Ved. 1. destined for, connected with, Agnihotra. 2. sacrificing to Agni; हुवनी (नी) a ladle used in sacrificial libations, or अग्निहोत्रहविर्ग्रह-णी चक्र Tv.; See हविर्ग्रहणः; हुत् offering the अग्निहोत्र; आहुतिः invocation or oblation connected with अग्निहोत्र. —**होत्रिन्** a. [अग्निहोत्र-मन्त्रे इति] 1. one who practises the Agnihotra, or consecrates and maintains the sacred fire. 2. one who has prepared the sacrificial place.

अग्नावी [अग्नि-देव-बीष] 1. The wife of Agni and Goddess of Fire, Svāhā. She is said to be a daughter of Dakṣha; she longed to be the wife of Agni, and Skanda was pleased to give her a place with Agni at every sacrificial act (हव्यं कव्यं च यत्किंचिद् द्वि-ज्जनामसं संसृजत । शेष्यत्यग्नौ सदा देवि स्वाहेत्यु-क्त्वा संसृजत ॥ अयं प्रभृति दास्येति सुवृत्ताः सत्य-ये स्थिताः । एवमग्निस्त्वया सार्धं सदा वक्त्याति-क्षेमेने) .—2 The Treta age.

अग्निः [अग्नि-ह्र कायति प्रकाशते; कै-क] N. of an insect, coccinella.

अग्निधृ m. [अग्निं दधाति मंत्रविधिना स्थापयति : धा-कृप् नि. आलोप. Tv.] One who consecrates the sacred fire.

अग्निमन्-वन् Ved. a. [अग्निः अस्त्यम्य मनुष्य, मस्य च. P. VIII. 2.15] 1 Having fire or enjoying it.—2 Maintaining the sacrificial fire: पितृयज्ञं तु निर्वर्त्य विप्रश्चंद्रश्रयः अग्निमान् Ms. 3.122. —3 Having a good digestion.

अग्निसान् ind. To the state of fire: used in comp. with कु to burn', to consign to flames', आटशरीरमग्नि-सात्कृत्वा M. 5; न चकार शरीरमग्निसात् R. 8.72; 'भू to be burnt.

अग्नीध्रः [अग्निमादधाति धृ-क दीर्घः Tv.] 1 N. of a priest, also called ब्रह्म who kindles the sacred fire. —2 (अग्नि धारयन्त्यस्मै संप्रदाने वज्रये क दीर्घः) Sacrifice, sacrificial act. See आग्नीध्र.

अग्नीय a. [अग्नेः अद्गमव स्थानादि; उक्तर. छ] Situated near the fire; relating to fire, fiery.

अग्नीषोम m (मौ) [अग्निश्च सोमश्च ईदृ इत् वन्] Agni and Soma; 'प्रणयनं bringing out Agni and Soma; a ceremony in the ज्योतिष्टोम sacrifice; (नी) the vik or vessel used in consecrating them.

अग्नीषोनीय a. [अग्नीषोमो देवते यस्य छ] Relating or sacred to Agni and Soma; निवोषः making libations with the cake sacred to Agni and Soma; पशुः a victim sacred to them; पुरो-डाशः an oblation sacred to them &c.

अग्नन् n. Battle, conflict. See अग्नन्.

अग्र a. [अग्र-रन् नलोपः Up. 2. 28] 1 First, foremost, chief, best, prominent, principal, pre-eminent; न-हिषी chief queen; वातमासेवमाना M. 1 front (and hence, fresh) breeze; आस-नं chief seat, seat of honour Mu. 1. 12.—2 Excessive, over and above, surplus; supernumerary, projecting (अधिक). —ग्र 1 (a) The foremost or topmost point, tip, point (opp. मूलं, मध्यं); (fig.) sharpness, keenness; धर्मस्य ब्राह्मणो मूलं अग्रं राजन्य उच्यते Ms. 11.84; दृष्ट्या अग्रं मूलं मध्यं &c; ना-सिका tip of the nose; सूचि &c.; समस्ता एव विद्या जिह्वामेभवत् K. 346 stood on the tip of the tongue; अ-मुष्य विद्या रसनाग्रनतंकी N. 1.5. (b) Top, summit, surface; कैलास, पर्वत, &c. —2 Front, van; अग्रे कृ put in the front or at the head; तामग्रे कृत्वा Pt. 4 See अग्रे.—3 The best of any kind; स्व-वनाग्रेण with the best of chariots; प्रा-सादार्थः Rām.—4 Superiority, excel-

lence (उत्कर्ष); अग्रादग्रं रोहति Tāndya. —5 Goal, aim, resting place (आलेव-नं); मनुमेकाग्रमासीनं Ms. 1.1, See 'भू-मि also.—6 Beginning, See अग्रे.—7 A multitude, assemblage.—8 Overplus, excess, surplus; सामं स्त्रीसहस्रं Rām. 1000 women and more; so सामकोटी च रक्षसां.—9 A weight = पल q. v.—10 A measure of food given as alms (ब्राह्मणभोजनं occurring in अग्रहार). —11 (Astr.) Amplitude of the sun ('ग्रा, अग्रका also). In compounds as first member meaning 'the forepart', 'front', 'tip' &c.; e. g. 'पादः, चरणः the forepart of the foot, toe; so 'हस्तः, 'करः, 'पाणिः &c.; 'सरोरुहं the topmost lotus Ku. 1. 16; 'कायः forepart of the body; so 'नखं, 'नासिका tip of the nail, nose &c., —adv. In front, before, ahead.—Comp.—अ-ग्र्युः [अग्रं अंशः] the focal point.—अ-ग्रि n. [कर्ण.] sharp or pointed vision, side-look (अपांगवीक्षण); अग्रा-श्या वीक्षमाणस्तु तिर्यग् आतरमवधीत् Rām.—अग्र्य a. having precedence in eating.—अनी (नी) कः (कं) van-guard; दीर्घोऽहं धृषेव नरानग्रानीक्रेषु यो-धयेत् Ms. 7. 193; अमाणीकं रघुन्याग्रौ राक्षसानां वनेजतुः Rām.—अग्रणीय [अ-ग्रं श्रेष्ठं अग्रं ज्ञानं तत्र साधु छ] N. of a Buddhist tenet (उत्पादपूर्वमप्रायणी-यमथ कीर्तिता प्रवादः स्यात्-हमचंद्रः). —अव-लेहिनं [अग्रं अवलेहितं आस्वादितं यस्य] food at a Śrāddha ceremony, the chief part of which has been tasted. —उपहरणं first supply. —उपहरणीय a [अग्रे उपह्रियते कर्मणि अनीयर्] 1. that which is first offered or supplied. 2. [अग्रं उपह्रियते यस्यै ह-संप्रदाने अनीयर्] आह्वयार्थमुपकल्पितस्य अजादेरग्रे दा-नोद्देश्यः वास्तुदेवादिः Tv. —करः 1.=अग्रह-स्तः q. v. 2. the focal point.—केशः front line of hair; 'शेषु रेणुः अपहरति K. 86.—गः [अग्रे गच्छतीति, गम्-ड] a leader, a guide; taking the lead; marching foremost.—गण्य a. [अग्रे गण्यतेऽस्मी] foremost, to be ranked first.—गामिन् a. [अग्रे गच्छति] a leader; प्रष्टोऽग्रगामिनि P. VIII. 3. 92.—ज a. [अग्रे जायते; जन्-ड.] first born or produced; आनंदेनाग्रजनेव R. 10. 78.—(जः) 1. The first born, an elder brother; सुमतिं ममाग्रजमवगच्छ M. 5; अस्त्वेव मनुर्भरतामजे मे R. 14. 73. 2. a Brāhmaṇa. (—जा) an elder sister; so 'जात, 'जातक, 'जाति.—जंघा the fore- part of the calf.—जन्मन् m. [अग्रे जन्म-यस्य सः] 1. the first-born, an elder brother; जनकाग्रजन्मनोः शासनमति-क्रम्य Dk. 2. 2. a Brāhmaṇa (वणेषु मध्ये अग्रजातत्वात्, or अग्रात् प्रधानात् मुखात्

जातत्वात्, ब्राह्मणस्य मुखमार्गात्, तस्मात्
विबुधं स्तोमानां मुखं . . अग्निदेवतानां ब्राह्म-
णो मनुष्याणां; तस्माद् ब्राह्मणो मुखेन वीर्यं
करोति मुखतो हि मृष्टः (Tandya); अनिवय-
समप्रजन्मानं K. 12; अवोचत् °आ Dk.
13. 3. N. of Brahmā, as he was the
first to be born in the waters. —जि-
ह्वा the tip of the tongue. —ज्या
(Astr.) the sign of the amplitude.
—हानिन् [अग्रे दाने अस्य; अग्रदान-इति]
a (degraded) Brahmana who takes
presents offered in honour of the
dead (प्रेतेर्देशेन यदानं दीयते तत्पतिग्राही);
लोभी विप्रश्च ब्रूयाणामग्रदानं गृहीतवान् । य-
ह्येनं वृत्तदानानां (ग्रहणाचिलदानानां Tv.) अग्र-
हानी बभूव सः ॥ —हानीयः [अग्रे दानम-
हतिष्ठ] = अग्रदानिन्. —दूतः a harbinger;
कृष्णाक्रोधाग्रदूतः Ve. 1. 22; 'दूति-
का Dk. 20; महीपतीनां प्रणयाग्रदूत्यः
R. 6. 12. —निरूपणं predestination;
prophecy, determining beforehand.
—नीः (पीः) [अग्रे नीयते असौ नी-किप्,
णत्वं] 1. a leader, foremost, first,
chief; °पीविरागहेतुः K. 195; अप्यग्र-
णीर्मेव कृतामृषीणां R. 5. 4 chief, 2. fire.
—पर्णी [अग्रे पर्णं यस्याः सा-जीप्] cowage,
Carpopogon Pruriens (अजलोमन्).
—पातिन् a. [अग्रे आदौ पतति; पत्-णिनि]
happening beforehand, antecedent;
°तीनि शुभानि निमित्तानि K. 65. —पादः
the forepart of the foot; toes; नवकिस्स-
लयरागेणामपादिन M. 3. 12; 'स्थिता stand-
ing on tiptoe. S. 6. —पाणिः = 'हस्तः
q.v. —पूजा the highest or first mark
of reverence or respect; °जामिह स्थि-
त्वा गृहाणेदं विषं प्रभो Rām. —पेयं pre-
cedence in drinking. —बीज a. [अग्रं
शङ्खामं बीजमुत्पादकं यस्य] growing by
means of the tip or end of branches,
growing on the stock or stem of
another tree, such as 'कलम'. —(जः)
a viviparous plant. —भागः [कर्म.] 1.
the first or best part (आद्यादौ प्रथम-
मुद्धृत्य देयं द्रव्यं). 2. remnant, remain-
der (शेषभाग). 3. fore-part, tip,
point. 4. (astr.) a degree of ampli-
tude. —भागिन् a. [अग्रभागे ऽस्यास्ति;
अस्त्यर्थे इति] first to take or claim
(the remnant); अलंक्रियमाणस्य तस्य
अनुलेपनमाल्ये °गी भवामि V. 5 claim-
ing the first share of the remnant
&c. —भुञ्ज a. 1. having precedence in
eating. 2. gluttonous, voracious
(औदरिक). —भूः [अग्रे भवति भू-किप्]
= 'ज. —भूमिः f. 1. goal of ambition or
object aimed at; ततोभूमिं व्यवसायबुद्धेः
Ki. 17. 55; स्वमभूमिर्निर्णयसंश्रया
Si. 1. 32 (प्राप्यस्थानं). 2. the top-
most part, pinnacle; विमानं Me. 69.
—मांसं [अग्रं भक्ष्यत्वेन प्रधानं मांसं] flesh
of the heart, the heart itself; 'स चानीनं

Ve. 3. 2. morbid preponderance of
the liver. —यणं [अग्रं अग्रतात् उत्तराय-
णात् णत्वं शक्ते नडिधानकालोऽस्य अच (?)
Tv.] a kind of sacrificial ceremony
See अग्रयण. —यान a. [अग्रे यानं यस्य, या-
त्यट्] taking the lead, foremost. (—नं)
an army that stops in front to defy
the enemy. —यायिन् a. [अग्रे याम्यति
या-णिनि] taking the lead, leading the
van; पुत्रस्य ते रणशिरस्ययमग्रयायी S.
7. 26, R. 5. 62, 18. 10, 5. 3. —योधिन् [अग्रं
स्थित्वा युध्यते] the principal hero, cham-
pion; राक्षसानां वधे तेषां °धी भविष्यति
Rām.; so 'वीरः कर्मसु चाग्रवीरः. —रंभ्रं
opening, fore-part; नासां Mā. 1. 1.
—लोहिता [अग्रे लोहितं यस्याः सा]
A kind of pot-herb (चिह्नीक्षाक). —संख्या
the first place or rank; पुत्रः समारो-
पयदग्रसंख्यां R. 18. 30. —संधानी [अग्रे
फलोत्पत्तेः प्राक् संधीयते जायते ऽनया कार्यं,
Tv.] the register of human actions
kept by Yama (यत्र हि प्राणिवर्गस्य प्राग्भ-
वीयकर्मोत्सारेण शुभाशुभमूचकं सर्वं लिख्यते
सा यमपञ्जिका). —संध्या early dawn;
कर्कशधूनामुपरि त्रुहिनं रंजयत्यग्रसंध्या S. 4
v. 1. —सर = यायिन् taking the lead; R.
9. 23; आयोधनाग्रसरतां त्वयि वीर याते 5.
71. —सारा [अग्रं शीर्षमार्गं सारो यस्याः सा]
1. a sprout which has tips without
fruits. 2. a short method of count-
ing immense numbers. —हर a. [अग्रे
द्वियते दीयते ऽस्तौ; ह-अच्] 1. that which
must be given first. 2. = अग्रहारिनः
—हस्तः (—करः, —पाणिः) the forepart
of the hand or arm; अग्रहस्तेन गृहीत्वा
प्रसादयैनां Ratn. 3; forepart of the
trunk (of an elephant); often
used for a finger or fingers taken
collectively; क्षीतलस्ते °स्तः Mk. 3;
अतिसाध्वसेन वेपते मे °स्तः Ratn. 1;
कुसुमित इव ते °स्तः प्रतिभाति M. 1; प्र-
सारिते °स्ते M. 4; 'हस्तात्प्रभट्टं पुष्पभा-
जनं S. 4 slipped from the fingers;
also the right hand; अयं हस्ते मुकुली-
कृतांगुली Ku. 5. 63 (अग्रश्चासौ हस्तश्च
Malli.), Ki. 5. 29. —हायनः (णः) [अ-
ग्रः श्रेष्ठः हायनो ब्रूहिः अत्र, णत्वं] the be-
ginning of the year; N. of the month
मार्गशीर्षः; (भासानां मार्गशीर्षे हि Rg. 10.
35); 'इष्टिः नवशस्त्रेष्टीयगमेदः. —हारः a
grant of land given by kings (to
Brahmanas) for sustenance (अग्रं
ब्राह्मणभोजनं, तदर्थं द्वियते राजधानात् पृथक्
क्रियते ते क्षेत्रादयः—नीलकण्ठः क्षेत्रोत्पन्नस्या-
दुद्धृत्य ब्राह्मणेर्देशेन स्थाप्य धान्यादि, गुरुकुल-
दाहृत्तब्रह्मचारिणे देयं क्षेत्रादि, ग्रामभेदश्च Tv.);
कस्मिंश्चिद्ग्रहारे Dk. 8, 9.

अग्रतः adv. [अग्रे अग्रान्न, अग्र-तेसिल्]
(with gen.) 1 Before (opp. पृष्ठतः) in
front of, at the head of, forward; न

गणभ्याग्रतो गच्छेत् H. 1. 29; गच्छाग्रतः
lead the way : 'नो विलोक्य see-
ing before him. —2 In the presence
of : मेघनादस्य Ph. 1 : अमात्यभ्याग्रतः
Mā. 5 : धनुर्भूतामग्रत एव रक्षिणां R. 3.
39 in the very presence of. —3 First;
पुरुषं जातमग्रतः Rv. 10. 99, 7 : अग्रतः कृ-
तु to give precedence to, consider
most important; to put in front of
at the head of. —Comp. —सर a. [अग्रतः
मगतिः सृ. ट] going in front, taking
the lead. (—रः) a leader.

अग्रिन् a. [अग्रे भवः : अग्र-डिभच् P.
IV. 3. 23. Vārt.] 1 First (in order,
rank &c); foremost, best, excellent,
preferable, superior; वीराणामग्रिनां भू-
त्वा युध्यते पार्थिवः सह Mb. —2 Prior,
preceding. —3 Elder, eldest. —4 Fur-
thest, advanced, first ripe. —5
Further. —नः An elder brother.
—ना A kind of fruit, Annona Re-
ticulata.

अग्रिय a. [अग्रे भवः : अग्र-घ] Fore-
most, best &c. —यः An elder brother.
—यं The first fruits; the best part.

अग्रीय a. [अग्रे भवः : अग्र-ङ] Fore-
most, best &c.

अग्रे adv. 1 In front of, before (in
time or space); अग्रे यांति स्थस्य रेणु-
पदवीं घनाः V. 1. 4, R. 2. 56, V. 2. 7,
Bh. 3. 36. —2 In the presence of, be-
fore; मनाग्रे स्तुवंति H. 1. —3 At the
head, ahead; बलाग्रे तिष्ठते वीरो नलः
Rām. —4 Further on, subsequently, in
the sequel; एवमग्रे वक्ष्यते, एवमग्रेपि द्रष्टव्यं
&c. —5 In the beginning; at first,
first; प्रतापोग्रे ततः शब्दः परागस्तदन्तरं
R. 4. 30; आल्लेखेदमग्र आसीत् Br. Ar. Up.,
Ms. 2. 169. —6 First, in preference
to others; सर्वग्राये द्विजानीनां प्रशस्ता
शरकर्मणि 3. 12; अतिथिभ्यो ऽग्र ए-
वैतान् भोजयेत् 3. 114. —Comp. —गः
a leader. —गाः going in front or
before. —दिधिषुः —पूः a man (of one
of the first three castes) who mar-
ries a wife married before (पुनर्भू-
विवाहकारी). —पूः f. a married woman
whose elder sister is still unmarried
(ज्येष्ठया ययनूढायां कन्यायामुद्यते ऽनुजा । सा
चाग्रेदिधिषुर्ज्ञेया पूर्वा च दिधिषूः स्मृता); °प-
तिः the husband of such a woman.
—पाः [अग्रे स्थित्वा पति, अलक्] first to
protect. —पूः [अग्रे पूयते, पू-किप्] pu-
rifying in one's presence; having
precedence in drinking. —वनं-णं
[वनस्याग्रं राजदंतं पूर्वनिपातः; अलक् णत्वं P.
VIII. 4. 4] the border or skirt of a
forest. —सर a. [अग्रमग्रेणाग्रे वा सरति सृ. ट.
अलक् P. III. 2. 18] going in front,
taking the lead, a leader, foremost, न

first: निरपवृत्तानां अग्रसरीकृतास्मि K. 169; नरण रो भवानि P. 1, Mal. 9 first to die; मानमहतामग्रसरः केसरी Bh. 2.29. —सरिक [अग्रमरे अग्रगतौ वृत्त-ठन] 1. a servant (who precedes his master). 2. a leader.

अग्र्य *a.* [अग्र जान् : अग्र-यत्] 1 For-most, best, choicest, most essential or important, highest, or continent, first. नरंगमग्र्यं मधवन् नृत्ताक्रतोः R. 3.16; म-त्रिषी 10.66; उपेक्ष्य स्वामिनि सुनिमग्न्यां 6.73, 8.28, 14.19, 18.39, Ku. 7.78, Ms. 5.166, 12.30, V. 3. 14; also with loc. अग्र्याः सर्वेषु वेदेषु Ms. 3.184. —अग्र्यः An elder brother. —अग्र्यः The roof of a house.

अग्रभण *a.* Ved. Having nothing acceptable.

अग्राम्य *a.* 1 Not rustic or rural, town-made. —2 Not tame, wild.

अग्राह्य *a.* Not acceptable, that which ought not to be taken or accepted as a gift, present &c.; 'अं शिवनिर्माल्यं पत्रं पुष्पं फलं जलं' not to be perceived, admitted or trusted; not to be considered or taken into account. —ह्या N. of the clay or मुनि-का which ought not to be taken for purposes of purification.

अग्रुः—ग्रुः *f.* [अग्र-क्र नलोपः वा उङ्] 1 A finger. —2 A river; (according to others) single, unmarried (as a young woman).

अग्र-अंघ्र *q. v.* — (10 U.) To wrong, sin.

अघ *a.* [अघ-कर्तरि अच्] 1 Bad, sinful, evil, wicked; अघातुर्निद्रिया-गमो मोघं पार्थ स जीवति Bg. 3. 16. —घं [अघ भावे अच्] 1 Sin; अघं स के-वलं पुंक्तं यः पचत्यात्मकारणात् Ms. 3. 118, Bg. 3. 13; अघौघविध्वंसविधौ पटीयसीः Si. 1. 18, 26; मर्षण &c.; misdeed, fault, crime; श्रेयान् द्विजानि-रिव हंतुमयानि वधे Si. 4. 37 sins and griefs also. —2 An evil, mishap, misfortune, accident, injury, harm; न वधूष्वयानि विमुञ्चति धियः Ki. 6. 45 do not think of doing harm or evil; क्रियावज्जनां मयवा विघातं 3. 52, 11. 80; प्रजानां तमघावहं R. 15. 51. 19. 52, See अनघ. —3 Impurity (अशौचं); अनुकथादघं च्चहं Ms. 5. 63; न राजामघ-शोषोस्ति 93; न वर्धयेद्याहानि 84. —4 Pain, suffering, grief, distress; दयादुःखमघस्तुष्टं R. 10. 19 not subject to grief. —5 Passion. —घः N. of a demop, brother of Ikka and Pitana and commander-in-chief of Kamsa. [Being sent by Kamsa to (Jokula to kill Krishna and Balarama he assumed the

form of a huge serpent 4 yojanas long, and spread himself on the way of the cowherds, keeping his horrid mouth open. The cowherds mistook it for a mountain in cavern and entered it, cov-ered all. But Krishna saw it, and hav- ing entered the mouth so stretched himself that he tore it to pieces and rescued his companions.] —घा The Goddess of sin; (pl.) the constella- tion usually called Maghā. —Comp.

—असुर *a.* See अघ above. —अहः (अहन्) a day of impurity (अशौच दिनं). —आघुस् *a.* leading a wicked life. —कुत् *a.* sinful, wicked, evil-doer. —घ्नः = नश्यन्. —नाघ, नागिन *a.*

[अघं नश्यति] expiatory, destroying sin (such as gifts, muttering holy prayers &c.). (न) destroyer of the demon अघः N. of Krishna. —भोजिन् *a.* [अघं वपकलकं भुंक्ते] a sinful eater (one who cooks and eats for his own sake and not for Gods, Manes guests &c.). —मर्षण *a.* [अघं वृष्यते उ-त्पन्नत्वेपि नाशनेन कर्मक्षमत्वात् सयते अनेन वृष-ल्युट्] expiatory, removing or de-stroying sin, usually applied to a prayer repeated by Brahmanas (the 190th hymn of Rv. 10.); सर्वैरसामपध्वं-सि जप्यं त्रिव्यमर्षणं Ak.; यथाध्वमेधः क्र-दुराद सर्वपापापनोदनः । तथाध्वमर्षणं सूक्तं सर्वपापप्रणाशनं II. The most heinous

crimes, such as illicit inter- course with a preceptor's wife, one's own mother, sister, daughter-in-law &c, are said to be expiated by repeating this सूक्त thrice in water: पवित्राण्यध्वमर्षणानि जपंत्यां K. 179, 38. —मार *a.* [अघं मा-रयति नाशयति; वृ णिच्-अण्] destroying sin, an epithet of Gods (यमो ह्यन्य-यमारो निर्वर्तनः). —रुद् *a.* [अघं रोदति स्वकर्मक्षमता यस्मात्, रुद-अपादाने क्तिप्] 1. 'making sin weep and fly', N. of a Mantra which destroys sin; fear-fully howling (?). 2. [अघे व्यसने रो-दति न तत्पतीकाराय घटते, क्तिप्] one who only weeps in times of calamity, but does not try to get over them.

—विषः [अघे व्यसनकारि विषं यस्य] a serpent; fearfully venomous (?).

—शंसः [अघस्य शंसः शंस भावे अच्] 1. indication or reporting of sin. 2. [अघं अनिष्टं शंसति इच्छति; शंस-अण्] a wicked man, such as a thief.

—शंसिन् *a.* reporting or telling one's sin or guilt. —हारः a noted robber; rumour of guilt (?).

अघल *a.* [अघं लति नाशयति ला-क] Destroying sin.

अघायति Den. P. To sin, to be ma-licious; threaten with ruin.

अघातुर्निद्रिया-गमो मोघं पार्थ स जीवति Bg. 3. 16.

अघं स के-वलं पुंक्तं यः पचत्यात्मकारणात् Ms. 3. 118, Bg. 3. 13; अघौघविध्वंसविधौ पटीयसीः Si. 1. 18, 26; मर्षण &c.; misdeed, fault, crime; श्रेयान् द्विजानि-रिव हंतुमयानि वधे Si. 4. 37 sins and griefs also. —2 An evil, mishap, misfortune, accident, injury, harm; न वधूष्वयानि विमुञ्चति धियः Ki. 6. 45 do not think of doing harm or evil; क्रियावज्जनां मयवा विघातं 3. 52, 11. 80; प्रजानां तमघावहं R. 15. 51. 19. 52, See अनघ. —3 Impurity (अशौचं); अनुकथादघं च्चहं Ms. 5. 63; न राजामघ-शोषोस्ति 93; न वर्धयेद्याहानि 84. —4 Pain, suffering, grief, distress; दयादुःखमघस्तुष्टं R. 10. 19 not subject to grief. —5 Passion. —घः N. of a demop, brother of Ikka and Pitana and commander-in-chief of Kamsa. [Being sent by Kamsa to (Jokula to kill Krishna and Balarama he assumed the

form of a huge serpent 4 yojanas long, and spread himself on the way of the cowherds, keeping his horrid mouth open. The cowherds mistook it for a mountain in cavern and entered it, cov-ered all. But Krishna saw it, and hav- ing entered the mouth so stretched himself that he tore it to pieces and rescued his companions.] —घा The Goddess of sin; (pl.) the constella- tion usually called Maghā. —Comp.

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crimes, such as illicit inter- course with a preceptor's wife, one's own mother, sister, daughter-in-law &c, are said to be expiated by repeating this सूक्त thrice in water: पवित्राण्यध्वमर्षणानि जपंत्यां K. 179, 38. —मार *a.* [अघं मा-रयति नाशयति; वृ णिच्-अण्] destroying sin, an epithet of Gods (यमो ह्यन्य-यमारो निर्वर्तनः). —रुद् *a.* [अघं रोदति स्वकर्मक्षमता यस्मात्, रुद-अपादाने क्तिप्] 1. 'making sin weep and fly', N. of a Mantra which destroys sin; fear-fully howling (?). 2. [अघे व्यसने रो-दति न तत्पतीकाराय घटते, क्तिप्] one who only weeps in times of calamity, but does not try to get over them.

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—शंसिन् *a.* reporting or telling one's sin or guilt. —हारः a noted robber; rumour of guilt (?).

अघातु *a.* Malicious, wicked, sin-ful, harmful, injurious.

अघारिन् *a.* [अघं व्यसनं कच्छति; क्तिप्] Suffering from evil or cala-mity (व्यसनयुक्त); not anointing (?)

अघर्म *a.* Not hot, cold; 'अंघ्र, 'धा-मन् the moon whose rays are cold.

अघोर *a.* Not terrific or fearful.

—र. [नास्ति घोरो यस्मात्] 1 N. of Siva or of one of his forms, (ईशाना-घोरनामानौ वामदेवस्ततः परम् । सद्योजात-इति प्रोक्तः क्रमशोऽर्चनकर्मेणि) —2 A wor-shipper of Siva and Durgā. —र [अघोरः शिवः उपास्यत्वेन अस्यां सा, अघोर-अच्] the fourteenth day of the

dark half of Bhādra sacred to Siva (भाद्रमास्यसिते पक्षे ह्यघोराख्या चतुर्दशी । तस्याभाराधितः स्नातुर्नयेच्छिवपुरं श्रवं).

—Comp. —घोररूपः N. of Siva.

—पथः, मार्गः a follower of Siva.

—प्रमाणं a terrific oath or ordeal.

अघोष *a.* [नास्ति घोषो यस्य यत्र वा] 1 Hard-sounding, See below. —2 Devoid of cow-herds. —घः The hard sound of a consonant, hollowness of sound with which all hard consonants and the

Visarga are pronounced (one of the 11 kinds of बाह्यप्रयत्न, See P. VIII.

2. 1), or the consonants so pro-nounced (ख्यां यमाः खयः + कः पौ विमर्-शर एव च । एते आसानुपदाना अघोषाश्च विवृ-ज्यन्ते).

अघोस् *ind.* A vocative particle, another form for अघवन् (Ved.)

अघ्न्य *a.* Not to be killed. —घ्न्यः [न हंति सुष्टिकर्तृत्वात् न हन्-यक् निपातः Tv.] 1 Brahman (अघ्न्यः प्रजापतिः Up. 4. 111.) —2 A Bull. —घ्न्या [न हन्य-ते स्त्रीहत्यायाः निषिद्धत्वात्.] A cow.

अग्नेय *a.* Not fit to be smelt.

—यं Liquor (मयं).

अंक 1 A. To move in a curve. —10 U. (अंकयति-ने, अंकयितुं) 1 To mark, stamp; हेमपादांकितायां पीठिकायां K. 192; स्वनामधेयं कित S. 4 stamped with his name; नयनोद्विबुभिः अंकि-तं स्तनांशुकं V. 4. 7; so R. 3. 55, 68.

—2 To enumerate, count. —3 To brand, stain, stigmatize; तत्को नाम शु-पो भवेत्सुगुणिनां यो दुर्जनैर्नोक्तिः Bh. 2. 54 branded, censured, condemned;

वस्त्रेण वेष्टयित्वा 'तं शिरः Ks. 13. 152 branded head. —4 To walk, stalk, go.

अंकः [अंक कर्तरि करणे वा अच्] 1 The lap (n. also); अंकाद्ययावक-मुदीरिताशीः Ku. 7. 5 passed from lap to lap. —2 A mark, sign; अलक्तकां पदवीं ततान R. 7. 9; पदपंक्तिरलक्तकां

अंक 1 A. To move in a curve. —10 U. (अंकयति-ने, अंकयितुं) 1 To mark, stamp; हेमपादांकितायां पीठिकायां K. 192; स्वनामधेयं कित S. 4 stamped with his name; नयनोद्विबुभिः अंकि-तं स्तनांशुकं V. 4. 7; so R. 3. 55, 68.

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वस्त्रेण वेष्टयित्वा 'तं शिरः Ks. 13. 152 branded head. —4 To walk, stalk, go.

अंकः रत्नचक्रपदांके कंठे Ku. 2. 61 marked with the signs or trees &c.; मङ्गात्रांके मेयं Me. 86; a stain, spot, stigma, brand; डंष्ट्रः किरणेष्विवां-कः Ku. 1. 3; कट्यां कृतांको निर्वास्यः Ms. 8. 281.-3 A numerical figure; number; the number 9.-4 A side, flank; proximity, reach (connected with 1 above); समुत्सुकैवांकुसुपैति सिद्धिः Ki. 3. 40; श्रेष्णोपकंठे सुहरंकाभा-जा रत्नावलीरंघ्रिधारबन्ध Si. 3. 36; सिंहो जंबुकर्मकाभागतमपि त्यक्तवा निर्हति द्विपं Bh. 2. 30; Ki. 17. 64, See -अङ्ग-यन् below.-5 An act of a drama, for its nature &c., See S. D. 278.-6 A hook or curved instrument.-7 A species of dramatic composition, one of the ten varieties of नृपक, See S. D. 519.-8 An ornament (मृग).-9 A sham fight, military show (चित्रयुद्ध).-10 A coefficient.-11 A place.-12 A sin, misdeed.-13 A line, curved line; a curve or bend generally, the bend in the arm.-14 The body.-15 A mountain. [cf. L. *unus*; Gr. *oikos*].-**Comp.**-अंकं [अंके मध्ये अंकाः शतपञ्च-विंशतिरिति यस्य Tv.] water.-**अवतारः** when an act, hinted by persons at the end of the preceding act, is brought in continuity with the latter, it is called अंकावतार (descent of an act), as the sixth act of *Sakuntalā* or second of *Mālavikāgnimitra* (अंकानि सूचितः पात्रैस्तदंकेस्याविभागतः। यत्रांकोवनरत्यर्थेकावतार इति स्मृतः S. D. 311). The *Daśarūpa* defines it differently; अंकावतारस्त्वंकानि पात्रैक-स्याविभागतः। एभिः संसूचयेत्सूच्यं इत्ययमेकैः प्रदर्शयेत् 1. 56.-**आगत, गत** a. [दि. त.] come within the grasp or reach; सि-ह्वं सत्त्ववृत्ति R. 2. 38; अत्रियं युवाप्यं-कगतमभोक्ता R. 13. 67.-**करण** marking, branding &c.-**तंत्रं** the science of numbers (arithmetical or algebraical).-**धारणं-णा** 1. bearing or having marks, such as those on the body of a *Vaishnav*.-2. manner of holding the person, figure.-**परिवर्तः** [स. त.] 1. turning on the other side. 2. rolling or dallying in the lap or on the person; अपि कर्णे जाह-विनिवेशितानः प्रियया तदंकेपरिवर्तमाश्रुयां Māl. 5. 8 (an occasion for) embrace (अंके क्रोडे सर्वतोभावेन वर्तनं इदयालिंगं इत्यर्थः-Jagaddhara; so परिवर्तितः भर्तुः नी भव M. 3.-**पाव्रतं** N. of a *Vrata*; title of a chapter in the भविष्योत्तरपुराण.-**पालि**-ली [पा-अलि घ. त. वा. ञिप] 1. the extremity or region of the lap (कोष्ठप्रंत or प्रदेश); a seat in the

lap, hence, in compound नावडाइ हिनर समुद्रप्यंकपालीं प्रसीव Māl. 3. 2. 2. अ-केन प्रलब्धं पाव्रतं-घ. त. न. [a number. 3. (नी) a variety of plant. *Pining* or *Medicago Esculentia*; वेदिकाकल्पप्रद्वयं].-**पाशः** [अंक पाश इव बंधनेनैव गतन-हेतुर्नय Tv.] an operation in arithmetic by which a peculiar connection or chain of numbers is formed by making the figures 1, 2 &c. exchange places (स्थानान्तरकटिचक्रां-घतः संख्याविभक्तः नियतैः स्मृतैः। मन्त्रिक-मित्यांकममामित्रं स्थानेषु युक्तं नितिसंयु-तिः स्यात् See Likh. 219); (न गुणं न हरो न कृतिर्न घनः पञ्चमथापि द्वादशः। मन्त्र-गणकवङ्गनां स्यात् सतोऽप्ययमेकमजेऽस्मिन्).-**पूर्णं** multiplication of numbers or figures.-**बंधः** forming the lap, bending the thighs into a curve and squatting down. 2. bending with a mark that resembles a headless trunk (अशिरःपुरुषकारोः).-**भाज** [अंकं भाजे उप. म.] 1. seated in the lap or carried on the hip, as an infant. 2. being within easy reach, drawing near, soon to be obtained; अविरहितमनेकेनांकभाजा फलेन Ki. 5. 52. 3. premature, early ripe, forced fruit.-**मुखं** (or आर्यं) that part of an act, wherein the subject of all the acts is intimated, is called अंकमुख, which suggests the *germ* as well as the end, e.g. in Māl. 1 कामदंकी and अवलो-किता hint the parts to be played by भुरिवन् and others and give the arrangement of the plot in brief (यत्र स्यादंके एकस्मिन्नंकानां सूचनाखिला। त-दंकेमुखमित्याहुर्बीजाथेय्यपकं च तत् || S. D. 312). The *Daśarūpa* defines it thus: अंकांतपात्रैरकास्ये लिखांकस्यार्थसूचनात्। i. e. where a character at the end of an act cuts short the story and introduces the beginning of another act; as in the second of *Mv*.-**लोड्यः** [अंकेन लोड्यते असौ] a kind of tree (चिचोट) ginger.-**लोपः** subtraction of numbers.-**विद्या** the science of numbers, arithmetic.

अंकनं [अंक-करणे भावे वा लृट्] 1 A mark, token; स्नेहांकनानि Māl. 9. 46 marks of love.-2 Act of marking.-3 Means of marking, stamping, &c.
अंकसं [अंकोस्मिन्नस्ति-अच्] Having marks; trappings (?) (वस्त्रं आपादिकं).
अंकिन् m. n. [अंकः आलिंगनस्थानत्वेन अस्मास्ति, अंक-इति] A sort of drum or tabor (अंकेनालिंग्य वादनीयो मृदंगादिवा-भेदः क्रीडाविशिष्टश्च).-नी [अंकानां स-मूहः; खलादि-ङि ञिप] 1 A number of marks or signs.-2 A woman hav- ing marks (of branding &c.).

अंक्य a. [अंक-अच्] Fit to be brand marked or counted.-**वयः** अंके वेदे न्ययित्वा वायते अमे. यत्, or अंके मय्य अंक-यत् [A sort of drum or tabor (संघटनलक्षणमयः चतुर्दशांगुलाननः। रत्नचक्रपदांकेः स्मृतैरङ्गैरेव हि वायते).]

अंकतिः [अंक्-अन्ति अति कुन्वे अंक्ः को य उप. 4. 61; अंकति अंचनेत्] 1 Wind.-2 Fire.-3 Bh. 4. 4 A Brahmana who keeps the sacred fire.-**निः**-नी j. Going; one who goes.

अंकस् a. [अंक्-अन्त् कुन्वे] 1 A mark.-2 The body.

अंकुटः (city, ?) A key.

अंकुप Vol. Water.

अंकुरः-रं [अंक-उरच् उप. 1. 38] A sprout, shoot, blade; उर्भांकुरेण चरणः धनः S. 2. 10; oft. in comp. in the sense of 'pointed', 'sharp' &c.; मकरवक्त्रदंष्ट्रांकुरात् Bh. 2. 4 pointed jaws; वृक्षस्य नखांकुरा इव K. 4 pointed nails; कुरंदकविपांडुरं दधानि धाम वीपांकुराः Vb. 4. 1; पतंगपवनस्या-लोलवीपांकुरच्छायाचंचलं Bh. 3. 68 unsteady like the pointed flame of a lamp; (fig.) scion, offspring, progeny; अनेन कस्यापि कुलांकुरेण S. 7. 19 sprout or child of some one; अन्-यांकुरं Dk. 6.-2 Water.-3 Blood.-4 A hair.-5 A tumour, swelling.

अंकुरित a. [अंकुरा अस्य संजाताः, ता-रका-इतच्] Having sprouts; तं मन-सिजेनेव V. 1. 19 as if Love has put forth sprouts; धर्मसलिलः Dk. 125 with drops of perspiration bursting forth.

अंकुरकः [अंक्यते तृणादिना संधीयतेऽसौ; अंक्-अुरच् ततः क] An abode of birds, animals, a nest (of birds).

अंकुशः [अंक्-लक्षणे उदाच् उप. 4. 107] A hook, a goad; Proverb: विष्क्रीते करिणि किमंकुशे विवाहः why higggle about a trifling thing when the whole bargain (of which it forms part) has been struck (the goad ought to follow the elephant); सं-निवेद्य कुशावल्यां रिपुनामांकुशं कुशं R. 15. 97; (fig.) one who checks, a corrector, governor, director; स्वजति तु यदा मोहान्मार्गं तदा गुरुंकुशः Mu. 3. 6; कुशं द्विषामंकुशं R. 16. 81; a re-straint or check; निरंकुशाः कवचः poets have free license or are unfettered.-शी one of the 24 Jaina Goddesses. [cf. Germ. *angel*.]-**Comp.**-य-हः an elephant-driver; अन्येतुकाभोऽव-मतांकुशग्रहः S. 12. 16-दुर्धरः [तु. त. अंकुशेन दुष्टेन धार्यते] a restive elephant.-धा-रिन् m. a keeper of an elephant.-कु-

is said to act the part of Angada when he endeavours to mediate between two contending parties, but without any success. 1-2 N. of a son of Lakshmana by Urmilā (R. 15.96), his capital being called Angadīyā. -3 N. of a warrior on the side of Duryodhana. -Comp. -निर्गुहः the crest-like forepart of the Angada ornament.

अंगन-पं [अंगनं गृहमिति गन्तव्ये भवः अङ्ग-न्युद्, क गन्त्वं Tv.] 1 A place to walk in, a courtyard, an area, yard, court. -गृहः गगनं in wide firmament; भुवः केसरवृक्षस्य Mid. 1 situated or being in the courtyard. -2 [करणे न्युद्] A conveyance. -3 [गन्वे न्युद्] Going, walking &c.

अंगना [पशुमन् अं यस्याः साः अंगनं कन्याये नः P. V. 2. 100.] 1 A woman or female in general: नृप, राज, हरिण &c. -2 A woman with well-rounded limbs, a beautiful woman. -3 (Astr.) Virgo. -4 The female elephant of the north. -Comp. -जनः 1. the female sex, woman-kind. 2. women. -प्रिय a. beloved of woman. (-यः) N. of a plant (अशोक) Jonesia Asoka, for women are fond of decking their persons with Asoka flowers.

अंगवं [अं न् स्वावयवे कति अन्मैवति अनिश्चोपपात संकृतिनामिव भवति, वा-ड Tv.] Dried fruit.

अंगस् m. [अङ्-अमुन कृन्] A bird.

अंगारः-रं [अङ्-आरन Up. 3. 131] 1 Charcoal (whether heated or not); घृतकुंभसमा नारी तसांगारसनः पुमादः उष्णीं वृद्धिं चांगारः शनिः कृष्णायते करं H. 1. 80; त्वया स्वहस्तेनांगाराः कर्षिताः Pt. 1 you have ruined yourself with your own hands; cf. "to dig a mine under one's feet"; कुरुकुलांगार Ve. 6 destroyer or pest of the Kuru family. -2 The planet Mars. -3 A plant हितावली, कुटुक-हितावली. -4 N. of a prince who fought with king Māndhātṛi. -र a. Red, of a red colour. -रं Red colour. -Comp. -अवशेषणं [अंगारा अवशिष्टं न अनेन करणे न्युद्] a vessel to throw or extinguish coals. -कारिन् a. [अंगारं करोति कृ-णि-ति] one who prepares coal for sale. -कुडुकः [अंगारवर्णं कुडुमिव-कन्] N. of a plant हितावली. -धानी [अंगारा धीयते अस्थः भा-आधारे न्युद् अर्प], -धानिका [स्कार्यं कन्] a portable fire-pan, brazier. -परिपाचितं [तृ. त.] roasted food or meat. -पर्ण [अंगारमिव पर्ण यस्य] N. of a grove or forest. (-र्णः) [अस्थयं

अङ्] N. of Chitrānathā, king of the Gandhāras. [On one occasion, while he was sporting with his wife, he saw Kuntī with her five sons proceeding to the capital of Panchala in disguise. He accosted them and asked them to tell him where they were going, or to fight. Arjuna accepted the challenge; but Angurānathā finding Arjuna to be a very skilful warrior gave him a secret bore called chakshashī (enabling one to see the smallest things) and took from him in return a bow called Agnirāstra and became a friend of the Pāṇavas.] -पानी-अकर्ष्य a portable fire-pan. -पुष्प [अंगारमिव लोहितवर्णं पुष्पं यस्य स] the plant देगुदी. -मंजरी-मंजी [अंगारा रक्तवर्णं मंजरी यस्याः] a shrub (Cesalpinia Bonduella) (रक्तकरंजवृक्ष). -वल्ली [अंगारा इव रक्तकलत्वात् रक्ता] N. of various plants, करंज, भार्ग, गंजा. -वेषुः [कर्म.] a sort of bamboo.

अंगारकः-कं [अंगार स्वार्थं कन्] 1 Charcoal. -2 Mars; विरुद्धस्य प्रक्षीणस्य बृहस्पतेः Mk. 9. 33; चारः course of Mars, See chapter 6 of Brāhat Samhitā. -3 Tuesday (°दिनं °वासरः). -4 N. of a prince of Sauvira. -5 N. of two plants कुटुक and भृंगराज, Eclipta (or Verbesina) Prostrata, and white or yellow Amaranth. -कं [अन्त्यर्थं कन्] 1 A small spark. -2 A medicated oil in which turmeric, Dūryā, Manjishthā and other substances have been boiled. -Comp. -मणिः [अंगारकस्य मियः मणिः शाक. त.] a coral (प्रवाल) (तस्य च रक्तवर्णत्वात् नान्प्रियवत्: माणिक्यं भास्करे देयं चंद्रे मुक्तां प्रकाशयेत् प्रवालं च कुजे दद्यात्).

अंगारिः f. [अंगार मन्त्यर्थे ठन् ण्येद-कलोपः] A portable fire-pan, brazier.

अंगारकित a. [अंगारकाः अस्य संज्ञाता इतच्] Charred, roasted.

अंगारिका [अंगारं विचये अस्या मन्त्यर्थे ठन् कय च] 1 A portable fire-pan. -2 The stalk of the sugar-cane. -3 The bud of the Butea Frondosa (किंशुक).

अंगारिणी [अंगार-मन्त्यर्थे णि] 1 A small fire-pan. -2 The region heated by the sun, though no longer exposed to its rays. -3 A creeper in general.

अंगारित a. [अंगारं अस्य संज्ञातं; तारका इतच्] Charred, roasted, half-burnt. -तः-तं [अंगारमिव आचरति; अंगार-किप् तः कर्तेरि क] An early bud of the किंशुक tree. -ता 1 = अंगारधानी q.v. -2 A bud in general. -3 A creeper. (लतामिव). -4 N. of a river.

अंगारीय a. [अंगारोभ्यः पतानि; अंगार-छ] To be used for preparing coal; याणि काष्ठानि P. V. 1. 12. Sk.

अंगार्या [पाशादिगण] A heap of charcoal.

अंगिर m. N. of a sage who received the ब्रह्मविद्या from Atharvan and imparted it to Satyavāha.

अंगिरः, अंगिरस् m. [अंगति-अंगन-ता अग्नि वरुद्; Up. 4. 235; according to Ait. Br. अंगिरस is from अंगार; ये अंगार आग्नेर्नैगिरसो भवन्; so Nir.; अंगारो यवभूवमंगिराः] N. of a celebrated sage to whom many hymns of the Rīgveda are ascribed. (Etymologically Angiras is connected with the word Agni and is often regarded as its synonym (शिवो भव प्रजाभ्यो मानुषीभ्यस्त्वमंगिरः; अंगिरोभिः ऋषिभिः संपादितत्वात् अंगसोऽवाद्वा अंगिरा अभिरूपः). According to Bhārata he was a son of Agni. When Agni began to practise penance, Angiras himself became Agni and surpassed him in power and lustre, seeing which Agni came to the sage and said :- निक्षिपामहमभित्वं त्वमग्निः प्रथमो भव । भविष्यामि द्वितीयोऽहं प्राजापत्येक एव च ॥ Angiras said: कुरु पुण्यं प्रजासर्गं भवाग्निस्तिमिरापहः । मां च देव कुरुवासे प्रथमं पुत्रमंजसा ॥ तच्छ्रुत्वांगिरसो वाक्यं जातवेदास्तथाऽकरोत्. He was one of the 10 mind-born sons of Brahma. His wife was Sraddhā, daughter of Kardama and bore him 3 sons, Brihaspati, Uthya and Samvarta, and 4 daughters Kuhu, Sinevali, Raka and Anumati. The Matsya Purāna says that Angiras was one of the three sages produced from the sacrifice of Varuṇa and that he was adopted by Agni as his son and acted for some time as his regent. Another account, however, makes him father of Agni. He was one of the seven great sages and also one of the 10 Prajāpatis or progenitors of mankind. In latter times Angiras was one of the inspired lawgivers, and also a writer on Astronomy. As an astronomical personification he is Brihaspati, regent of Jupiter or Jupiter itself. He is also regarded as the priest of the gods and the lord of sacrifices. Besides Sraddhā his wives were Smṛitī, two daughters of Maitreya, some daughters of Dakṣha, Svadhā and Sati. He is also regarded as a teacher of the Brahmadevīya. The Vedic hymns are also said to be his daughters. According to the Bhāgavata Purāna, Angiras begot sons possessing Brahmanical glory on the wife of Rāthitara, a Kshatriya who was childless and these persons were afterwards called descendants of Angiras. The principal authors of vedic hymns in the family of Angiras were 33. His family has three distinct branches केवलांगिरस, गौतमांगिरस and भारद्वाजांगिरस, each branch having a number of subdivisions. - (pl.) 1 Descendants of Angiras, [Angiras being father of Agni they are considered as descendants of Agni himself who is called the first of the Angirasas. Like Angiras they occur in hymns addressed to luminous

objects, and at a later period they became for the most part personifications of light, of luminous bodies, of divisions of time, celestial phenomena and fires adapted to peculiar occasions, as the full moon and change of the moon, or to particular rites, as the अग्निमन्त्र, राजसूय &c.] -2 Hymns of the Atharvaveda. -3 Priests, who, by using magical formulas of the Atharvaveda, protect the sacrifice against the effects of inauspicious accidents.

अंगिरस्तम *a.* [तमप्] Ved. Very rapid, especially like Agni in devouring food (?).

अंगिरस्वत् *a.* [अंगिराः अग्निः सहायत्वेन वियतेऽस्य. मत्प मस्य वः] Accompanied by Angiras, epithet of wind.

अंगिरसः An enemy of Vishnu in his incarnation of Parasurāma.

अंगिरसामघनं [अङ्कृ स.] A Sattrā sacrifice.

अंगीकृ 8 U. [connected with अंग, or अंगन्वि; अनंगं अस्वीकरणं स्वकीयं अंगं क्रियते] 1 To accept, to betake oneself to, to take to; लवंगी कुरंगीदृंगीकरोतु Jagannātha; इक्षिणा-माशमंगीकृत्य गंतव्यं K. 121 in the southern direction, towards the south; अंगीकृत्य अयशः 160; यदि सृ-त्यमंगीकरोमि *ibid.*; एवमंगीकारयितुं मया भणितं Mk. 8 to make her consent. -2 To promise to do, to agree or consent to, undertake; कित्वंगीकृतमुत्सृजन् कृपण-वत् आद्यो जनो लज्जते Mu. 2.18. -3 To own, acknowledge, confess, admit, grant. -4 To subdue, to make one's own.

अंगीकारः -कृतिः -करणं 1 Acceptance. -2 Agreement, promise, undertaking &c.

अंगुः [अङ्-ङ्] A hand (occurring in अङ्गु q. v.).

अङ्गुरिः -री = अङ्गुलि q. v.

अङ्गुलः [अङ्ग-उल्] 1 A finger. -2 The thumb, अङ्गौ पाणौ लयते (*n.* also). -3 A finger's breadth (*n.* also), equal to 8 barley-corns, 12 Angulas making a वितस्ति or span, and 24, a हस्त or cubit; शङ्कुर्दशाङ्गुलः Ms. 8.271. -4 (Astr.) A digit or 12th part. -5 N. of the sage Chāṇakya or Vātsyāyana.

अङ्गुलिः -ली-रिः -री *f.* [अङ्ग-उलि Up. 4.2] A finger (the names of the 5 fingers are अङ्गुष्ठ thumb, तर्जनी forefinger, मध्यमा middle finger, अनामिका ring-finger, and कनिष्ठा or कनिष्ठिका the little finger); a toe (of the foot); एक-विंशत्यं पुरुषः दश हस्त्या अङ्गुलयो दश पा-

दा आत्मैकविंशः Ait. Br. -2 The thumb, great toe. -3 The tip of an elephant's trunk. -4 The measure अङ्गुल. -5 N. of the tree गजकणिका. -6 Penis (!).

-Comp. -नोरण [अङ्गुलेः तोरणमिव रुतं] a mark on the forehead of the form of the half moon made with sandal &c. -वं. -चापं [अङ्गुलिं चापते. अङ्गुलिचापते अनेन वै-क.] a finger-protecter (a contrivance like a thimble used by archers to protect the thumb or finger from being injured by the bow-string). -पञ्चदं the five fingers collectively. -मुद्रा, -मुद्रिका a seal-ring. -मोदनं-स्फोटनं [अङ्गुल्योर्मोदनं मर्दनं स्फोटनं तडनं वा यत्] snapping or cracking the fingers (Mar. चुटकी). -संग [अङ्गुली संगे यस्या मा] sticking to the fingers; गा यवागुः गा गाः सादयति P. VIII. 3.80 Sk. (अङ्गुलिमेल्यकारकं यवागुद्वयं Tr.). (-यः) contact of the fingers; act of fingering. -संज्ञा [तृ. न.] a sign made by the finger; मुखपि-तैकाङ्गुलिसंज्ञयैव Ku. 3.41. -संज्ञः making signs with fingers; cracking or snapping the fingers as a sign.

-संभूत *a.* [स. त.] produced from or on the finger. (-तः) a finger-nail. **अङ्गुलिका** 1=अङ्गुलि. -2 A sort of ant. **अङ्गुली** (री) यं-कं-यकं [अङ्गुली-रौ भवं, स्वार्थे कन्] A finger-ring; तव सुचरितमङ्गुलीय नूनं प्रतनु मेव S. 6.10; *m.* also; काकुत्स्थस्याङ्गुलीयकः Bk. 8.118.

अङ्गुष्ठः [अङ्गौ पाणौ प्राधान्येन तिष्ठति; अङ्गु-स्था P. VIII. 3.97] 1 The thumb; great toe. -2 A thumb's breadth, usually regarded as equal to अङ्गुल. [cf. Zend *angusta*, Pers. *angust*.] -**Comp.** -मात्र *a.* [परिमाणये मात्रच्] of the length or size of a thumb; ऋं पुरुषे निश्चकर्ष बलाद्यम् Mb. **अङ्गुष्ठवः** [अङ्गुष्ठे भवः छ] The thumb-nail. **अङ्गूषः** [अङ्ग-उषन्] 1 An ichneumon. -2 An arrow.

अङ्गु *A.* (अङ्गते, आङ्गते) 1 To go. -2 To commence, set about. -3 To hasten. -4 To scold, blame.

अङ्घ्रि *n.* [अङ्घते गच्छति नरकमनेन अङ्घ-असुन्] A sin; Ve. 1. 12 v. 1.

अङ्घारि *a.* [अङ्-ङ्गु प्रथो.] Ved. Of a bright or splendid form or nature (दानिशील); an enemy to sin or evil (?).

अङ्घ्रि (अङ्घ्रिः) [अङ्घ-क्रिन् निपातोयं Up. 4.66] 1 A foot. -2 The root of a tree. -3 A quarter of a stanza (चतुर्थपाद.) -**Comp.** -पः [अङ्घ्रिणा

विद्वन् भित्तबलः प-क] *a.* *ibid.* विशुद्ध-त्रिपाङ्गः Vo. 2.18. -**पणी-णिका**. -वक्षी. -वक्षिका [अङ्घ्रौ मन्त्रे तदङ्गं वा यत्पुण्यम्. स्वर्गं कनः अङ्घ्रिगम्य वक्ष्य पयस्त्वेन] N. of a plant गिहवक्षी Hedy- sarum Lag. *quadrifid.* Mar. उवक्षा. (पुत्रय). -**पान** *n.* [अङ्घ्रिं पानं यस्या मय अङ्घ्रि पिबति] sucking milk from a tree, as an infant. -**कंधः** [अङ्घ्रि-कंध इव] the ankle.

अच् 1U. (अचति-अचयि-अचन्-अचिन्. अच्) 1 To go, move, to have; request, ask &c. &c.; connected with अच् *p. v.* -**च्** *m.* (Cham.) A term for vowels.

अचक्र *a.* 1 Having no wheels. -2 Immoveable. -3 Not wavering.

अचक्षुस् *a.* Eyeless, blind; विषय *a.* invisible; यं दुर्म Ms. 1.77. -*a.* A bad or miserable eye.

अचंड *a.* Not hot-tempered, mild, gentle. -**डी** A mild or tractable cow.

अचतुर *a.* [अविद्यमानानि चत्वारि यन्त्र-नियतः P. V. 4. 77.] 1 Destitute of four. -2 (*n.* त.) Not skilful.

अचर *a.* Immoveable चराचरं विश्वं Ku. 2. 5; चरणामत्रमचराः Ms. 5. 29. -2 (Astr.) Epithet of the zodiacal signs बुध, सिंह, वृश्चिक and कुंभ.

अचरम *a.* Not last, middle &c.; वयस्यचरमे P. IV. 1. 20. Vart.

अचल *a.* Steady, immoveable, motionless, fixed, permanent; चिच्च-न्यस्तमिवाचलं चामरं V. 1. 4; तपसेऽधि-वस्तुमचलानचलः Ki. 6. 18; समाधौ ऽला बुद्धिः Bg. 2. 53; यत्र स्यादुपरिवाच-लः S. 7. 11 immoveable. -**लः** 1 A mountain; (rarely) a rock. -2 A bolt or pin (शङ्कु). -3 The number seven. -4 N. of Siva, of the soul, of the first of the 9 deified persons among Jains. -**ला** The earth (so called because the earth is immoveable according to one view, or, according to Arya Bhāṭṭa who rejects this view, अचलः पर्वताः संत्यक्त, अस्त्यर्थे अच्; अचलत्वान् स्वकक्षातो बहिर्ग-मनेभावाद्वा). -**लं** Brahma. -**Comp.** -**क-न्यका**, **सुता**, **बुहिता**, **तनया** &c. N. of Pārvatī, daughter of the Himālaya mountain. -**कीला** (*n.*) the earth (immoveably fixed or pinned). -**ज**, -**जात** *a.* mountain-born. (-**जा**-**जाता**) N. of Pārvatī. -**त्विष्ट** *a.* [अचला त्विष्ट यस्य] of fixed or permanent lustre or colour. (-*m.*, *°ट*) a cuckoo (बहुप्रक्षालनैवापि मालिन्यानपमात् स्थिरा त्विष्ट). (*f.*) permanent colour. -**द्विष्ट** *m.* [अचलत्वाद्

श्रेष्ठ, विप-किन् [the enemy of mountains, epithet of Indra who clipped off their wings. — श्रुति: a metre of four lines of 16 short syllables each (गन्त्यन्तं). — पतिः-राद lord of mountains, N. of Himalaya; so अग्रिपः. श्रेष्ठः-सप्तमी N. of a book in the ऋग्वेदपुराणः the 7th day of the bright half of Āsvina.

अचापल-ल्य *a.* [वह.] Devoid of fickleness, steady. — ल-ल्य [न. त.] Steadiness.

अचिन्त *a.* Ved. 1 Devoid of understanding. — 2 Irreligious, unrighteous. — 3 Material (opp. चिद्).

अचित *a.* Ved. 1 Gone. — 2 [न. त.] Not thought of. — 3 Not collected.

अचिन्त *a.* 1 Inconceivable. — 2 [न. त.] Destitute of intellect, senseless, stupid. — 3 Unnoticed, unexpected, not thought of.

अचिन्तिः *f.* Want of sense, infatuation, ignorance.

अचिन्त्य-तनीय *a.* [न. त.] Inconceivable, incomprehensible, unexpected; यस्तु तव प्रभावः R. 5. 33; त्य-रूप, कर्मन् of inconceivable form or action. — त्यः Siva.

अचिन्तित *a.* Not thought of, unexpected, sudden; उपनतं occurring unexpectedly; तां वयोऽज्ञानं मीनानां निव जायते Pl. 2. 3.

अचित्त्वम् *a.* Ved. Ignorant of, not knowing.

अचिर *a.* [न. त.] 1 Brief, transitory, of short duration; श्रुति, भास्, प्रभा &c. q. v. — 2 Recent, late, new; अकरोत्तचिरं धरः क्षिति R. 8. 20 the new lord. In compounds अचिर may be rendered by 'recently', 'just', 'not long ago'; गृह्यते यस्मिन्समयमधिकृत्य S. 1 just set in; प्रसुता S. 4 having recently brought forth (who died not long after delivery, said of a doe); or a cow that has recently calved. — ई *adv.* (also अचिरण, अचिराय, अचिरान्, अचिरस्य in the same senses) 1 Not long since, not long ago. — 2 Recently, lately. — 3 Soon, quickly, not long hence. — **Comp.** — अंशु, आभा, श्रुतिः, प्रभा, भास्, रोचिस् *f.* [अचिराः अंशवः, अचिरा आभा-प्रभा &c. इत्याः सा] lightning; शुबिलास-दंष्ट्रः Ki. 2. 19; भासां तेजसां क्षाप्रिः S. 7. 7, Ki. 4. 24, 5. 6. 2. (हन्.) transitory lustre, short gleam.

आचिन्त्यु-नु *a.* Ved. [अच गतो वा-रन्नु-नु] Going away where, all-pervading.

अचेतन *a.* [न. व.] Inanimate, not sentient, irrational; चेतन नैषु Me. 5; नं ब्रह्म inanimate Brahma; नं नाम गुणं न लभ्येत S. 6. 12 destitute of life, lifeless (object &c.); नैष्वपि चेतनावपुद्गारः Mbh. — 2 Not conscious, insensible; senseless; बुद्धिशतमचेतने नष्ट II. 2. 161.

अचेतस *a.* [न. व.] Destitute of consciousness; insensible, inanimate, lifeless.

अचेतान *a.* [चिद् शानच् न. त.] Ved. Void of consciousness, ignorant; silly, infatuated.

अचेष्ट *a.* [नस्ति चेष्टा यस्य] 1 Effortless, motionless. — 2 Not requiring direct effort.

अचैतन्य [न. त.] 1 Unconsciousness, insensibility; ignorance in spiritual matters. — 2 The material world, matter.

अचोदस् *a.* Ved. [नास्ति चोदना यस्य] Spontaneous, not influenced by external force or compulsion.

अच्छ *a.* [न ह्यति दृष्टिः, जो-क. न. त., निर्मलं हि वस्तुन दृष्टिः प्रसरति न तु समले अभ्यन्तरपर्यन्तं धावति Tr.] Clear, pellucid, transparent, pure: मुक्ताच्छदंतच्छविदं नुर्यं U. 6. 27; स्फटिकविशदं Me. 51; भ्रमजलकणिका K. 57; किं रत्नमच्छा मतिः Bv. 1. 86. — **छः** 1 A crystal. — 2 [न छाति भक्षयति नाशितसत्त्वं] छा भक्षण-क न. त. Tv.] A bear; cf. also भृक्ष — 3 N. of a plant. — **Comp.** — उदन् *a.* (i.e. अच्छोद) [अच्छ उदकं यस्य] having clear water. — (ञ) N. of a river; एतेषां (अग्निप्राचानां) मानसी कन्या अच्छोदा नाम निवगा Harivanua. — (हं) N. of a lake on the Himalaya (mentioned in Kādambari). — भृक्षः a bear.

अच्छ-छा *ind.* Ved. To, towards (with acc.). It is a kind of separable preposition or prefix to verbs and verbal derivatives, especially to such as imply some kind of motion, or speaking; (अच्छ गत्यर्थे वदेयु P. I. 4. 69; इ or गम् to go to, attain, as अच्छ गत्य; नश्च to go near, approach; नी to lead towards; बु to call out to; पत् to fly towards; वच् to salute; वच् to invite.

अच्छावाकः [अच्छ निर्मल अच्छ आप्तिमुख्येन वा वक्ति शंसति; वच् कर्तरि संज्ञायां वच् निपातस्य चेति दीर्घः Tv.] The invoker or inviter, a priest or Ritrj who is employed at Soma sacrifices, and is a co-adjutor of होन्. Each of the four principal priests, होन्, अध्वर्युः,

वसन् and उद्गातृ has three assistants, the total number of priests employed at Soma sacrifices being therefore 16; सामन् *a.* N. of the Sāman to be chanted by an अच्छावाक, also called उद्गातृ.

अच्छावाकीय *a.* [अच्छावाकशब्दोऽस्य-व-ञ्] Containing the word अच्छावाक P. V. 2. 59. — यं [वाकस्य कर्म भावो वा] The duty of an अच्छावाक, being one P. V. 1. 135.

अच्छावाक्य *n.* [अच्छावाकस्य इदं यत्] Pertaining to, to be repeated by, an अच्छावाक.

अच्छंदस् *a.* [न. व.] 1 Not studying the Vedas (as a boy before the मंत्र ceremony), or not entitled to that study (as a Sūdra. — 2 Not metrical, not of the nature of metres, i. e. prose. — 3 Without fancy or whim.

अच्छिद्र *a.* [न. व.] Unbroken, uninjured, complete, -unimpaired, without holes or weak points, faultless, without defect; अच्छिद्रैः सुस्तमैर्मन्त्रिभिः Pt. 1. 126; जपच्छिद्रं तपच्छिद्रं यच्छिद्रं श्राद्धकर्मणि । सर्वं भवतु मेऽच्छिद्रं ब्राह्मणानां प्रसादतः ॥ तत्तथा क्रियतां राजन्ययाऽच्छिद्रः क्रतुर्भवेत् Rām., उक्ति giving perfect protection Rv. 1. 145. 3. — ई A faultless action or condition, absence of defect; द्रेण uninterruptedly, from first to last. — **Comp.** — ऊधन् [ऊध्नी] having a faultless udder. — कांडं N. of a chapter of the तैत्तिरीय ब्राह्मण.

अच्छिन्न [न. त.] 1 Uninterrupted, continuous, constant; शिवसंकल्पमन्तःकरणमस्तु ते Mv. 4. 36 undisturbed in its holy thoughts, ever cherishing holy thoughts; अमलसंज्ञानाः सतिः कर्तियश्च ते Ku. 6. 69. — 2 Not cut or divided, undivided, uninjured, inseparable. — **Comp.** — पर्णः, पत्रः [अच्छिन्नानि सततानि पर्णानि पत्राणि वा यस्य] N. of trees having constant leaves; particularly of the tree called शाखोटक; (of birds) having uncut or uninjured wings.

अच्छेदिक, अच्छैदिक *a.* [छेदनं नास्ति-टन्] Not fit to be cut.

अच्छेद्य [न. त.] Indivisible.

अच्छुप्ता [न. त.] Not touched by sin; N. of one of the 16 Vidyā-devīs of the Jāinas.

अच्छोटनं Hunting.

अच्युत *a.* [न. त. स्वरूपसौमर्थ्यात् न च्युतः च्यवते वा-कालसामान्ये कर्तरि क] 1 Not fallen, firm, fixed; not giving way, solid; गरुडमूर्तिरिव अच्युतस्थितिरमणीय K. 52 (अच्युत meaning 'Vishnu' and 'firm', 'fixed'); शिव having solid

ground. -2 Imperishable, permanent; 'रुक्' inveterate enmity. -3 [न च्येत, नि क्षरति; च्युत्-क. न. त.] Not melting away or perishing, not leaking or dripping. -तः 1 N. of Vishnu; of the Almighty being; यस्मात् च्युतपूर्वाहम-च्युतस्तेन कर्मणा Bhāg, गच्छाम्यच्युत-वर्धनेन K. P. 5. (where अ° also means 'one who is firm, does not yield to passions'). -3 N. of a plant, Morinda Tinctoria. -4 A sort of poetical composition containing 12 cantos. -Comp. -अग्रजः [प. त.] N. of Bharatma or Indra. -अंगजः, पुत्रः, -आत्मजः N. of Cupid, son of Krishna and Rukmiṇī. -आवासः, वासः the sacred fig-tree. -जः [प. त.] a class of Jaina deities said to have been produced from Vishnu -स्थल N. of a place in the Punjab.

अज् 1 P. (optionally replaced by the root *जी* in non-conjugational tenses; अजति, अजीत्, अजितुं) 1 To go. -2 To drive, lead. -3 To throw, cast (used with prepositions found only in Vedic literature). [cf. L. *ago*; Gr. *ago*; Zend *az*].

अज a. [न जायते; जन्-ड. न. त.] Unborn, existing from all eternity; यो मामजमनादि च वेत्ति लोकनेहश्चर Bg. 10. 3; अजस्य गृह्णतो जन्म R. 10. 24. -जः 1 The 'unborn,' epithet of the Almighty Being; न हि जातो न जाये-जं न जनिष्ये कदाचन । क्षेत्रज्ञः सर्वभूतानां तस्मादहमजः स्मृतः ॥ Mb.; also a N. of Vishnu, Siva or Brahmā. -2 The (individual) soul (जीव); अजो नित्यः शाश्वतोऽयं पुराणो न हन्यते हन्यमाने शरीरे Bg. 2. 20. -3 A ram, he-goat (अजेन ब्रह्मणा दक्षयज्ञभंगसमये मेघरूपग्रहेण पलायमानत्वात् अजाधिष्ठितरूपत्वात् मेघस्य उपचारात् अजत्वं Tv.]. -4 The sign Aries. -5 A sort of corn or grain; अजैर्यद्व्यं तत्राजा ब्रीहयः Pt. 3. -6 Mover, leader (Ved.), said of Indra, Maruts, Rudra &c.; a drove. -7 N. of a mineral substance (माक्षिकधातु). -8 N. of the Moon or Kāmadeva (आत् विष्णोर्जायते इति; cf. ब्रह्मा मनसो जातः). -9 A vehicle of the sun. -10 N. of the father of Dasaratha and grand-father of Rāma; so called because he was born on the Brāhma Muhūrta. -11 N. of a Rishi. -Comp. -अद्दः [अज अर्त्तति; अद्-घञ्] N. of the 'ancestor of a warrior tribe, P. IV. 1. 71. -अदनी [अजैः तृप्त्या अजैः दुःखस्पर्शत्वेऽपि अयते; अद्-कर्मणि ल्युट्] a kind of prickly nightshade, इराजमा (Mar. धमासा). -अञ्जी

[अजस्य अञ्जमिव अञ्जं तद्वत्कृत्वती मेज्जरी यस्याः] N. of a pot-herb Convolvulus Argenteus, नीलवृद्धः. -अञ्जिकः [अजश्चाज-यश्च तेषां समाहारः ईदं] goats and sheep; small cattle. अजाञ्जिकं तु संरुद्धे Ms. 8. 235. -अञ्जं goats and horses. (-ञ्जः) the Sun or Pūshan, who has goats for his horses. -एकपाद्-दः [अजस्य छागस्य एकः पाद इव पादो यस्य] N. of one of the 11 Rudras, or of the asterism पूर्वभाद्रपदा presided over by that deity. -एडकः [अजाश्च एडकाश्च तेषां समाहारः] goats and rams. -कर्णः, -कर्णकः [अजस्य कर्ण इव पर्ण यस्य-स्वार्थे कर्त्तुः] N. of the plant अरनद्वृक्ष Terminalia Alata Tomentosa; of another tree माल Shorea Robusta. -गंधा [अजस्य गंध इव गंधो यस्याः सा] the shrubby basil, वनयामनी. -गंधिका a kind of क्वेरीशाक (Mar. तिलवर्णी, कानफोडी). -गंधिनी = अजगुणी q. v. -गरः [अजं छागं गिरति भक्षयति; गृ-अच्] a huge serpent (boa constrictor) who is said to swallow goats. (-री) N. of a plant. -गल See अजागल below. -गल्लिका [अजस्य गल्ल इव] an infantile disease (Mentagra). -जीवः, जीविकः [अजैस्तच्चारणेन जीवति; अजा एव जीविका यस्य वा] a goat-herd; so -पः, -पालः. -वंडी [अजस्य ब्रह्मणो दंडो यस्याः सा] ब्रह्मदंडी a kind of plant (ब्रह्मणो यज्ञार्थेदंडस्य तदीयकाठिन करणात् तथात्वं). -देवता 1. N. of the 25th asterism. 2. fire, the presiding deity of goats (रौद्री धेनुर्विनादं छाग आग्नेय उच्यते). -नामकः [अजः नाम यस्य सः कर्त्तुः] a mineral substance. -पतिः 1. the best of goats. 2. N. of Mars; lord of the sign Aries. -पयः=अजवीथिः q. v. -पद्, -पाद्-दः N. of a Rudra; See अजैकपाद above. -बंशुः [अजस्य बंशुरिव मूर्खत्वात्] a fool (silly like the goat). -भक्षः [अजैर्भक्ष्यते असौ भक्ष-कर्मणि घञ्] N. of the बर्वरी plant (the leaves of which are very dear to goats). -मायु a. Ved. bleating like a goat. -मारः [अजं मारयति विक्रयार्थं; मृ-णिच्-अण्] 1. a butcher. 2. N. of a country (the modern Ajmeer, which, it is supposed, formerly abounded in butchers). -मीढः [अजो मीढो यज्ञेऽसिक्तो यवः] 1. N. of the place called Ajmeer. 2. N. of the eldest son of Hasti, born in the family of Puru, son of Yayāti. 3. surname of Yudhishthira. -मुख a. goat-faced. (-खः) N. of a Prajāpati (Daksha.) When Daksha reviled Siva at his sacrificial session, Virabhadra pulled out his face, and afterwards at the request of Siva himself he put up a goat's face in place of the original human one. (-खी) N. of a

Dakshas kept to watch over Sita in the Asoka garden at Lanka. -मोक्ष. -मोक्षिका [अजस्य मोक्ष इव मोक्षो यस्याः अजे मोक्षयति कः] N. of a very useful medicinal plant, Common Caraway; the species called Ajium Involucratum or Ligusticum Ajowan (Mar. अंजो). -लंघनं [अज इव लंघ्येन मुखेन कृष्णयन्त्रक कर्मणि ल्युट्] antimony. -लौमन्, -लौमी-गा [अजस्य लेभिः लौम भजति यस्याः वा] cow-aga, Carpogon Pruriens. -वस्तिः [अजस्य वस्तिरिव वस्तिर्यस्य] N. of a sage, or of a tribe springing from him. -वीथिः-थी / [अजेन ब्रह्मणा निर्मितं वीथिः शाक. न.] one of the three divisions of the southern path comprehending the three asterisms मूल, पूर्वाषाढा and उत्तराषाढा; a sort of heavenly passage (गगनेषु, यमनाका); पितृयातो-उजवीथ्याश्च यदयस्यस्य चांतरं Y. 3. 184. 2. goat's path. -शुर्गी [अजस्य भयस्य शुग्ममिव फलं यस्याः सा] N. of plant, विषाणी or Odina Wodier, highly medicinal, (Mar. भेंदशिणी). See भेजगुणी.

अजका = अजिका below.

अजने [अज भवे ल्युट्] Moving, driving. -नः Brahmā; योनिजः born from Brahmā i. e. Daksha.

अजनिः [अज्-अनि] A path, road.

अजा [न जायते इत्यजा] 1 (According to Sāṅkhya philosophy) Prakṛiti or Māyā; the verse which refers to अजा, (अजमिकां लेहितशुक्र-कृष्णां &c.) is interpreted by the Vedāntins as referring to the प्रकृति consisting of तेजस्, अप् and अज्. See S. B. -2 A she-goat. -Comp. -गलस्तनः the fleshy protuberance or nipple hanging down from the neck of goats; (fig.) an emblem of anything worthless or useless; धर्मार्थकाम-मोक्षाणां यस्यैकोपि न विद्यते । स्तन-स्येव तस्य जन्म निरर्थकं ॥ स्तनवद्वलवत्तयः कटे उजानां नाणः स विज्ञेयः B. S. 65.3. -जीवः, -पालकः a goat-herd, See अजजीव &c. -सौत्वलिः [शाक० गण] N. of a sage who lived on the milk of goats (अजादुग्धेन वर्तमानः).

अजका, अजिका (स्वार्थे कन् टाप्) 1 A young she-goat. -2 [अजस्य विकारः अवयवः गलस्तनः पुरीषं वा] The fleshy protuberance on the neck, or its excrescence. -3 A disease of the pupil of the eye. -Comp. -जातः [अजकेव जातः] the above disease, (अजापुरीष-प्रतिभो रुजावान् सलोलितो लेहितपिच्छलासः) विद्यायै कृष्णं प्रचयोऽयुषेति तं राजकाजातमिति व्यवस्थेत् ॥

अजकवः -वं The bow of Siva (वि-
श्वे हि अनेनेव धनुषा विप्रासुरस्य कथेन वंशे

वृषतिः दासः R. 9. 77 committed unintentionally or carelessly.

अजानिन् = अजान् + इन्.

अजमन्. १. अजनि गच्छति स्वर्गं दानेन अजया, अज-कर्मणे ननिन् न वनाव] A cow. — २. अजनि, पशु-पुत्रः, ३. तिलः; house (?)

अज्यम्. a. Not the eldest or best, having no elder brothers : वृत्ति not acting like the elder brother, or acting like one who has no elder brother.

अज्ज. a. [fr. अज to go] Ved. Agila, quick. — अजः A field, plain. [cf. L. *ager*; Gr. *agros*.]

अज्विन्. a. Ved. [fr. अज्] Quick, agile, active.

अञ्च. 1 U. (अञ्च) (अञ्चति-ते. आनेच-चे. अञ्चिन्ते. अञ्चन्ते or अञ्चन्ते, अञ्च or अञ्चति) 1 To bend, incline, curl, curve; निरोचत्वा Bk. 9. 40. — 2 To go, move, tend towards : स्वन्त्वा कथमञ्चसि Bk. 4. 22; also in अञ्च, tending downward, प्रञ्च. उदञ्चः विप्रगञ्चति. सञ्चति. निरोचति &c.; तन्मित्राय राजलशाखिनि दद्याद्देवान् कृशमञ्चति Bk. 1. 48 having gone, being reduced, to &c.; त्वं वेदञ्चसि नमः 10 art. greedily; संक्रोचमञ्चति सरः 17. — 3 To worship, honour, reverence; भीमोयं शिरमञ्चति Ve. 5. 27 salutes; to adorn, grace; See अञ्चिन् below. — 4 To request, ask or call for, desire. — 5 To murmur, speak indistinctly. — *Caus.* or 10 U. To manifest, unfold. मुदमञ्चय Glt. 10, cf. Zend *anku*; Gr. *ankulos*; L. *annus*.] With अप् to put away, drive away : (intr.) to run away. — आ to bend; दक्षिणं ज्ञान्वाच्यः ज्ञान्वाक् with bent knees. — उप् to draw or raise (water). — परि to cause to revolve, whirl, twist. — वि to draw or bend asunder; to extend, stretch out. — सं to crowd or drive together, to bend together, See समञ्च also; to 'go properly.

अञ्चित. pp. 1. (a) Curved, bent; अञ्चित Bk. 125 bent and raised; किञ्चिदञ्चितां वृष्टिं संचारयन्ती 143 bent or oblique look; कोलीलाञ्चिनचंद्रशेखरधनुः Mv. 1. 54 bent; सत्यजानुः R. 18. 51, Bk. 2. 31, 9. 40; लांगूलः (कपिः), स्क्रिधः (वृक्षः). (b) Arched and handsome (as eyebrows); अक्षिपद्मन् R. 5. 76; crisped, curled (as hair); स्वसिताञ्चितामूर्धजा Mb. — 2 Gone. — 3 Honoured; adorned, graced, graceful, handsome, शीर्षाञ्चितामहिमा Mv. 7. 8 graced, adorned; नक्षत्राञ्चिता

विक्रमेषु Ku. 1. 34 sportively handsome; नाभ्यां गताभ्यां R. 2. 18. लीलाञ्चितधूलता Dk. 124, 151: सनधुरं मधुरञ्चितविक्रमः R. 9. 24 of esteemed or adorable prowess; Ki. 15. 53. — 4 Sewn or woven, arranged: अधोञ्चिता सत्वरमुच्यतायाः (रजः) R. 7. 10 half-stung or woven (मुक्ति Mulli.). — *Comp.* — पञ्च [व.] a lotus with curved leaves. — भू a woman having arched or handsome eyebrows.

अञ्चतिः [अञ्च-गन्तौ कर्तरि अति] 1 Wind. — 2 Fire. — 3 One who goes.

अञ्चलः-लं [अञ्चति प्रांतः अञ्च-अलच्] 1 The border or end (of a garment), skirt or hem (Mar. पदर); क्षीपाञ्चलनिव पीरन्तनजघनायाः Uddhata. — 2 Corner or outer angle (as of the eye); इयञ्चलैः पश्यति केवलं मनाक् *ibid.*; यदि च प्रचले लोचने Mv. 6. 9.

अञ्ज. 7 P. (rarely A.) (अनक्ति or अञ्जे, आनेज्. अञ्जयति-अञ्जयति. अञ्जित्वा-अञ्जित्वा-अन्वा. अञ्जितुं, अञ्जु. अञ्ज) 1 To anoint, smear with, besaub. — 2 To make clear, show, represent, characterize; मा नाञ्जी राक्षसीर्मायाः Bk. 9. 49 — 3 To go. — 4 To shine, be beautiful. — 5 To honour, celebrate. — 6 To decorate. — *Caus.* 1 To smear with, नाञ्जयतीं स्वके नेत्रे Ms. 4. 44. — 2 To speak or shine. — 3 To cause to go. [cf. Zend *anj*; L. *apetulus*, *unago*.] — With अधि to fit out, equip, furnish. — आ 1. to anoint, smear. 2. to smooth, polish, prepare. 3. to honour, respect. — नि 1. to smear. 2. to conceal or hide oneself. — प्रति 1. to smear. 2. to adorn, decorate. — सं 1. to smear. 2. to fit out, equip, harness. 3. to honour. 4. to join together, to consume, devour; to adorn, decorate, beautify (mostly Ved. in these senses). 5. to unite, to put together, compose.

अञ्जन. 1 A kind of lizard. — 2 N. of a tree or mountain. — 3 N. of the guardian elephant (of the west or s. w.). — नं [अञ्जते अनेन; अञ्ज ल्युट्] 1 Anointing, smearing with; इन्तधावनमञ्जनं पूर्वाह्न एव कुर्वीत Ms. 4. 152; mixing; unfolding, manifesting. — 2 Collyrium or black pigment used to paint the eye-lashes; विलोचनं क्षिणमञ्जनेन सभाव्य R. 7. 8 salve; अमृतं U. 4. 19 ambrosial salve; कुर्वन्नेचका इव दिशो मेघः समुत्तिष्ठते Mk. 5. 8, 1. 34; (fig. also) अज्ञानांधस्य लोकस्य ज्ञानाञ्जनशलाकया । चक्षुरुन्मीलितं येन तस्मै पाणिनेये नमः Sik. 45; पदुतरवि-वेकाञ्जनजुषां Bh. 3. 84; cf. also हरिद्रा

परमाञ्जनं; (fig.) impurity, as in निरञ्जन. q. v. — 3 Paint, a cosmetic ointment. — 4 Magic ointment. — 5 A special kind of material of the black pigment, such as antimony (used as collyrium, lamp-black &c. (मौवीर) — 6 Ink. — 7 Fire. — 8 Night. — 9 (न-ना) (Rhet.) A suggested meaning; also the process by which such meaning is suggested. It is the power of suggestion (founded on अभिधा or लक्षणा denotation or indication), by which something else is understood from a word which, though having more meanings than one, has been restricted to a single meaning by relations of conjunction, disjunction &c. (संयोग, विप्रयोग, साहचर्य, निरोधिता &c.), or, briefly, the use of a word of several meanings in a special sense determined by the context; e. g. सञ्जखचक्रो हरिः the adjective restricts Hari to mean 'Vishnu' alone, and not 'a lion' or 'monkey'; so रामलक्ष्मणौ दाशरथी, रामाजुनौ भार्गवका-र्त्तव्यौ &c.; cf. अनेकार्थस्य शब्दस्य वाचकत्वे नियंत्रिते । संयोगाचैरवाच्यार्थधीकृतव्या-पृतिरञ्जनं || K. P. 2., S. D. 23-6; See व्यञ्जना also. — *Comp.* — अधिका [अञ्जना-धिका कृष्णत्वात्] a kind of lizard. — अद्रि-गिरिः (कर्म.) [अञ्जनमिव कृष्णः गिरिः] N. of a mountain, See नीलगिरि. — अभस n. eye-water. — केशी [अञ्जनमिव केशो यस्याः] N. of a vegetable perfume (हृदविलासिनीनामकं गंधद्रव्यं यत्संयोगाल्लेख-स्यातीव कृष्णत्वं (Mar. नखला). — नामका [व. त.] a swelling of the eye-lid, sty. — शलाका a stick or pencil for the application of collyrium.

अञ्जनकः A portion of the Vedas containing the word अञ्जन. — की N. of a medicinal plant.

अञ्जना N. of the female elephant of the north. — 2 N. of the mother of Māruti or Hanūmat. [She was the daughter of a monkey named Kunjara and wife of Kesarin, another monkey. She was in a former birth a celestial nymph by name Punjikasthā and was born on earth owing to a curse. One day while she was seated on the summit of a mountain, her garment was slightly displaced, and the God of Wind being enamoured of her beauty assumed a visible form, and asked her to yield to his desires. She requested him not to violate her chastity, to which he consented; but he told her that she would conceive a son equal to himself in strength and lustre by virtue of his amorous desire fixed on her, and then disappeared. In course of time Anjana conceived and brought forth a son who

was called Maruti being the son of Maruta.]

अंजनावती [अंजनं विद्यते अस्या अधिक-कृष्णवर्णत्वात्] 1 N. of the female elephant of the north-east quarter. -2 N. of a tree कालांजनवृक्ष.

अंजनिका [अंजना स्वार्थे कन्] 1 A species of lizard; a small mouse. -2 N. of the mate of the elephant सुप्रतीक.

अंजनी [अज्यते चंदनकुंडुनादिभिरसौ, अंज-कर्मणि-ल्युट् ङीप्] 1 A woman decorated with the application of pigments, ointments, sandal &c., or one fit for such application. -2 [करणे-ल्युट्] N. of two plants कटुकवृक्ष and कालांजनवृक्ष.

अंजलिः [अंज-अलि Un. 4.2] 1 A cavity formed by folding and joining the open hands together, the hollow of the hands; hence, a cavity-ful of anything (changed to अंजल or अंलि after द्वि and त्रि in द्विगु comp., P. V. 4. 102); न वार्येजलिना पिबेत् Ms. 4. 63; सुपूरो नृ-षिकांजलिः Pt. 1. 25; अरण्यबीजांजलि-दानलालिताः Ku. 5. 15; प्रकीर्णः पुष्पाणां हरिचरणयोरंजलिरयं Ve. 1. 1 a cavity-ful of flowers; so जलस्यांजलयो वश Y. 3. 105 10 cavity-fuls or libations of water; श्रवणांजलिपुट्येवं Ve. 1. 4 to be drunk by the cavity of the ear; अंजलिं रज्ज्, बंध, कृ or आधा fold the hands together and raise them to the head in supplication or salutation; बद्धः कातयोदरविदकुडमलनिभौ मुग्धः प्रणानांजलिः U. 3. 37. -2 Hence a mark of respect or salutation; कः शक्रेण कृतं नेच्छेदधिमूर्धानमंजलिम् Bk. 8.84; बध्यतामभययाचनांजलिः R. 11. 78. -3 A measure of corn=कुडव; another measure=अंशुत, or one-half of a मानिका. -Comp. -कर्मन् n. folding the hands, respectful salutation; लुब्धमर्थेन गृही-यात् कुड्वांजलिकर्मणा Chāp. 33. -कारिका 1. an earthen doll making the अंजलि (?). 2. N. of a plant, Mimosa Pudica (लज्जालु). -पुट्-दं the cavity formed by joining the hands together, hollowed palms of the hand.

अंजलिका [अंजलिरिव कायते प्रकाशते; कै-क टाप् Tv.] A small mouse. -कः N. of one of Arjuna's arrows.

अंजस् n. (-जः) [अनक्ति गच्छति मिथ-यति वा अनेन; अंज् गतौ मिथये च असद्] Speed, velocity, strength; fitness, propriety; ointment, preparation (?). -Comp. -पा drinking Soma offer-
ing. -सवः rapid preparation of Soma.

अंजस a. [अंज-असच्] Not crook-
ed, straight; honest, upright.

अंजसा a. (instr. of अंजस्) 1 Straight on. -2 Truly, correctly, accurately, properly, justly, rightly: साक्षाद् दृष्टोसि न पुनर्विदस्त्वां वयमंजसा Ku. 6. 22 we do not know you rightly or correctly; विशह शब्दपलायन-च्छलान्यंजसा R. 19. 31, न हिकश्चित्पिचः स्त्रीणामंजसा Subhāshita; सर्वमंजसा वद Ms. 8. 101. -3 Directly (साक्षात्), -4 Soon, quickly, instantly; स गच्छत्यं-जसा सप्त शाश्वतं Ms. 2. 244. -Comp. -अयन a. going straight on. -कृत a. [न. अलुक्] done rightly or justly.

अंजसीन a. [अंजम्-न्] Ved. Straight-forward, going straight on.

अंजि a. Ved. [अंज्-इन] Unctuous, slimy; lubricated; shining, brilliant. -जिः 1 A mark made with sandal &c. a Tilaka mark; रोहितांजिरनङ्गुः Yaj. (रक्ततिलक). -2 A commander, sander &c. -जि-जी f. 1 An ointment, pig-ment. -2 Colour, hue. -3 The sexual organ (?). -Comp. -सक्य a. having coloured thighs.

अंजिव a. Slippery, smooth (?)

अंजिष्ठः ल्युः [अनक्ति स्वकीर्णः विभः; अंज्-इष्टच्-इष्णुच् Un. 4. 2] The sun.

अक्त pp. Smeared over, bedaubed, anointed &c.; mostly as latter part of compounds; घृत, तैल, शोणित &c. -क्ता Night.

अंजी [अंजि. वा ङीप्] 1 A blessing, auspicious desire. -2 A pounding machine (पेषणयंत्र).

अंजीरः रं [अंज्-बाहु-ईरन्; perhaps a Persian word]. A species of the fig-tree and its fruit.

अट् 1 P. (rarely A.) (अटति, आट, अटितुं, अटित). To wander or roam about (with loc.); roam over (some-
times with acc.); भो बटो निक्षामट Sk. go to beg alms; आट नैकटिकाभ्रमात् Bk. 4. 12; महीमटम् Dk. 38-desid. अटिषति; -freq. अटाटयते to wander about habi-
tually, as a religious mendicant.

अट a. Wandering; क्षपाटः Bk. 2. 30 a night-roamer.

अटनं Wandering, roaming; निक्षा°, रात्रि° &.

अटनि-नी f. [अटति मौर्वी; अट्-अनि वा ङीप्] The notched extremity of a bow; सुमनसो नमयन्नदनीधनुः N. 4. 96; निन्यतुः स्थलनिवेशितादनी लील्यैव धनुषी अधिज्यतां R. 11. 14.

अटा [अट् वा अह] The habit of roaming about (as a religious mendicant); so अट्या, अटाट्या.

अटल a. [न. त.] Firm, steady, solid.

अटल-रु-पः (Ety. Semblable) N. of a very useful medicinal plant, the shrub नामक. Adhatoda, or Adhatoda V. Ika (Mal. अटुलमा).

अटविः-र्व. f. [अटति वने घनमे सुग-
वाहिरायथे वा व; अट्, अवि. वा ङीप्] A forest, wood; आहिज्यते अटव्या अटवी S. 2.

अटविकः A forester = अटविकः q. v.

अट् 1 A. 1 To kill. -2 To transgress, go beyond (q. also). -Comp. 1 To lessen, diminish. -2 To desicse, continue, disregard.

अह a. [अहति अनद्रियते अत्यन्त यथ; अह्-घञ्] 1 High, lofty; loud. -2 Frequent, constant (in comp.). -3 Dried, dry. -ह-ई [आहर् घञ्] 1 An apartment on the roof or upper story, a garret. -2 A turret, battress, tower; गोपुर° Mal. 9. 1; नरंदनार्वाह-इव R. 6. 67, 16. 11. -3 A market-place, market (probably for इह). -4 A fine linen cloth. -5 A palace, palatial building. -6 Killing, injuring. -7 Excess, superiority. -हं Food, boiled rice; अहश्चला जनपदाः Mb. (अहं अन्नं चूलं विक्रयं येषां ते Nila-kaptha). -Comp. -अहहासः very loud laughter. -स्थली [अहनवाना स्थली शाक. त.] a place or country full of palaces &c. -हासः, हासि-तं, हास्यं [कर्म°] a loud or boisterous laughter, a horse-laugh, exclamation, usually of Siva लज्जबकस्य Me. 58 गिरिहा° Dk. 1. -हासिन् [अहं हसति हसन्-णिनि] 1. N. of Siva. 2. one who laughs very loudly. -हासकः [अहहासेन कायते; कै-क] N. of a plant (कुंद) Jasminum Multiflorum or Hirsutum (शुभ्रपुष्पत्वाच्छुभ-
हासतुल्यता).

अहकः An apartment on the roof of a house; a palace also.

अहह ind. [अहोऽनादरः अहप्रकारः अ-
हस्य गुणवाचितया द्वित्वं वाक्यां परस्मै Tv.] Very loud.

अहनं [अहयते अनद्रियते रिपुपरेण, अह-
करणे ल्युट्] A weapon shaped like a discus (चक्राकारफलकाक्षं). -नं [भावे ल्युट्] Disregard.

अहाहः [अहहवत् न परस्मै] 1 Over-
bearing conduct, contempt, disdain. -2 Excess, superiority.

अहाल-लकः (अहहव अलति पर्योते भवति अल-अच् स्वार्थे कन्) An apartment on the roof, an upper story; a palace; सर्वतोभद्रं नामाहालकमारुह्य Mv. 6.

अहालिका [अहालः स्वार्थे कन्] 1

palace, a lofty mansion -2 N. of a country. -**Comp.** -कारः [उपगद न.] a mason, a bricklayer (one who builds royal mansions): कलदायां च ज-
त्रायां चित्रकारस्य वयं यतः । भवेद्वहलिकाकारः
पवित्रो जगदोद्यतः । -बंधः [व. त.] a kind
of base or foundation in architect-
ure; ० बद्धः P. III. 1. 42.

अट् 1 U. To go.

अटिल्ला N. of a metre.

अट् 1 P. To try, exert, attempt.

-5 P. To pervade, obtain (Ved.).

अट् 1 P. 1 To join, -2 To attack.

-3 To argue, infer, discern, medi-
tate.

अटुनं [करणे ल्युट्] A shield. See
अटनं.

अटुचलः A part of the plough.

अण् 1 P. To sound. -2 (4A) To
breathe, live (for अन्).

अण (न) क् . [अणति यथेच्छं नदति,
अण-अण् कृन्मायां कण च] Very small,
contemptible, mean, insignificant,
wretched: पापाणकं कुत्सितैः P. II. 1.
54; oft. in comp. in the sense of de-
terioration or contempt: कुलालः Sk.
a contemptible potter. -कः A kind
of bird.

अणव्यं [अणोः सूक्ष्मशय्यनीनादिकस्य भ-
वने श्रेयः अणु-यन्] A field of apt, see
below.

अणः m. -णी [अणति शब्दायते अण-इन]
1 The point of a needle. -2 A lynch-
pin, the pin or bolt at the end of a
pole of carriage. -3 A limit. -4 The
corner of a house (used for killing
animals &c.). -**Comp.** -मांडव्यः [अ-
ण्या चिद्धिते मांडव्यः] N. of a sage said
to have been impaled on an अणी or
linch-pin.

अणु a. (गुण्वी f.) [अण-उन्] Minute,
small, little, atomic (opp. स्थूल,
महत्); अपोरणीवान् Bg. 8. 9; सर्वोप्ययं
नन्वणुः Bh. 3. 26 insignificantly
small; अण्वपि भयं Ms. 6. 40; अण्वपि या-
च्यमानः Pt. 4. 26 asked but an atom,
a very small quantity, Ms. 3. 51.
-णुः 1 An atom, a very small par-
ticle (an exceedingly small meas-
ure); the mote in a sunbeam, the
smallest perceptible quantity; अस्यु-
त्तमपवद्वस्त्वनीये ब्रह्म; अणुपर्वतीकु Bh.
2. 78 to magnify; cf. also 'To make
mountains of molehills.' -2 An atom
of time (अणुपर्वमात्रा तदर्थं अणु);
it is said to be 54,675,000th part
of a Muhūrta (48 minutes). -3
N. of Siva. -4 N. of very
small grains such as धानं, ज्वानक

&c., अनणुषु दशमांशोऽणुस्त्वर्थकादशांशः
Jalā. -णु . the fourth part of a
Mātra. -**Comp.** -अंतः [अणुः अंतो यस्य]
a hair-splitting question: (अण्वंतः
सूक्ष्मांतः सूक्ष्मवस्तुनिर्णयान्तः प्रश्नः Sankara).
-नैर् N. of a medicinal oil. -भा [अ-
न् व सूक्ष्मा भा प्रमा यन्या भा] lightning.
-मात्र a. [अणु परिमाणं यस्य अणु-मात्रम्] of
the size of an atom. -रेणुः [कर्म.] at-
omic dust. -रेवती [अणु सूक्ष्मा रेवतीतोरन]
N. of a plant (दंतोदक) Croton Poly-
andra. -वादः the doctrine of
atoms, atomic theory, the theory
that all material substances are
primarily atoms and secondarily
aggregates, and that all atoms are
eternal. -वीक्षणं [व. त.] 1. minute
observation, observation of very
minute parts. 2. [अणुः सूक्ष्मो वीक्ष्यते अने-
न करणे ल्युट्] an instrument, like the
microscope, enabling one to discern
the smallest objects. -त्रीहिः [कर्म.] a
fine sort of grain, rice &c.

अणिमन् m. [अण-इमनिच्], अणुता-त्वं
1 Minuteness, smallness, thinness,
leanness, fineness. -2 Atomic nature.
-3 The superhuman power of be-
coming as small as an atom, one of
the 8 powers or siddhis of Siva:
(अणिमा लघिमा प्राप्तिः प्राकाम्यं महिमा तथा ।
इंगित्वं च वशित्वं च तथा कामावसायिता)
अणुक a. [स्वायं कन्] 1 Very small,
atomic. -2 Subtle, too fine. -3 Acute.
-कः A small kind of grain. See अणु.

*अण्वी Ved. A finger (?)

अण्वं Ved. A fine hole in the
strainer for the Soma juice (?)

अणीयस्, अणिष्ठ a. [अणु-ईषुन्, इष्टन्]
Smaller, smallest, very small; अणी-
रणीयांसं Bg. 8. 9 very small; अणीय-
सि कारणेऽनणीयानामदो हृदयते Ik. 142
अणुम् 1 P. To become minute or
atomic.

अट् 1 A. (also अट्) अठते, अठते
To go, move.

अठित p. १ 1 Gone. -2 Rained.

अंडः -डं [अमंति संप्रयोगं यांति अनेन ;
अम्-ड U. 1. 111] 1 The testicles. -2
The scrotum. -3 An egg; oft. used
with reference to the world as hav-
ing sprung from the primordial
egg of Brahmā: ब्रह्मांडच्छत्रवडः
Dk. 1. -4 The musk bag. -5 Semen
virile. -6 N. of Siva. -**Comp.**
-आकर्षणं castration. -आकार-
कृति a. [बह्.] egg-shaped, oval, ellip-
tical. (-रः-तिः) an ellipse. -कटाहः,
-हं [अंडं ब्रह्मांडं कटाहमिव] the shell of
the ब्रह्मांड or mundane egg. -कोटर-
पुष्पी [अंडमिव कोटरे मध्ये पुष्पं यस्याः]

N. of a plant अजात्री or नीलवृक्ष.
-कोशः -षः, -षकः [व. त.] the scro-
tum. -ज a. [अंडात् जायते; जन-ड]
born from an egg. (-जः) 1. a bird,
oviparous being; मुक्तांडजं (काननं)
Ku. 3. 42. 2. a fish. 3. a snake. 4. a
lizard. 5. Brahmā. (-जा) musk. -धरः
[व. त.] N. of Siva. -वर्धनं, -वृद्धिः
f. swelling of the scrotum, hydro-
cele. -सू a. oviparous.

अंडकः [अंडः स्वार्थे कन्] The scro-
tum. -कं [अल्यार्थे कन्] A small egg;
जगदंडकैकतरखंडमिव Si. 9. 9

अंडालुः [अंडः अस्ति अस्य; अंड आलुच्]
A fish.

अंडीरः [अंडः अस्ति अस्य; अंड-ईरच्]
A full-grown or full-developed man,
a strong or powerful person: चिरा-
हंडीरेण त्वयि तदपि रामेण सुगितं A. R. 4.

अत् 1 P. (अति), अतति, अतितुं, अत्त-अ-
तित 1 To go, walk; wander, to go con-
stantly. -2 To obtain (mostly Ved.)
-3 To bind. -4 (अंतति) To bind.

अतक्रः [अतति सततं गच्छति; अत्-कन्]
A wanderer, a passer-by, traveller.

अतनं [अत्-ल्युट्] Going, wander-
ing. -नः A wanderer, a passer-by.

अतज्ज्ञ a. [न तत्-जानति] Not
knowing that (तत् i.e. Brahma).

अतट a. [न. व.] Having no
shore or beach; precipitate, steep.
-टः 1 A precipice, a steep crag.
-2 N. of a hill. -3 The lower part
of the earth. -**Comp.** -प्रपातः a
steep precipice; a fall headlong
from a precipice; a precipitate fall;
मनोरथानामतटप्रपातः S. 6. 9 of my
hopes there is a precipitate fall
(some read the line as मनोरथा नामतट-
प्रपातः and take it to mean
'verily our desires are like the
crumbings of river banks').

अतथा ind. Not so; अचित् a. not
deserving that, not used to such
things: क्लेशानामतथोचितः Rām.

अतदर्ह ind. Unjustly, undeser-
vedly.

अतद्गुणः (Rhet.) The 'non-
borrower', N. of a figure of speech
in which the thing in question does
not assume the quality of another
though there is a reason for it; परगुण-
ननुहारस्त्वस्य तत्स्यादतद्गुणः; e. g. धवलेशि
यद्यपि सुंदर तथापि त्वया मम रजितं हृदयम् ।
रागपुरितेति हृदये सुमग निहितो न रक्तोसि ॥
K. P. 10; or संगतान्यगुणानंगीकारमाहुरत-
द्गुणम् । चिरं रागिणि मञ्जिते निहितोपि न र-
ज्यसि ॥ Kuval. -**Comp.** -संविज्ञानं
N. of a variety of Bahuvrīhi; e. g.

near: अतिक्रम्य तास्तानविशेषान् Me. 57. (4) To pass over, pass by, walk past, go beyond: सेनानिवेगमंडलमतिक्रम्य Dk. 4. 19 कथमतिक्रमिष्यमस्याश्रमपदं Mv. 7 is it passed or left behind: तस्मिन्नभिमतमति S. 7. 31 इदं कश्चिद्गृहमतिक्रम्य दृष्टव्ये Bha. 3 beyond the plantain-forest: तच्चानतिक्रम्य कैलासगिरि K. 121: जंबुद्वीपमतिक्रम्य शिशिरे नाम पर्वतः Rām. अतिक्रमत्ययं K. 85 is going or departing. -2 To excel, surpass; exceed (in number, strength &c.) इरावतीमतिक्रमन्ती भव M. 4: अतिक्रमन्तीमिवगच्छती प्रेक्षे M. 1: वृद्धिर्नानतिक्रमन्ति पंचना Ms. 8. 151: कर्णामृतमप्यतिक्रान्तः Dk. 74. कलासु रूपे चाप्सरसोप्यतिक्रान्ता 78 surpassing, superior to: शक्तिमनतिक्रम्य यथाशक्ति Sk. -3 To transgress, violate, go beyond, overstep: जनक्राप्रज्ञमनोः शासनमतिक्रम्य Dk. 2: नालं पुरुषो नियतिमिषितां लेखामतिक्रमिषु 61: एवमतिक्रान्तमर्थं त्वयि Ve. 1, Ms. 9. 78: अथे वास्तव्याऽतिक्रामन्ति प्रसंगः Māl. 6 Oh, the event through excessive affection transgresses all due limits: अतिक्रम्य सदाचारं K. 160, 181. -4 To exclude, pass by, neglect, set aside, leave. किंवा परिजननतिक्रम्य भवान् संदिष्टः M. 4: प्रथितवशसं प्रबंधानतिक्रम्य M. 1 to the exclusion of. -5 To go or pass away, elapse, roll on (as time): सा निशा अतिक्राम Pt. 1: यथा यथा यौवनमतिक्राम K. 59: शैशवं 74: भवतामप्यतिक्रामन्ति देवार्चनविधिरेका 47 is passing away (is being violated): अतिक्रान्ति दशाहे Ms. 5. 76: also trans. allow to pass; द्वित्राणि दिनान्यतिक्रम्य Dk. 100: अत्यक्राममिमान्सांस्तद्वधं परिचिंतयन् Rām.; नाहारवेलातिक्रमणीया K. 266. -6 To overcome, overpower, seize: व्यालक्षिप इवास्माभिरतिक्रम्यैव इम्यसे Mv. 3. 31 by seizing or falling upon, by main force: केनापि सत्त्वेन अतिक्रम्य S. 6. -7 To lose: स हि स्वान्यादतिक्रामेत् कतूनां प्रतिरोधनात् Ms. 9. 93 -Caus. To let pass, allow to go.

अतिक्रमः 1 Act of overstepping, going beyond &c. -2 (a) Breach of decorum or duty; अहो अतिक्रमः Māl. 7. (b) Transgression, violation; उपचारं M. 4, 5. (c) Trespass; disrespect, injury, opposition; ब्राह्मणं व्यागो भवसामेव भृतये Mv. 2. 10 refraining from all trespass against Brāhmanas; विद्वत्प्रायं हि सत्तामतिक्रमः Ki. 14. 9; कुलान्ध्रकृतं च धिक् ब्राह्मणातिक्रमेण च Mā. 3. 63; इत्यतिक्रमे परवतीयं M. 3; पुरुषनातिक्रमः K. 160; अक्षिनी ज्येष्ठा-

तिक्रमः 56 transgression (passing through); मर्षणीयं यमारोहणातिक्रमः 81; वास्तव्याऽतिक्रमोपि Mv. 1 violation (of due limits or propriety); Mv. 4. 25. -3 Lapse, passing away (of time); अनेकसंवत्सरतिक्रमेपि U. 4; वेलां न कृत्वा आगतः Pt. 1, उचितवेलातिक्रमे M. 2; संभ्यां Rām. -4 Overcoming, comparing, surpassing; mostly with दुः स्वज्ञानिर्दुरतिक्रमा, स्वभावो दुर्गतिक्रमः &c. -5 Neglect, omission, disregard; Ms. 11. 120. -6 A vigorous attack, determined onset (= अभिक्रम q. v.). -7 Excess. -8 Abuse, misapplication. -9 Imposition.

अतिक्रान्त pp. 1 Exceeded, surpassed, gone beyond &c.: सोतिक्रान्तः श्रवणविषयं Me. 103; छुद्रमतिक्रान्तः K. 35 departed, gone; मनोरथ दर्शना Māl. 10 beyond the reach even of desire; विचारातिक्रान्तः Mu. 5. 4 past the stage of thought; चक्षुर्विषयातिक्रान्तिषु पक्षिषु H. 1. -2 Past, gone by; कुरुपति K. 5, past, former; 169. Pt. 1. 333, Pt. 2, Bh. 3. 32; °पाथिवगुणात् Mu. 1 former kings. -तं A past thing, a thing of the past, the past; तं भगवती कथयति M. 5 your ladyship is speaking of the past; ते धैर्यमवलंब्यताम् U. 3; किं उपालंभेन H. 1; cf. 'let bygones be bygones.' °योगिन् a. with the moon in conjunction.

अतिक्रमणं Overstepping, spending of time, excess; fault, offence; तेनानतिक्रमणेन दुःखयति नः Mv. 3. 43.

अतिक्रमणीय pot. p. To be transgressed or violated, to be disregarded, passed by, neglected or avoided; °यं मे सुहृद्वाक्यं S. 2, 3, 6, 7; अनतिक्रमणीयस्य जन्मसूत्रोर्विवागमं H. 4. 74.

अतिक्रुद्ध a. Very angry. -क्रु [प्र. म.] N. of a Mantra mentioned in Tantras; अष्टाविंशत्यक्षरो य एकविंशदध्यापि वा॥ अतिक्रुद्धः स विज्ञेयो निदितः सर्वकर्मसु).

अतिक्रूर a. Very cruel. -रः [प्र. म.] 1 A malignant planet such as Saturn, Mars &c. (क्रूर वक्रा अतिक्रूराः). -2 N. of a Mantra in Tantras (विशदक्षरको मंत्रश्च अक्षरशब्दो य एकाविंशदध्यापि वा॥ अतिक्रूरः स विज्ञेयो निदितः सर्वकर्मसु).

अतिक्षिप्त a. [क्षिप्-क्त] Thrown beyond. -क्तं A kind of sprain or dislocation.

अतिखट्ट a. Without a bedstead, able to dispense with a bedstead.

अतिगम् 1 P. 1 To pass, elapse, pass away (as time); दशाहे अतिगते

Rām. -2 To overcome, exceed, excel. See अतिग. -3 To pass over, pass by, neglect. -4 To pass away, die. -5 To escape.

अतिग a. [गम्-इ] (in comp.) Exceeding, going beyond, transcending, excelling, surpassing; सर्वलोक° Mu. 1. 2: किमौषधपयातिगैरुपहन्ती महाव्याधिः Mu. 6 by diseases defying the powers of medicine, past the stage of physicking; बाणैर्देहातिगैः R. 12. 48 piercing through their bodies; वयो Ms. 7. 149 advanced in years, aged; संख्यातिगाः संपदः Bh. 3. 132; वृष्टः प्रकृषेण जनातिगेन Ki. 3. 2.

अतिगंडः 1 N. of a star of the 6th lunar asterism. -2 A large cheek or temple. -3 One who has large cheeks.

अतिगंध a. Having an excessive or overpowering smell. -घः 1 Sulphur. -2 N. of various plants: चंपक, भृत्, नग lemon-grass & सुम्र.

अतिगंधालु N. of the plant पुचदाजी.

अतिगव a. [अतिक्रान्तो गां] 1 Very foolish, quite stupid. -2 Inexpressible, indescribable.

अतिगहन, गन्धर a. Very deep, impenetrable.

अतिगुण a. 1 Having excellent or superior qualities. -2 Devoid of merits, worthless [गुणमतिक्रान्तः]. -पः Excellent merits.

अतिगुरु a. Very heavy (such as mercury &c.). -रुः A very respectable person, such as a father, mother &c. (वयः पुरुषस्य अतिगुरवो भवन्ति पिता माता आचार्यश्च).

अतिगुहा [अतिक्रान्तो गुहां मध्यावकाशेन] N. of the plant वृषप्रणी.

अतिग्रह 9 P. To take beyond the usual measure.

अतिग्रह a. [अतिक्रान्तो ग्रहं] Difficult to be comprehended, incomprehensible. -हः, -माहः 1 Object of an apprehensive organ, such as स्पर्श 'touch' the object of त्वच्, रस of जिह्वा &c. The Grāhas are eight in number; प्राण, वायु, जिह्वा, चक्षुस्, श्रोत्र, मनस्, हस्ती & त्वच्; the corresponding atigrāhas being अपान, नामन्, रस, रूप, शब्द, काम, कर्म & स्पर्श. -2 Right knowledge, correct apprehension. -3 Act of overtaking, surpassing &c. -4 One who seizes or takes to a very great extent.

अतिग्राह a. To be held in check, to be controlled. -हः N. of three līk-

हन्तृत्वा and वानवदत्ता), or having no second or equal, incomparable, matchless: धिया निबद्धेयमतिहृषी कथा K. 5.

अतिधन्वन् *m.* [अत्युत्कृष्टं धन्यस्य]

1 An unrivalled archer or warrior.

-2 That which surpasses a मरु or desert [धन्वानं अतिक्रान्तः].

अतिधृतिः *f.* [अतिक्रान्तं धृतिं अष्टादश-क्षरपादां वृत्तिं एकाक्षराधिक्यात्] 1 N. of a class of metres belonging to the अति-च्छन्दस् group, consisting of 4 lines with 19 syllables in each (पदमति-रूपतिधृतिः). -2 Nineteen.

अतिनाष्ट *a.* Ved. Out of danger.

अतिनिचु (चु) त् *f.* N. of a Vedic metre of 3 Pādas, the number of syllables in each being respectively 7, 6 and 7; (पदकः सप्तकयोर्मध्ये स्तो-त्रपादां विचार्यानि । यस्याः सतिनिचुक्षम गायत्री दि-क्षाक्षराः).

अतिनिद्रा Excessive sleeping.

-द्र *a.* 1 Given to excessive sleep. -2 Without sleep, sleepless. -द्र *ind.*

Past sleeping time (निद्रा संप्रति न यु-ज्यते).

अतिनिर्हारिन् *a.* Very attractive (as an attributive of 'smell'); आ-मोदःसौ अतिनिर्हारी Ak.

अतिनौ-नु *a.* [अतिक्रान्तो नावः] Dis-embarked, landed.

अतिपंचा [पंचवर्षमतिक्रान्ता] A girl past five.

अतिपन् 1 P. 1 To pass over; neg-lect, omit, transgress. -2 To fly by, beyond, or over; to cross — *Caus.* 1 To delay, neglect; see अतिपात्य below. -2 To disrespect, offend; ये सत्यमेव हि गुरुनतिपात्यन्ति Mu. 3.34 transgress, violate; अतिपातितकालज्ञाधना Ki. 2.42. -3 To cause to fly past or by. -4 To make ineffectual; संशमनमेवं संशोधन-मतिपात्यन्ति Susr. -4 To snatch away, drag away.

अतिपतनं Flying past or beyond; omission, neglect, missing, trans-gressing; exceeding, going beyond duo bounds.

अतिपातः Passing away, lapse (of time); अहो कालः तः Mā. 2.-2 Neg-lect, omission; transgression; न चे-दन्वकार्वातिपातः S. 1 if no other duty be neglected thereby, if it should not interfere with (the discharge of) any other duty; deviation from established laws or customs. -3 Befalling, occurrence; दुःखातिपा-तः कर्तव्यमिति Ki. 2.289; जलधारातिपा-तः 302 falling. -4 Utterance, or

usage. -5 Opposition, contrariety.

अतिपातित *pp.* 1 Put off, delayed &c. -2 Quite or entirely broken; अ-स्थितिः कोपतन्निष्ठमतिपातितम् Susr. -तं Complete fracture of a bone.

अतिपातिन् *a.* 1 Acute, running a rapid course. -2 Surpassing in speed, swifter than (in comp.); ततार विद्याः पवनमतिपातिभिर्विदो हरि-हर्षितानिवन्धवः R. 3.30.

अतिपात्य *part. p.* To be delayed or put off; काममनदिपात्य धर्मकार्ये देवस्य S. 5.

अतिपत्रः [अतिरिक्तं वृक्षं पत्रं यस्य] The oak tree, or the हस्तिकंदवृक्ष.

अतिपथिन् *m.* A better road than common, a good road.

अतिपद् 4 A. 1 To go beyond; spring over. -2 To neglect, omit, transgress. — *Caus.* To allow to pass by.

अतिपद *a.* [अतिक्रान्तः पदं] 1 Having no feet. -2 Too long by one foot.

अतिपतिः *f.* 1 Going beyond, pass- ing, lapse; देशकालातिपत्तौ च गृहीत्वा स्वयमप्येव Y. 2. 169. -2 Non-per- formance, failure; लिङ्गनिमित्ते लङ्- क्रियातिपत्तौ P. III. 3. 139 (the con- ditional is used instead of the potential, when the non-performa- nce of an action is implied). -3 [पतिं अतिक्रान्तः] One surpassing a foot-soldier.

अतिपत्र *p. p.* Gone, beyond, trans- gressed, missed, past &c.

अतिपरिचयः Excessive familiar- ity or intimacy; Prov. अतिपरिचया- द्दृशा 'Familiarity breeds contempt.'

अतिपर *a.* One who has van- quished his enemies. — *r.* A great or superior enemy.

अतिपरोक्ष *a.* 1 Far out of sight, not discernible; वृत्ति obsolete (words). -2 Not hidden, visible.

अतिपातकं A very heinous sin, incest, (मत्तुगमनं दुहितुगमनं स्तुषागमनं, एसां; पुत्रपितृभ्रातृगमनं च अर्थां, अतिपातका- नि उच्यन्ते.)

अतिपादनिचु (चु) त् *f.* N. of a Vedic Metre of 3 pādas, the num- ber of syllables in each being res- pectively 6, 8 and 7.

अतिप्रबंधः Great continuity; प्रहिरात्तद्वृद्धिभिः R. 3. 58 very rapidly or in rapid succession.

अतिप्रगे *ind.* Very early in the morning, in the early dawn Ms. 4. 62.

अतिप्रवृद्ध *a.* 1 Overbearing Ms. 9. 320. -2 Grown very much.

अतिप्रश्नः [अतिक्रम्य मर्यादां पश्चः] A question about transcendental truths; a vexatious or extravagant question that is asked though a satis- factory reply has already been given; e.g. Valāki's question to Yājñavalkya about Brahman in बृहदारण्यकोपनिषद्.

अतिप्रसंगः, प्रसङ्गः *f.* 1 Excessive attachment; नातिप्रसंगः प्रमदासु कार्यः Pt. 1. 187; स्त्रीष्वतिप्रसंगात् Dk. 101. -2 Over-rudeness, impertinence; तद्विर- मातिप्रसंगात् U. 5; मा भूदुपनवतं कथं वि- वृतिप्रसंगः Mv. 3. 16 indiscretion or imprudence; यदेतावतः परिभवातिप्रसंग- स्य तुल्यं स्यात् Mv. 5 an insult. -3 Extraordinary or unwarrantable stretch of a (grammatical) rule, or principle; also = अतिव्याप्ति q. v. -4 A very close contact; अतिप्रसंगादि- हितागसो मुहुः Ki. 8.33 (अविच्छेदसंगः). -5 Proximity; अलमतिप्रसंगेन Mu. 1.

अतिप्रेषितं The time after the ceremony in which the प्रैष Mantras are used.

अतिप्रौढा A girl who has at- tained a marriageable age, a grown- up girl.

अतिबल *a.* Very strong or power- ful; जयत्यतिबलो रामो लङ्कमणश्च महाबलः Rām. — *लः* An eminent or match- less warrior (अतिरथ). — *लं* 1 Great strength or power. -2 A power- ful army. — *ला* 1 N. of a medicinal plant, *Sidonia Cordifolia* and *Rhom- bifolia*. -2 N. of a powerful charm or lore taught by Viśvāmitra to Rāma: — गृहाण दे इमे विद्ये बलमतिबलां तथा । न ते भ्रमा जरा बाभ्यो भविता नांगविकृ- तम् ॥ न च सुप्तं प्रमत्तं वा धर्षयिष्यति नैर्ऋताः । न च ते सद्दशो राम वीर्येणाभ्यो भविष्यति ॥ स- देवनरनामेषु लोकेष्विह पुमांश्चिषु । न सौभाग्ये न दाक्षिण्ये न बुद्धिभुतिपीरुषे ॥ नोचरे प्रतिप- नव्ये त्वत्तुल्यो वा भविष्यति । एतद्विद्याद्वयं श्र- प्य यथाश्रव्यदमाप्स्यसि ॥ बलमतिबलां चैव ज्ञानविज्ञानमातरौ । अतिप्राप्ते च ते राम नात्यर्थं पीडयिष्यतः ॥ जयश्च दुर्गकांतारप्रदेशेष्वटवीषु च । सारतां विषु लोकेषु गमिष्यसि च राघव ॥ पितृपरहंसुते श्वेते विद्ये चायुर्बलावरे । See R. 11.9 also. -3 N. of one of Dakṣha's daughters.

अतिबालक *a.* Childish, puerile. — *कः* An infant.

अतिबाला [अतिक्रान्ता बाल्यावस्था] A cow two years old; वर्षमात्रा तु बाल्य स्यादतिबाला दिवार्धिका.

अतिब्रह्मचर्य Over-continence, or abstinence. (opp. अतिवैश्रवन्). — *कं*

violated the student's life, who cohabits with women.

अतिभर (भा) रः 1 Excessive burden, great load; कोऽतिभरः समर्थानां Pt. 1. 22; इति मनसि न्यस्तचित्तातिभारः Ratn. 3. 5; सामुक्तकं व्यसनतिभारान् चक्रं R. 14. 68 through excessive grief; दुःखातिभारोपि लघुः स मेने Ki. 3. 33. -2 Speed. -3 Excessive obscurity (of a sentence). -Comp. -ग [अतिभारं गृहीत्वापि गच्छति] a mule.

अतिभीः f. [अति बिभेति अस्याः दर्शनात्; भी-क्विप्] Lightning; flash of Indra's thunderbolt.

अतिभू 1 P. 1 To spring forth, arise; शब्दश्च घोरोऽतिभू Mb. -2 To surpass, excel; to overcome, subdue, overpower.

अतिभू a. Surpassing, defeating, conquering.

अतिभू a. Surpassing all, epithet of Vishnu.

अतिभूतिः f. 1 Excess, culmination, highest pitch; °मि गम्या to go to excess, to reach the climax; °मि तस्या अभिनिवेशो गमिष्यति Mál. 2; °मि गतो-नुरागः 7; तत्र सर्वलोकास्त्य °मि गतः प्र-वाहः ibid. widely known, become notorious, noised abroad; °मिमयं गतो न शब्दयते निवर्तयितुं K. 156; सर्वोत्सवानामतिभूतिनिवाधिशायना 158; सर्वपौरुषातिभूतिः Dk. 30; °मि गतेन रणरणकेन U. 1, Si. 9. 78, 10. 80. -2 Boldness, impropriety, violation of due limits (अमर्यादा); विपदि न वृषितातिभूतिः Si. 8. 20. -3 Eminence, superiority. -4 Extensive land.

अतिभोजनं Voracity, surfeiting oneself, excess in eating.

अतिमंगल्य a. Very auspicious. -त्यः N. of a tree, (बिल्ववृक्ष).

अतिमतिः f. -मानः Haughtiness, too great pride; अतिमाने च कौरवाः Chāp. 50.

अतिमर्त्य -मानुष a. Superhuman.

अतिमर्याद a. Exceeding due limits.

अतिमर्शः Close contact.

अतिमांस a. [अतिशयितं मांसं यत्र] Fleishy, plump, fat, as जंघा, अधरोष्ठ &c.

अतिमात्र a. [अतिक्रान्तो मात्रां, अतिशयिता मात्रा प्रमाणं यस्य वा] Exceeding the proper measure, inordinate, excessive; भास्वरत्वं M. 1. 8; (in comp) very much, beyond measure; सुदु-सहानि S. 4. 3 quite insupportable; क्रोहितवस्त्रे 1. 30; मुनिव्रतैस्त्वामतिमात्र-

कश्चिनां Ku. 5. 48 -त्रं, मात्रश्च ind. Beyond measure, inordinately, excessively.

अतिमान a. [मानमतिक्रान्तः] Immeasurable, very great or wide (as fame); नया कीर्त्या Dk. 1.

अतिमाय a. [मायामतिक्रान्तः] Finally liberated, emancipated from the Māyā or illusion of the world.

अतिमाहृत a. Very windy. -तः; -वानः A strong hurricane, storm, violent gust of wind. ●

अतिमित a. 1 Over-measured, excessive. -2 [अ-तिमित] Not wet.

अतिमित्रं A great friend, epithet of a very friendly constellation.

अतिमुक्त a. 1 Entirely free from worldly desires, finally emancipated. -2 Barren, seedless. -3 Surpassing (a necklace of) pearls; अतिमुक्तमद-मथितकेसरावली Mál. 5. 8. -क्तः क्तकः 1 A kind of creeper (माधवी, Mar. कुसरी or कस्तुरमोगरा) represented as twisting itself round the mango-tree and as the beloved of that tree; cf. क इदानीं सहकारमतेरेणाति-मुक्ततां पल्लवितां सहते S. 3, परिगृह्यण गते सहकारतां त्वमतिमुक्तताचरितं मयि M. 4. 13. -2 N. of a tree, Dalbergia Oujei- nensis (तिनिश). -3 (०क्तः) Moun- tain ebony; N. of a tree called हरि- मंथ (तिन्दुकवृक्ष, तालवृक्ष also).

अतिमुक्तिः f. -मोक्षः Final liberation (from death).

अतिमृत्यु a. Overcoming death. -त्युः Final liberation from death (मोक्ष); तमेव विदित्वा अतिमृत्युमेति नान्यः पन्था विद्यते Up.

अतिमोदा 1 Very great fragrance. 2- N. of a plant नवमल्लिका, Jasminum Heterophyllum or Arboreum.

अतियवः A kind of barley.

अतियोगः Over-flow, excess.

अतिरंहस a. Very fleet or swift; सारंगेणातिरंहसा S. 1. 5.

अतिरक्त a. Very red or very much attached. -क्ता N. of one of the 7 tongues of Agni.

अतिरथः [अतिक्रान्तो रथं रथिन] An unrivalled warrior, fighting from his car (अमितात्र योधयेयस्तु संप्रोक्तोऽति-रथस्तु सः); इत्थाऽभयं सोतिरथः Ve. 3. 26. Several Atirathas are mentioned in Bhārata Udyogaparvan.

अतिरमसः Great speed, preci-

pitiveness, headlong speed, rash- ness. कुनानां कर्मणां Bh. 2. 99: दर्शनं प्रधानं K. 192 great hurry.

अतिरसा (Very juicy) N. of various plants, सूचं, गन्ना and ह्रीतनक.

अतिराजन् a. 1 An extraordinary or excellent king. -2 One who sur- passes a king.

अतिरात्र a. Ved. [अतिक्रान्तो रात्रि] Prepared over-night. -त्रः [अतिशयि- ता रात्रि, ततः अत्यर्थे अत्र] 1 An op- tional part of the Jyotishstoma sacri- fice (एकरात्रमाध्यगवामयने प्रथमसंस्थः य- गभेदः). -2 Dead of night.

अतिरिच (Gen. used in pass.) 1 To surpass, excel, be superior to (with abl.); अन्धनेधसहस्रेभ्यः सत्यमे- वातिरिच्यते H. 4. 131; गृहं तु गृहिणीहीनं क्रान्तारासतिरिच्यते Pt. 4. 81; वाचः कर्मा- तिरिच्यते 'example is better than precept,' sometimes with acc.; न च नारायणोऽत्र भवंतमातिरिच्यते K. 203; or used by itself in the sense of 'to be supreme,' 'prevail,' 'triumph,' 'predominate,' 'be mightier'; न किंचिदतिरिच्यते Ms. 9. 296 none is supreme or higher than another: 12. 25; so दैवमत्रातिरिच्यते, स्वभावोतिरिच्यते H. 1. 17; स्वल्पमप्यतिरि- च्यते H. 2 is of great importance. -2 To be left with a surplus, be redun- dant or superfluous.

अतिरिक्त pp. 1 Surpassed, excel- led; सर्वातिरिक्तसारेण R. 1. 14 strength exceeding that of all creatures; सुत- जन्मातिरिक्तेन महोत्सवेन K. 137 sur- passing the birth of a son. -2 Redundant, superfluous, remaining over and above; परिपूरितद्वयातिरिक्त- हर्षमिव K. 66 not contained in the heart. -3 Excessive, exuberant. -4 Unequalled, unsurpassed; supreme, elevated; समश्रुवानाः सहसाऽतिरिक्ततां Ki. 14. 33 being raised up or elevated. -5 Different (generally व्यतिरिक्त in this sense, q. v.). -6 Quite empty. -Comp. -अंग a. having a redundant limb (a finger, toe &c.). (-मां) a redundant limb or member.

अति (ती) रेकः [रिच-चञ्] 1 Excess, exuberance, excellence, eminence; पौरुषातिरेकः U. 6; so मदं, सीधं, गुणं &c. -2 Redundancy, surplus, super- fluity. -3 Difference.

अतिरुच f. [रोचते इति रुक् कीर्णं उद्देशः; अतिक्रान्तो रुचं Tv.] The knee. -क f. A very beautiful woman.

अतिरुचिर *a.* Very lovely. — रा N. of two metres, the one a variety of अनिजगन्त, and the other also called रुचि-लिङ्ग.

अतिरुद्ध *a.* 1 Very rough or bar-bare of affection. *erub.* 1-2 Very affectionate [अतिरुद्धो नृपः]. — अक्षः N. of a variety of grain.

अतिरूप *a.* 1 Formless, such as wind. — 2 Very beautiful. — पं Great beauty; as वनी कन्या. — पः [अतिरुद्धो नृपः] the Supreme Being.

अतिरै *a.* (रि) Exceeding one's income, extravagant.

अतिरोगः Consumption.

अति-लो-रोमश *a.* Very hairy, shaggy. — शः 1 A wild goat. — 2 A large monkey. — शा A pot-herb (मीलवृक्ष) Convolvulus Argenteus.

अतिलघनं 1 Excessive fasting. — 2 Transgression; न युक्तमचार्यजनातिलघनं Ki. 11. 9.

अतिलिखि *a.* Erring, committing mistakes; नर्तकीरभिनयानिलिखिनी: R. 19. 14

अतिलिहा N. of a Prākṛita Metre of four lines with 16 Mātrās in each.

अतिवक्तु *a.* Very talkative, garrulous; आक्रोष्टाचातिवक्ता च ब्राह्मणानां Mb.

अतिवक्र *a.* Very crooked. — क्रः N. of the five planets (भौम and others); अतिवक्रा नृणां इति ज्योतिषीनां सूत्रस्य सममाष्टमस्थितिवशात् पूर्वगतिविपरीत-पञ्चाशतिशान्तिभौमादिपंचकं Tv.

अतिवयस *a.* Very old, aged, advanced in years.

अतिवर्णाश्रमिन् *m.* One who is beyond castes and orders (यो वेदांतमहा-वाक्यधर्मेनैव केवलम् । आन्मानसीधरं वेद सोऽतिवर्णाश्रमी मवेत्).

अतिवर्तुल *a.* Very round. — लः N. of a grain or pot-herb (कलायविशेषः).

अतिवह् 1 P. To carry over or across. — Caus. 1 To spend, pass (as time); किं वा मयापि न दिनान्वतिवाहितानि Māl. 6. 13; अतिवाहयांबभूव त्रिवानां R. 9. 70; ऋतून् 19. 47. — 2 To let pass over, get through successfully; सुहा-

विसारीन्यतिवाहितानि मया कथंचिद्भयन-यज्ञितानि R. 13. 28 allowed to pass over my head, endured; स सापस्ते-नातिवाहितः Ks. 33. 91. — 3 To rid oneself of, elude, avoid; अस्मिस्तमाल-

विष्टपांधकारं प्रविश्य गुणमतिवाहयावः Radn. 2 got out of his way, elude his pursuit (and thus cheat him). — 4 To transplant, remove (to another place), bring or carry over; अलका-मतिवाह्यैव वसन्ति वसुसंपदां Ku. 6. 37. — 5 To follow, tread (as a path); लोकातिवाहिनो मार्गे Saiva.

अतिवाहः [अतीत्य देहं अन्यदेहे वहः प्रापणं त. न.] 1 Passing or conveying of the सूक्ष्मशरीर, the subtle principle of life, to other bodies at the expiry of good actions (अदृष्ट) contributing to the enjoyment of worldly pleasures. — 2 Carrying over.

अतिवाहकः [अतीत्य एतं देहं बाह्यति देहांतरं प्रापयति: वह-बुद्धिः] The deity or spirit appointed by God to help in the conveying of the जीव or सूक्ष्मशरीर in the above manner.

अतिवाहनं 1 Passing, spending. — 2 Excessive toiling or enduring, bearing too much load; too heavy burden; H. 3. — 3 Despatching, sending away, ridding oneself of; कथमस्य ° नं भविष्यति Pl. 5 how shall I rid myself of him ?

अतिवाहिक *a.* [अतिवाहोऽस्त्यस्य इन्] Able to convey to other bodies, See अतिवाह.

अतिवाहित *pp.* Spent, passed. — तः An inhabitant of the lower world. — तं (सूक्ष्मशरीरं) = अतिवाह, q. v.

अतिवादः 1 Very harsh, abusive or insulting language, reproof; अति-वादास्तितिक्षेत Ms. 6. 47; reprimand, correction; अतिवादद्वयस्यैव मा धर्ममभिशां-किथाः Mb. — 2 Exaggeration, exaggerated talk, hyperbole (अत्युक्ति); अति-वादं शंसति अतिवादेन वै देवा असुरान् अ-त्युद्य अयैरानत्यायन् Ait. Br.

अतिवादि *a.* Talkative, very eloquent; exclusively establishing one's own assertion; विज्ञानं विद्वान् भवते नातिवादी Mupl.

अतिवासः Fast on the day preceding a Śrāddha.

अतिविकट *a.* Very fierce. — टः A vicious elephant.

अतिविष *a.* 1 Very poisonous. — 2 Counteracting poison. — वा N. of a poisonous yet highly medicinal plant (Mar. अतिविष or अतिविष) Aconitum Ferox.

अतिविस्तरः Prolixity, diffuseness; U. 1, Māl. 1.

अतिवृत् 1 A. (P. in epic poetry). 1 To pass over or by, cross (as a place &c.). — 2 (a) To go beyond, exceed (fig. also); वातिवृत्तं आचार्यकं Māl. 1. 26 exceeding or transcending the powers of speech, indescribable; मुकुलावस्थामति-वृत्तं तुङ्गलेषु Dk. 132; का ते स्तुति-स्तुतिपथादतिवृत्तधाम्नः Mv. 4. 20 transcending praise. (b) To offend, overstep, transgress, violate; यो-स्याः शासनमतिवर्तते Dk. 167; कौति-वर्तते देव 51 who can transgress the decrees of Fate? कौन्त्यो जीवितुकामो देवस्य शासनमतिवर्तते Mu. 3, Si. 6. 19. (c) To neglect, omit, let slip. (d) To have no regard to, disregard, slight; offend (especially by unfaithfulness), injure; सापयज्ञातिवर्ती Dk. 62 disregarding; ऋतुस्तां स-तीं भार्या... अतिवर्तते इष्टात्मा ; यथाहं कर्म-णा वाचा शरीरेण च राघवं । सततं नातिवर्तते Rām. ; अपत्यलोभाद्यानु स्त्री भर्तारमतिवर्त-ते Ms. 5. 161. — 3 (a) To surpass, excel; मनुष्यसंख्यामतिवर्तितुं वा Ki. 3. 40, Si. 14. 39; बांधवस्नेहं राज्यलोभोऽतिवर्तते Ks. 41. 40 to outweigh, preponderate. (b) To overcome, subdue, vanquish, get the better of; get over, escape or get loose from; असाध्यानातिवर्तते प्रमेहा र-जनीं यथा Susr. ; किमाचारः कथं चैतांस्त्री-न गुणानातिवर्तते Bg. 14. 21 transcend these three qualities; देवं पौरुषेण Mb., Dk. 73, Ks. 121. 67. — 4 (Intrans.) To pass away, glide away, elapse (as time); to be late or delay; एवं तयोः प्रत्यहमन्योन्याहारादिदानेन कालोतिवर्तते H. 1; महता स्नेहेन कालोतिवर्तते H. 2; समयो नातिवर्तते Mv. 6; आ षोड-शाह्मब्राह्मणस्य सावित्री नातिवर्तते Ms. 2. 38 is not late (नातिक्रान्तकाला भवति). — 5 To go away from, leave, abandon (abl.); यथा मे हृदयं नित्यं नातिवर्तति रा-घवात् Rām. — Caus. 1 To slight, not to heed, disregard; सुहृदश्चातिवर्तिताः Dk. 136. — 2 To let out, discharge (as excrement).

अतिवर्तनं A pardonable offence or misdemeanour; exemption from punishment; ten cases are mentioned in Ms. 8. 290 यानस्य चैव यातुश्च यानस्य-मिन एव च । दशातिवर्तनान्याहुः शेषे दंडो विधीयते.

अतिवर्ति *a.* 1 Crossing, surpassing, excelling; अतिवर्तिवर्तिना ओजसा Ki. 12. 21; passing over, overstepping, transgressing, violating &c. — 2 Excessive. — 3 Foremost.

अतिवृत्तिः *f.* 1 Surpassing, violation, transgression. —2 Exaggeration, hyperbole. —3 Violent effusion (as of blood); excessive action.

अतिवर्धनं Excessive growth, increase, adding to, increasing; एतत्त्वलु व्यञ्जनानिलैरिति (नि)वर्धनं प्रभञ्जनस्य यदस्मद्विधेः परिबोधनमार्यस्य K. 289; of, "Carrying coals to New-castle," or "To gild refined gold, to paint the lily, ...or with taper-light the eye of Heaven to garnish is wasteful and ridiculous excess"; See the other phrases on the same page.

अतिवृद्ध *a.* Very old; very much grown. —**उः** N. of a Mantra in Tantras; चतुःशतं समारभ्य यावद्वर्णसहस्रकम् । अतिवृद्धः स संवत्सु सर्वशस्त्रेषु वर्जितः ॥ —**उः** A very old cow (unable to chew grass &c.).

अतिवृष्टिः *f.* Excessive or heavy rain, one of the six calamities of the season. See इति.

अतिवेगित *a.* Moving or moved with great velocity, quick in motion; भौमादयोल्पमूर्तित्वाच्छीघ्रमदोचसंज्ञकैः । दैवतैरपकृष्यति सुदूरमतिवेगिताः ॥

अतिवेधः Close contact; N. of the contact of दशमी and एकादशी (अस्नोदयवेधः स्यात् सार्धं तु घटिकाद्वयम् । अतिवेधो द्विघटिका प्रभासदशोनाद्रवेः ॥ इति स्मृत्युक्तः एकादश्याः दशमीसंपर्कभेदः Tv.).

अतिवेल *a.* [अतिक्रान्ते वेलं मयीदां कूलं च] 1 Exceeding the due limits or boundary (as the water of the sea). —2 Excessive, extravagant; boundless. —**लं** *adv.* 1 Excessively. —2 Out of season, unseasonably.

अतिव्यथनं-था Infliction of great pain; सपन्ननिष्पन्नादतिव्यथने P. V. 4. 61.

अतिव्याप्तिः *f.* 1 An unwarrantable stretch of a rule or principle. —2 Including what is not intended to be included in a proposition; (in Nyāya) including or covering too much, unwarranted extension of a definition to things not intended to be defined by it, so that it includes such things as ought not to fall under it; one of the three faults to which a definition is open; अलक्ष्ये लक्षणगमनं अतिव्याप्तिः यथा मनुष्यो ब्राह्मणः इति लक्षणस्य अतिव्याप्तिः, तस्यापि मनुष्यत्वात्.

अतिशक्क(क) री A class of metres

containing 4 lines, with 15 syllables in each. It has 18 varieties.

अतिशर्वरं Ved. The dead of night.

अतिशस्त्र *a.* Surpassing weapon; नखल्यासः R. 12. 73 the nail-wounds surpassed the wounds of swords.

अतिशी 2 A. 1 To surpass, excel; पूर्वान्महाभाग तया अतिशेषे R. 5. 14; चरितेन चातिशयिता मुनयः Ki. 6. 32, 13k. 7. 46, 8. 1; न शक्नुमो वयमार्यस्य मतिमतिशयितुं Mu. 3. —2 To precede in sleeping; अहं पतीनातिशये Mb. —3 To annoy, act as an incubus. —**ऊः** (-शायति) To excel; धाम्नातिशाययति धाम सहस्रधातः Mu. 3. 17.

अतिशयः [शी-अच्] 1 Excess, pre-eminence excellence; दीर्घं R. 3. 62; महिम्नाः. अतिशयः U. 4. 21; तस्मिन् विधानातिशये विधातुः R. 6. 11 excellence, highest perfection of art. —2 Superiority (in quality, rank, quantity &c.); महार्थस्तीर्थानामिव हि महतां कोप्यतिशयः U. 6. 14; oft in comp. with adjectives, in the sense of 'exceedingly', 'excessively'; °रमणीयः Mu. 3; आसीदतिशयप्रेक्ष्यः R. 17. 25; मुक्तागुणातिशयसंयुतमण्डनश्रीः V. 5. 19; or with nouns, meaning 'excellent', 'excessive', 'very great'; °रथः, अश्वातिशयः K. 80 the best of horses; °दारिद्र्योपहताः. —3 Advantageous result, one of the superhuman qualities attributed to Jaina saints.

—**a.** [अतिशयः अस्त्यर्थे अच्] Superior, pre-eminent, excessive, very great, abundant. —**Comp.** —**उक्तिः** *f.* 1 exaggerated or hyperbolic language, extreme assertion. 2. a figure of speech, (corr. to hyperbole) said to be of 5 kinds in S. D, but of 4 in K. P.; निगिर्यौध्यवसानं तु प्रकृतस्य परेण यत् । प्रस्तुतस्य यदन्यत्वं यद्यथोक्तौ च कल्पनम् । कार्यकारणयोर्यश्च पौर्वपर्यवपर्ययः । विज्ञेयातिशयोक्तिः सा; Ex. of the first kind: कमलमनमसि कमले च कुवलये तानि कनकलतिकायां । सा च सुकुमारसुमगेत्युत्पातपरंपरा केयम् ॥ 3. verbosity.

अतिशयन *a.* [शी-भावे-ल्युट्] Surpassing, (in comp.); great, eminent; abundant. —**नं** Excess, abundance, superfluity. —**नी** N. of a metre of four lines, also called चित्रलेखा.

अतिशयालु *a.* Tending to excel or surpass.

अतिशयितं *p. p.* 1 Excelled, surpassed &c.; °सुरासुरप्रभावं U. 5. 4. —2 Excessive, exceeding, going beyond.

अतिशयिन *a.* [शी-इनि] Superior; excellent; pre-eminent; श्रियमतिशयिनीं समेत्य जग्मुः Ki. 10. 25; इवमुन्नमन-निशयिनि व्यन्य वाच्याद् ध्वनिर्धुं कथित K. P. 1; °यिनि सनामा वंश गुवाशिषन्ने V. 5. 21. —2 Excessive, abundant.

अतिशायनं [शान्त्युट्] Excellence, superiority. Mv. 4. 15. अतिशायने तम-चित्रितौ (superlative affix) P. V. 3. 55.

अतिशायिन् *a.* [शी-गिनि] 1 Excelling, surpassing; अर्थकाम &c. —2 Excessive. —**नी** N. of a metre.

अतिशेषः Remainder; remnant (as of time); a small remainder.

अतिश्रेयसिः [श्रेयसान्तिक्रान्तः] A man superior to the most excellent woman.

अतिश्व *a.* 1 Surpassing in strength a dog (such as a bear &c.). —2 Worse than a dog. —**श्व** Service; cf. तेषां लाघवकारिणीं कृतार्थयः स्थाने श्ववृत्तिं विदुः Mu. 3. —**श्वः** N. of a tribe.

अतिश्वन् *a.* An excellent dog.

अतिष्कद्वरी [fr. स्कृद्] A transgressor; a very dissolute woman.

अतिष्ठा 1 P. To excel; be over (Ved.); स भूमिं विश्वतो ब्रुवात्यतिष्ठद-शांगुलं Rv. 10. 90. 1 was over and above by 10 Angulas. —**ष्ठा** [स्थ-क्लिप्-पत्वं] Superiority, precedence. —**अः**, 'वत्-वन्' Surpassing, standing at the head of all.

अतिसक्तिः *f.* Close contact, or proximity; great attachment; अतिसक्तिमेत्य वरुणस्य दिशा Si. 9. 7.

अतिसंधा 3 U. 1 To deceive, over-reach, cheat; त्वया चंद्रमसा च विश्वसनीयाभ्यामतिसंधीयते कामिजनसार्थः S. 3; कथं मया ब्रह्मबधुरतिसंधेयः V. 2. —2 To prejudice, wrong, injure, encroach upon; मूलद्वारं नान्यैर्द्वारैरतिसंधीत रूपदर्शो Bri. S. 53. 82.

अतिसंधानं Cheating, deception; परातिसंधानं S. 5. 25; trick, fraud.

अतिसंध्या The time about the twilights, the time just before and after the morning and evening twilight.

अतिसर्पणं Violent motion or movement (of the child in the womb).

अतिसर्व *a.* Transcending or superior to all, above all. —**वः** The Supreme Being; अतिसर्वाय शर्वाय Mugdha.

अतिसांतपनं A kind of very austere penance; (भोम्वगोमयकीरवर्षणं

(विक्शोदकान्येकाई द्वितीयमुपवसेनस्नातपनं; व्यहृद्यस्तेभ्यानिस्नातपनं Vi-shva Smṛiti).

अतिसावत्सर *a.* (*सि. f.*) Extending over more than a year: Ms. 8.153.

अतिसाम्या [अत्यंतं साम्यं मधुना अस्याः] N. of the plant मधुयष्टि, sweet juice of the Bengal Medick, Rulia Manjith.

अतिस्व 1 P. Vol. To extend. — *Caus.* 1 To extend. —2 To exert oneself to drive out; give out (as a fluid).

अतिसर *a.* 1 One who goes beyond or exceeds. —2 Leader, foremost. — *r.* Effort or exertion.

अति (ती) सारः [अनिसारयति मलं द्रवकृत्य, वा अतेर्दोषः] Dysentery, violent straining at stool.

अति (ती) सारिन् *m.* [अत्यंतं सारयति मलं] The disease called अतिसार. — *a.*, — *अतिसारकिन्* [अतिसारो यस्यास्ति, उनि कुक् च] Affected by, afflicted with, dysentery; सातिसारोऽतिसारकी Ak.

अतिसृज् 6 P. 1 To give, present, bestow, grant; अतिसृष्टो राज्यार्थविभागः Mu. 2; पुरा नारायणेनेयमनिसृष्टा महत्त्वं V. 1. 15; राघवाय तनयां... अतिसृष्टवान् R. 11. 48; अनसृयानिसृष्टेन 12. 27. —2 To dismiss, abandon, part with. —3 To permit, allow. —4 To remit, forgive (as fine &c.). —5 To leave as a remnant.

अतिसर्गः 1 (Granting (of a wish); giving; सद्गुर्वरातिसर्गोऽनु नया तस्य दुरासनः R. 10. 42. —2 Granting permission (to do what one likes कामचारानुज्ञा) P. III. 3. 163, one of the senses of the Potential. —3 Dismissal, discharge, parting with; giving away; स्त्रीणां सान्विक्रयातिसर्गो विद्यते न पुंसः Nir. — *a.* [सर्गं सृष्टिमतिक्रान्तः] Everlasting, permanent (नित्य) ; emancipated (मुक्त).

अतिसर्जनं 1 Giving, granting; consigning; विधुरां ज्वलनातिसर्जनात् Ku. 4. 32, consigning to the flames; दीयतामिति वचोतिसर्जने Si. 14. 48; तत्तदीयविशिखातिसर्जनात् Ki. 13. 57 giving back. —2 Liberality, munificence. —3 Killing. —4 Deception. —5 Separation from, parting with.

अतिसौरभ *a.* Very fragrant. — *m.* Great fragrance. — *m.* The mango tree.

अतिसौहित्यं Stuffing oneself with food; न स्वमाचरेत् Ms. 4. 62.

अतिस्पर्श *a.* Not liberal, niggardly, mean-spirited. — *m.* Slight contact

or absence of contact of the tongue and palate in pronunciation; epithet of the semivowels and vowels.

अतिस्नेहः Over-affection; हः कार्यदर्शी V. 2 sees or finds what is to be done; हः पापशंकी S. 4 is apt to suspect evil.

अतिहस्तयति Den. P. [अतिहस्तयति] 1 To stretch out the hands (हस्तौ निरस्यति). —2 [हस्तिना अतिक्रामति] To overtake (one) on an elephant.

अती [अति-इ] 2 P. 1 To go beyond, pass on, over or beyond, cross (time or space); स्तोकमंतरमतीत्य S. 1; जवादीय हिमवानधोमुखैः Ki. 14. 54 was gone to or reached, स्थातव्यं ते नयनविषयं यावदित्येति भानुः Me. 34 passes out of sight; अतीत्येकादशाहं तु नामकर्म तथाऽक्रान्त् Rām. after 11 days; गृहपंचकयश्चिरमतीतिरे जनैः Si. 13. 53.

—2 To enter, step over; अद्वारेण च नानीयात् ग्रामं वा वेदम वा वृत्तं Ms. 4. 73. —3 To excel, surpass, outstrip, be more than a match for; त्रिस्रोतसः कान्तिमतीत्य तस्यै Ku. 7. 15; सत्यमतीत्य हरितो हरीश्व वतते वाजिनः S. 1; अभिरिक्त्वा नात्येति पूषणं Si. 2. 23; to exceed, go beyond, transcend; कुसीदृष्टिर्द्वैगुण्यं नात्येति Ms. 8. 151 does not exceed; अतीत्य वाचां मनसां च गोचरं स्थिताय Ki. 18. 41, Si. 16. 48. —4 To overcome, subdue, vanquish, get the better of; न प्रदीप इव वायुमत्यगात् R. 19. 53 did not overcome, outlive or survive; to overtake, out-do. —5 To walk by, walk past, pass by, leave behind; सोतोवहां पथि निकामजलामतीत्य S. 6. 16; सौत्यगात् आश्रमं R. 15. 37. —6 To omit, neglect, disregard, violate, transgress, overstep; न दिग्दर्शनमत्येदुमीशो मर्त्यः कथंचन Mb. avoid; अतीत्य हि गुणान् सर्वान् स्वभावो मूर्ध्नि वर्तते H. 1. 15; देशकालं च योऽतीयात् Y. 2. 195; अतीयात्सागरो वेलां न प्रतिज्ञामहं पितुः Rām.; भूतान्यत्येति पंच वै Ms. 12. 90 oversteps the five elements (मोक्षं प्राप्नोति Kull.); अत्येति तत्सर्वमिदं विदित्वा Bg. 8. 28, 14. 20. —7 (Intrans.) To pass, elapse (time); अत्येति रजनी या तु सा न प्रतिनिवर्तते Rām.; अतीते दक्षिणायने &c. —8 To overflow, be redundant, be in excess. —9 To die.

अतीत *p. p.* [इ-क्.] 1 Gone beyond, crossed. —2 (Used actively) (*a*) exceeding, going beyond, avoiding, overstepping, having passed over or

neglected &c., with acc. or in comp.; परिच्छेदानीतः Mā. 1. 30 beyond or past definition; संख्यामतीत or संख्यातीत beyond enumeration, innumerable; तामतीतस्य ते Me. 29; यमुनामतीतमथ शुश्रुवानसु Si. 13. 1; वयोतीतः Ki. 11. 2 past youth, advanced in years; सर्वोऽभपरित्यागी गुणातीतः स उच्यते Bg. 14. 25; कौलिंगैस्त्रीन् गुणानेतानतीतो भवति प्रभो 14. 21; बाणपथमतीतः क्रव्यभोजनः V. 5 gone beyond the reach of arrows, past bowshot; अतीतनौकेऽतिवृ Ak. who has left the boat, i.e. landed, disembarked. — (*b*) Gone by, passed away, past (as time &c.); अतीति निशति Dk. 11; असन्निवृत्त्यै तदतीतमेव S. 6. 9; अनागतवर्तमानवेदिना Pt. 1; अतीते वर्षके काले Bk. 7. 18; शैशवा Ms. 8. 27; अतीति कार्यशेषज्ञः शत्रुभिर्नाभिभूयते Ms. 7. 179; कायस्य च रक्षणार्थं Pt. 2. 182 of past gains; वेति जन्मांतराप्यतीतानि K. 46. — (*c*) Dead, deceased; सन्नह्यचारिण्येकाहमतीति क्षपणं स्मृतं Ms. 5. 71; अप्रजायामतीतायां भर्तुरेव तदिष्यते 9. 196, 197. — *t* The past, past time.

अत्ययः [इ-अच्] 1 (*a*) Passing away, lapse; कालः Ms. 8. 145. (*b*) End, conclusion, termination, absence, disappearance; तपात्यये Ku. 4. 44, 5. 23; शिशिरात्ययस्य पुष्पोच्चयः 3. 61; आतपः R. 1. 52. —2, Complete disappearance, death, destruction, passing away, perishing; पितुरात्ययात् Dk. 64. —3 Danger, risk, harm, injury, evil; जीवितात्ययमापन्नः Ms. 10. 104 the life being in danger or jeopardy; प्राणानामेव चात्यये 5. 27; प्राणात्यये च संप्राप्ते Y. 1. 179, Ms. 6. 68, 8. 69; पुत्रहारात्ययं प्राप्तः 10. 99 (Kull. सुदवसन्नपुत्रकलत्रः). —4 Suffering, misery, difficulty, distress. —5 Guilt, fault, offence; transgression; क्षत्रियस्यात्यये दंडो भागाद्दशगुणो भवेत् Ms. 8. 243; दण्ड्योऽष्टगुणमत्ययं 8. 400 should be made to pay as a fine for his offence. —6 Attack, assault Y. 2. 12. —7 Overcoming, mastering mentally, comprehending; बुद्धिश्च ते लोकैरपि पुरत्यया Rām. —8 Overstepping; क्षुरस्य धारा निशिता पुरत्यया Ken. —9 A class, kind.

अत्ययिक = आत्ययिक q. v.
अत्ययित *a.* 1 Exceeded, surpassed. —2 Violated, outraged.
अत्ययिन् *a.* [इ-इति P. III. 2. 157] Exceeding, surpassing.

अतीन्द्रिय *a.* [अतिक्रान्त इन्द्रियं] Beyond

the cognizance (reach) of the senses ; अतीव्रियेष्वप्युपपन्नदर्शनः R. 3.41; यत्तत्सुममतीव्रियं ज्ञानं यन्निर्विकल्पाख्यं तदतीव्रियमुच्यते; ज्ञाननिधिः Si. 1.11 —यः The Soul or Purusha, (in Sāṅkhya phil.); the Supreme Soul. —यं 1 Pradhāna or Nature (in Sāṅkhya phil.). —2 The mind (in Vedānta) योसावतीव्रियः सृष्टोऽव्यक्तः सनातनः Ms. 1.7 (Kull. इन्द्रियमतीत्य वर्तते इति °यं मनः).

अतीव [अति-इव] ind. 1 Exceedingly, excessively, very, very much, quite, too; पीडित, हेष्ट &c. —2 Surpassing, superior to (acc.). —अतीवान्यान् भविष्यावः Mb.

अतुदं a. Not bulky, lean, lank.

अतुर a. Ved. Not rich or liberal.

अतुल a. [न. ब.] Unequalled, unsurpassed, matchless, peerless, incomparable, very great; भयम-तुलं गुरुलोकात् Pt. 5. 31; so पराक्रम, रूप &c. —लः The sesamum seed and plant (तिलकवृक्ष).

अतुल्य a. Unequalled &c.

अतुषार a. Not cold. **Comp.** —करः The Sun; so अतुहिनकर, रश्मि, धामन् रश्मि &c.

अतुजि a. [न तुज्-कि द्वित्वदीर्घे] Not a donor or giver, not liberal (अदानृ).

अतूर्त a. [न तूर्त्यते, तुर्-हिंसायां] Ved. Not obstructed or stopped or injured, unhurt. —तै The unlimited space, sky. —**Comp.** —दक्ष a. Ved. whose plans cannot be obstructed or are unhurt. —पथिन् a. Ved. whose path cannot be obstructed.

अतृणादः [न तृणं अन्नि, अद्-अण्] 'Not eating grass', a new-born calf; अथ वत्सं जातमाहुरतृणाद इति Br. Ar. Up.

अतृण्या [न. त.] A small quantity of grass.

अतृदिल a. [न तृयते वध्यते, तृद-किलच्] Ved. Not assailable, immovable, solid, firm (as a mountain).

अतेजस् a. [न. ब.] 1 Not bright, dim. —2 Weak, feeble. —3 Insignificant; so अतेजस्क, अतेजस्विन्. —स् न. Dimness, shadow, darkness; absence of vigour, feebleness, dullness.

अत्कः [अतति गच्छति सततं विकृति, पंथानं &c. अत्-कन् किच्च Up. 3.43] 1 A traveller. —2 A limb or member (of the body). —3 (Ved.) Water, lightning, garment, armour (?).

अत्कीलः N. of the author of some Vedio hymns, a descendant of Viśvāmītra.

अत्ता [अतति सततं संब्रान्तिः अन्-तक् इडभावः] 1 A mother. —2 An elder sister. —3 A mother-in-law; (rarely) mother's sister.

अत्तिः f. अत्तिका [अत्यने सर्वदा संबध्यते, कर्मणि किञ्] An elder sister &c.

अत्तु &c. See under अद्.

अत्तं [अतति जयपराजयौ अत्र, अत्-न] A battle, fight.

अत्तनः [अतति सततं गच्छतिः अत्-न Un. 3. 6.] 1 Wind. —2 The sun. —3 A traveller. Written also as अत्नुः.

अत्यः [अतति शीघ्रं गच्छति, अत् कर्तारि यत्] A courser, steed.

अत्यहस् a. Ved. Emancipated from sin or evil.

अत्यग्नि a. Surpassing fire. —ग्निः Morbidly rapid digestion.

अत्यग्निष्टोमः [अतिक्रांतेऽग्निष्टोमं अधिकफलदत्वात्] The optional second part of the Jyotishṭoma sacrifice.

अत्यंकुरा a. [अंकुरशमतिक्रांतः] Past the goad, uncontrollable, unmanageable; शनिवोदाहमं गजं Rām.

अत्यध्वन् m. A long or wearisome travelling; a long journey.

अत्यंत a. [अतिक्रांतः अंतं सीमां नाशं] 1 Excessive, much, very great or strong; वैरं great enmity; मैत्री; हि-मोत्किरानिलाः Ku. 5. 26. —2 Complete, perfect, absolute; °अभावः absolute non-existence; See below. —3 Endless, perpetual, permanent, everlasting, uninterrupted, unbroken; किं वा तवात्यंतवियोगमेवे हतजीविते R. 14. 65; भवत्यजरमत्यंतं Pt. 1. 151; °तं सुखमदनुते Ms. 5. 46; Bg. 6. 28; कस्यात्यंतं सुखमुपनतं Me. 109; नायमत्यंतसंवासो लभ्यते येन केनचित् H. 4. 73. —तं ind. 1 Exceedingly, excessively, very much, to the highest degree; स्थायीभवति चात्यंतं रागः शुक्रपटे यथा Pt. 1. 33; शिशु Mu. 4. 14 very young. —2 For ever, to the end (of life), through life; अत्यंतमालसदृशेष्वपवद्भाभिराहो निवत्स्यति S. 1. 27 for all time, in perpetuity; सा चात्यंतमदर्शनं नयनयोर्यथा V. 4. 2; oft in comp.; °गता See below; ग्रियमत्यंतविलुप्तदर्शनं Ku. 4. 2 for ever lost to view; R. 14. 49. —3 Absolutely, perfectly, completely. —**Comp.** —अभावः absolute or complete non-existence, absolute non-ontology, a thing which does not exist at any one of the three periods of time, or does not

exist for all time; वैकालिकसंस्मृति-व्यययोगिकः. (This is considered to be नित्य or eternal and different from the other kinds of अभावः).

—ग a. going or walking too much or too fast. —गन् a. gone or departed for ever, gone never to return; कयम-त्यंतगता न मां दहेः R. 8. 56. 2. always applicable, perfectly intimate or pertinent. —गतिः f. 1. sense of 'completely'; अनत्यंतगतौ कात् P. V. 4. 4. 2. completion, accomplishment. —गामिन् a. 1. going or walking very much, going too fast or quickly. 2. excessive, much. —निवृत्तिः f. complete disappearance, absolute cessation. —वासिन् m. [वस्-गिनि] one who constantly stays with his preceptor, as a student. —संयोगः close proximity, uninterrupted continuity; कालाध्वनो-रत्यंतसंयोगे P. II. 1. 29. 2. Inseparable co-existence. —संपर्कः excessive sexual intercourse. —सुकुमार a. very tender. (—रः) a kind of grain.

अत्यंतिक a. [अत्यंतं गच्छति; अत्यंत-ठन्] 1 Going too much or too fast. —2 Very near. —3 Not near, distant. —कं [अतिशयितं अंतिकं नैकदंष्ट्रं] 1 Close proximity, immediate neighbourhood or being in close proximity. —2 [अतिक्रांतं अंतिकं] Great distance. **अत्यंतीन** a. [अत्यंतं गामी अत्यंतीनः; भृशं गता; अत्यंत-ख P. V. 2. 11] Going or walking too much, going too fast (अत्यंतगमनशीलः); लक्ष्मी परंपरीणां त्वमत्यंतीनत्वमुच्यते Bk.

अत्यम्ल a. [अतिशयितोम्लो रसः क्लृपत्रा-दौ यस्य] Very acid or sour. —म्लः N. of a tree, Spondias Mangifera. —म्लः, पर्णा A species of citron (वनबीजपूर).

अत्यय, अत्यधिक &c. See under अती.

अत्यर्थ a. [अतिक्रांतः अर्थं अनुरूपस्वरू-पं] Beyond the proper worth or measure, excessive, very great, intense, exorbitant; °तापात् M. 2. 13 —थं adv. Very much, exceedingly, excessively; अत्यर्थं परास्थमेत्वं निमुषं नीतौ मनो दीयते Mu. 2. 5; प्रिकी हि ज्ञानिनोत्यर्थमहं स च मनः प्रियः Bg. 7. 17; oft. in comp.; °संपीडितः S. 7. 11 excessively pinched; क्लृष्ट, तृषित &c.

अत्यावि a. Ved. Passing over or through the sieve or strainer (epithet of Soma).

अत्याधि f. [अतिक्रांता आष्टि षोडशाक्षर-पादा इति एकाक्षराधिक्यात्] A metre of 4 lines, each containing 17 syllables.

अत्यह *a.* [अतिक्रान्तमहः] Exceeding a day in duration.

अत्याकारः [अतिशयितः आकारः निरस्कारः] 1 Contempt, blame, censure; आयात्याकारतत्वेतेषु P. V. 1. 134. -2 Bigness of person, a very large body.

अत्याक्रम = आक्रम *q. v.*

अत्याचार *a.* [आचारमतिक्रान्तः] Deviating from established usages or customs, negligent. -रः Performance of works not sanctioned by usage (अशुचिनाचरणं); irreligious conduct.

अत्यादित्य *a.* Surpassing the (lustre of the) sun ; अत्यादित्यं इतः बहुमुखं संभूतं तद्धि तजः Me. 43.

अत्यानंदा Morbid indifference to the pleasures of sexual union.

अत्याधानं 1 Laying on, imposition. -2 Transgression. -3 Violation of आधान, not keeping the sacred fire.

अत्याय *a.* [इ or अय-चञ्] 1 Transgressing. -2 Past going time. -यः 1 Transgression, violation. -2 Excess. -3 Great gain or profit (अतिशयितो लाभः).

अत्यायु *n.* [अति-आ-या-कु] A kind of sacrificial vessel.

अत्यारूढ *a.* Grown to excess; * बोहि नारीणामकालक्षो मनोभवः R. 12. 33. -दं, दिः *f.* A very high position, great elevation or rise; अत्यारूढिर्भवति महतामप्यपभ्रंशनिष्ठा S. 4. v. 1. ; अत्यारूढं रिपोः सोढं चंदनेनेव भोगिनः R. 10. 42.

अत्यालः [अतिशयेन समंतात् अलति पयोमोति; अति-आ-अल्-अच्] N. of a plant रक्तचित्रक Plumbago Rosea.

अत्यासः [अति-अस्-अच्] Allowing to pass, only in acc. sing. as एषमुल्लु; इषहात्यासं or इषहमत्यासं गाः पाययति P. III 4. 57 after an interval of 2 days (अथ पाययित्वा इषहमतिक्रम्य पुनः पाययति).

अत्याहितं [आधा-आधारे क, अत्यंतमाधीयते तन्निवारणार्थं मनो दीयते यस्मिन् Tv.] A great calamity, danger or evil, misfortune, mishap, accident; न किमप्यत्याहितं S. 1 किं अत्याहितं सीतादेव्याः; न केवलं तं सापवादमपि U. 2; मया तमुपलब्धं V. 4; किमिदमुच्चैरत्याहितं Mv. 6; शुभवप्यत्याहितं M. 4 evil or evil news; oft. as an exclamation, ' Ah, me ! ' ' alas ! alas ! ', ' how bad it is ! ' Mv. 3. 7. V. 5. -2 A rash or daring deed (जीवनपेक्षिकर्तव्यं); अत्याहितं किमपि एषां कर्तव्यं कुर्यात् Mv. 4. 50 rash and dangerous deed; पांडुपुत्रेन किमप्यत्याहितमाचरेत् V. 2.

अत्युक्ता-कथा [उक्ता-कथा एकाक्षरपादा वृत्तिः, तां अतिक्रान्त] N. of a class of metres of 4 lines, each of 2 syllables.

अत्युक्तिः *f.* Exaggeration, hyperbole, over-drawn or coloured description; अत्युक्तौ न यदि प्रकुप्यसि मृषावादं च नो मन्यसे । Udbhata. See अतिशयोक्ति also.

अत्युग्र *a.* Very fierce. -त्रं Asa foetida.

अत्युपध *a.* [उपधां अतिक्रान्तः] Above guile, trustworthy, tried; अमात्ये चात्युपधे Ak.

अत्युमशा *ind.* [उर्यादिगण] A particle of abuse, occurring in comp. with भू, कृ or अस्.

अत्यूर्मि *a.* Ved. Overflowing or bubbling over.

अत्यूहः [अतिशयेन ऊहः तर्कः] 1 Close or deep meditation or thinking; earnest reasoning. -2 [अतिशयेन ऊहते शब्दायते; अति-ऊह-अच्] A gallinule (दान्यूह). -हा A plant (नीलिका) Nyctanthes Tristis, or Jasminum Villosum.

अत्र (अत्रा Ved.) *ind.* [अस्मिन् एतस्मिन् वा, इदं-एतद्वा समन्याः चल् प्रकृतेः अश्भावश्च Tv.] 1 In this place, here; अपि सनिहितोऽत्र कुलपतिः S. 1. ; अत्र गृह्यते अत्र गृह्यते K. 119 here-here *i. e.* just now. -2 In this respect, matter, or case; as to this, (serving the purpose of अस्मिन् विषये or of the forms अस्मिन् or एतस्मिन्, अस्यां &c. with a substantive or adjectival force); अहिंसा परमो धर्म इत्यत्र ऐकमत्यं H. 1; अलं प्रयत्नेन तवात्र R. 3. 50; भवन्तेमेवात्र गुरुलाघवं पृच्छामि S. 5; तदत्र परिगतायै कृत्वा S. 6 informing him of this matter. -3 There, in that direction. -4 Then, at that time (Ved.); कः कोत्र भोः who is there ? which of the servants is in attendance ? who waits there ? (used in calling out to one's servants &c. ; cf. Hindustāni *ko hai*).

-Comp. -अन्तरे *adv.* in the meanwhile, meantime S. 3. 11. -इत्त *a.* (ग्री *f.*) reaching so far up; as tall as this. -भवत् (*m.* भवान्) an honorific epithet meaning ' worthy ', ' revered ', ' honourable ', ' your or his honour ', and referring to a person that is present or near the speaker, (opp. तत्रभवत्); * भवती *f.* ' your or her lady-ship ' (एज्ये तत्रभवान् भवमांश्च भगवानपि); अत्रभवान् प्रकृतिमापन्नः S. 2; वृक्षस्येचनारिव परिश्रामत्रभवती लक्ष्ये S. 1.

अत्रत्य *a.* [अत्र भवो जातः एतत्स्थान-संबद्धो वा; अत्र-त्यप्] 1 Belonging to, or connected with, this place; दैतात्म्याद्रक्षसस्तां तु नात्रत्याः अद्भुतः प्रजाः R. 15. 72. -2 Produced or found here, of this place; local.

अत्र *a.* Ved. Not giving or enjoying protection. -त्रः Ved. [अद्-चञ्] An eater, devourer; a demon, Rākshasa. -त्रं Food.

अत्रप *a.* [न. व.] Shameless, impudent, immodest.

अत्रवस् *ind.* The year before last (?)

अत्रस्त, अत्रास, -त्रस्तु *a.* [न. त.] Not afraid, fearless; शुभोपात्तानमत्रस्तः R. 1. 21.

अत्रि *a.* [properly अत्रि, Up. 4. 68, अदेनिश्च, अद्-चिन्] Devourer; Rv. 2. 8. 5. -त्रिः N. of a celebrated sage and author of many Vedic hymns. (He appears in the Vedas in hymns addressed to Agni, Indra, the Asvins and the Visvedevas. In the Svayambhuva Manvantara he appears as one of the ten Prajapatis or mind-born sons of Brahma, being born from his eye. These sons having died by the curse of Siva, Brahma performed a sacrifice, at the beginning of the present Vairavata Manvantara, and Atri was born from the flames of Agni. Anasuya was his wife in both lives. In the first she bore him three sons, Dattā, Durvasas and Soma; in the second she had two additional children, a son by name Aryaman and a daughter called Amala. In the Ramayana an account is given of the visit paid by Rama and Sita to Atri and Anasuya in their hermitage, when they both received them most kindly; See Anasuya. As a Rishi or sage he is one of the seven sages who were all sons of Brahma, and represents in Astronomy one of the stars of the Great Bear situated in the north. He is also the author of a code of laws known as अत्रिस्मृति or अत्रिसंहिता. In the Puranas he is said to have produced the moon from his eye, while he was practising austere penance, the moon being in consequence called अत्रिज, -जात, -दृग्ज, अत्रिनेत्रप्रसूत, -प्रभव, * भव &c. ; cf. also अय नयनसमुत्थं ज्योतिः रत्रेव यौः R. 2. 75 and अत्रेर्विन्दुः V. 5. 21.] - (pl.) descendants of Atri.

अत्रिन् *m.* A devourer, a demon. अत्सरकः [नास्ति त्सर्यस्य] N. of a sacrificial vessel.

अथ (Ved. अया) *ind.* [अर्थ-ड, एषोदः रलोपः Tv.] A particle used at the beginning (of works) mostly as

sign of auspiciousness, and translated by 'here,' 'now' (begins) (मंगल, आरंभ, अधिकार). (Properly speaking 'auspiciousness' or मंगल is not the sense of अथ, but the very utterance or hearing of the word is considered to be indicative of auspiciousness, as the word is supposed to have emanated from the throat of Brahmā: ओंकारश्चाथ शब्दश्च द्रवेतौ ब्रह्मः पुरा || कंठं भित्त्वा विनिर्येतौ तेन मंगलिकावुतौ || and therefore we find in Sankara Bhāṣya अर्थान्तरयुक्तः अथशब्दः श्रुत्या मंगलमारचयति; अथ निर्वचनं; अथ योगालुच्चासनं; अथेदं प्रारभ्यते द्वितीयं तन्त्रं Pt. 2. (usually followed by इति at the end, इति प्रथमोक्तः here ends &c.). -2 Then, afterwards (आनेतर्य) अथ प्रजानामधिपः प्रभाते वनाय धेनुं मुनोच R. 2. 1; often as a correlative of यदि or चेत्; न चेन्मनिकुमारोयं अथ क्रोस्य व्यपदेशः S. 7; मुहूर्तादुपरि उपाध्यायश्चेदागच्छेत् अथ त्वं ह्येधोऽधीष्व P. III. 3. 9. Sk. -3 If, supposing, now if, in case, but if (पश्चात्तरः) अथ कौतुकमावेदयामि K. 144, S. 5. 27; अथ मरणमवश्यमेव जंतोः किमिति मुधा मलिनं यज्ञः कुरुष्वे Ve. 3.4; अथ गृह्णाति S. 7; Ku. 5.45; Mu. 3.25; Ki. 1. 44; अथ चास्तमिता त्वमात्मना R. 8. 51 while, but, on the other hand; oft. followed by ततः or तथापि, Bg. 12. 9, 11; 2. 26; अथ चेत् but if Bg. 2. 33; 18. 58. -4 And, so also, as also, likewise (समुच्चय); गणितमथ कलां वैशिकीं Mk. 1. 3; Ms. 2. 1.31; भीमोऽथाजुनः G.M. -5 Used in asking or introducing questions (प्रश्न), oft. with the interrogative word itself; अथ सा तत्रभवती किमाख्यस्य राजर्षेः पत्नी S. 7; अर्थवान् खलु मे राजशब्दः अथ भगवो लोकानुमहाय कुचाली काश्यपः S. 5; अथ राज्ञोऽपि भोक्तुं G. M.; अथात्रभवती कथमित्यभूता M. 5; Bg. 3. 36; अथ भवंतमन्तरेण कीदृशोऽस्या इष्टिरागः S. 2; अथ माठव्यं प्रति किमेवं प्रयुक्तं S. 6 (अथ may in these two sentences mean 'but'). -6 Totality, entirety (कात्त्वर्थ); अथ धर्मं व्याख्यास्यामः G. M. we shall explain the whole धर्म (धर्म in all its details.). -7 Doubt, uncertainty (संशय, विकल्प); शब्दो नित्योऽथानित्यः G.M. The senses of अथ usually given by lexicographers are:—अथोय स्वातां सपुच्छये । मंगले संशयारंभिकारान्तरेषु च । अन्वादेशे प्रदिश्यां प्रभसाकल्पयोरपि || Some of these senses are identical with those in (1), while some are not in general use. -Comp. —अपि moreover, and again

&c. (=अथ in most cases); च likewise, also. —किं what else, yes, exactly so, quite so, certainly; सर्वथा अन्तरसंभवैषा । अथ किं S. 1; अपि वृषलमनुरक्ताः प्रकृतयः अथ किं Mu. 1. —वा 1. or (used like the English disjunctive conjunction 'or' and occupying the same place); व्यवहारं परिज्ञाय बभूवः पूज्योऽथवा भवेत् H. 1. 58; समस्तैरथवा प्रथक् Ms. 7. 198; अथवा-अथवा either-or; वाथ is often used in the same sense with वा; कार्तिके वाथ चैत्रे वा Pt. 3. 38; Ms. 7. 182; अथापि वा also used in the same sense; एतदेव ब्रतं कुरुष्वान्द्रायणमथापि वा 11. 118; 8. 287. 2, or rather, or why, or perhaps, is it not so (correcting or modifying a previous statement); why should there be any thought or hesitation about it, or it is no wonder; अपि नाम कुलपतेरियमसवर्णक्षेत्रसंभवा स्यात् । अथवा कृतं संदेहन S. 1. 1. 16; गान्ध्याम्युपहास्यतां... अथवा कृतवाग्द्वारे वंदोऽस्मिन् R. 1. 3-4; अथवा गृध्रवस्तु हिंसितुं S. 45; कीर्यं किं न सहस्रधाहमथवा रामेण किं दुष्करं U. 6. 40; अधोधो गंगेयं पदमुपगता स्तोत्रमथवा । विवेकः अथानां भवति विनिपातः शतमुखः Bh. 2. 10. अथो= अथ in most senses; अथो वयस्यां परिपार्थवर्तिनीं.. ऐक्षत Ku. 5. 51; स्त्रियो रत्नान्यथो विद्या Ms. 2. 240, 3. 202, Bg. 4. 35, Ki. 5. 16, 6. 1. अथरिः-री Ved. m. f. A finger; finger-like or pointed flame (?) अथर्यति Den. P. To go constantly. अथर्य-र्यु a. Ved. Moving constantly, tremulous (गमनशील) Rv. 7. 1. 1; pointed like a lance, lambent (?) अथर्वः=अथर्व below. अथर्वणः [अथर्वी तदुक्तविया अस्यस्य ज्ञातृत्वात् अच् न टिलोपः] 1 Siva. -2 N. of the Atharvaveda, See below. अथर्वन् m. [अथ-क्- वनिप् शक्-च्वादि० Tv.; probably connected with some word like *athar* fire] 1 A priest who has to worship fire and Soma. -2 A Brāhmaṇa. -3 N. of the priest who is said to have first brought down fire from the heaven, offered Soma and recited prayers. [He is represented as the eldest son of Brahmā, sprung from his mouth; as a Prajapati appointed by Brahmā to create and protect subordinate beings, who first learnt from Brahmā and then taught the Brahmā-vidyā and is considered to be the author of the Veda called after him. His wife was Santī, daughter of Kardama Prajapati. He had also another wife called Chitti; he is also consi-

dered identical with Angiras and father of Agni.] -4 Epithet of Siva. Vāsishtā. —(pl.) Descendants of Atharvan; hymns of this Veda. जित्पुं जैर्वर्यवीनः R. 17. 13. —वर्ग-व m. n. वरः The Atharvaveda, regarded as the fourth Veda. [It contains many books of imprecations for the destruction of enemies and also contains a great number of prayers for safety and averting mischaps, evils, sins or calamities, and a number of hymns, as in the other Vedas, addressed to the gods with prayers to be used at religious and solemn rites; cf. Mv. 2. 24 मूर्तिमभिममोर्गां विप्रदिव्यवर्णो निगमः. It has nine Sakhas and five Kulpas, and is comprised in 20 Kandas. The most important Brāhmaṇa belonging to this Veda is the Gopatha-Brahmaṇa, and the Upanishads pertaining to it are stated to be 52, or, according to another account, 81.] [cf. Zend *atharvan*, Pers. *athra*.] -Comp. —अधिपः N. of बुध Mercury (सामवेदाधिपे भौमः शशिर्जा अथर्ववेदाट्). —निधिः, -विद् m. receptacle of the (knowledge of) Atharvaveda, or conversant with it; गुरुणा-अथर्वविद् कृतक्रियः R. 8. 4, 1. 59; (अथर्वविधिपदेन दुरितोपशमननिमित्तशक्तिकौष्टिकप्रवाणत्वं पौराहिन्याचितत्वं द्योत्यते Malli.) —भूताः (pl.) those who have become Atharvans, N. of the 12 Mahārshis. —शिखा, -शिरस् m. (अथर्वणो वेदस्य शिखा शिर इव वा ब्रह्मविद्याप्रतिपादकत्वेन श्रेष्ठत्वात्) N. of an Upanishad dealing with Brāhmavidyā. अथर्वणिः [अथर्वणि तदुक्तज्ञान्यादौ वा कुचालः, इम् सित्वेन भत्वाभावात् न टिलोपः Tv.] 1 A Brāhmaṇa versed in this Veda; or skilled in the performance of the rites enjoined by it. -2. A family priest (पुरोषस्). अथर्वगिरस् m. A member of the class of this name. —(pl.) 1 Descendants of Atharvan and of Angiras. -2 N. of the hymns of the Atharvaveda; इदानीत्यां च कुचालमथर्वगिरसे तथा Y. 1. 312. अथर्वगिरस् a. (सी f.) Connected with अथर्वगिरस्. —सं Office of this person. —साः Hymns of this Veda. अथर्वणिं Ritual of the Atharvaveda. —णः, -विद् One studying or versed in this Veda or the ritual. अथर्वी a. Ved. [न श्रुद्व-अच्, पृषो० डलोपः गौरा०- ण्व् Tv.] Not injuring or hurting, not destructive; pierced by a lance (?). अथवा, अथो See under अथ.

अद् 2 P. [अनि, आद, जघात, अधसद्, अत्यति, अचुं, अत्र, जग्ध, जग्धा] 1 To eat, devour. -2 To destroy. -3 अद्. q. v. — *Caus.* To feed with, cause to eat; आदयत्यन्नं बद्धना Sk. — *Desid.* जिघत्सति To wish to eat. [cf. L. *edo*, Gr. *edo*, Germ. *essen*, Eng. *eat*; Lith. *edmi*, Sans. *admi*, Goth. *at*, Zend *ad*]. With अद् to satisfy by food, get rid of with feeding; (fig.) stop the mouth of. — आ to eat &c. — प्र-सं to use up, consume, devour; समद्व्या-मिषं खगाः Bk. 18. 12. — वि to gnaw.

अच् *a.* [अद्-त्च्] One who eats; अरोक्षितारमत्तारं नृपं विद्याधोगतिं Ms. 8. 309.

अद्-व *a.* (at the end of comp.) Eating, devouring; नांसाद् carnivorous, feeding on flesh; so मत्स्यः.

अदंष्ट्र *a.* [न. ब.] Toothless. — ष्ट्रः A serpent without teeth; one whose fangs have been taken out.

अदक्षिण *a.* [न. त.] 1 Not right, left. -2 [न. ब.] Not bringing in Dakṣiṇā to the priests; without any gifts (as a sacrifice); मुनी यज्ञस्त्व-दक्षिणः Pt. 2. 94. -3 Simple, weak-minded, silly; मेनेऽय सत्यमेवेति परिहा-समदक्षिणा Rām. -4 Not handy, skilful or clever; awkward. -5 Unfavourable.

अदक्षिणीय-दक्षिण्य *a.* Not deserving Dakṣiṇā.

अदग्ध *a.* Not burnt; not burnt according to the rites.

अदंड *a.* [न. ब.] Free or exempt from punishment.

अदंड्य *a.* 1 Not deserving punishment; अदंड्यान् दंडयन् राजा दंड्याश्चैवा-प्यदंडयन् Y. 2. -2 Exempt or free from punishment; नदंड्यो नाम राज्ञोस्ति यः स्वधर्मे न तिष्ठति Ms. 8. 335.

अदत् *a.* Toothless.

अदत्त *a.* 1 Not given. -2 Unjustly or improperly given. -3 Not given in marriage. -4 Not having given any thing. — न्ता An unmarried girl. — न्तं A gift which is null and void (having been given under particular circumstances which make it revocable). — (comp. — आदायिन् *a.* the receiver of such a gift; one who takes what has not been given away, such as a thief; अदत्तादायिनो हस्ताक्षिप्तेत ज्ञातव्ये धर्मे । यत्कदाप्यपनेनपि यथा स्तेनस्तथैव वः ॥ — पूर्वा Not affianced or betrothed before; अदत्तपूर्वैश्चण्डकयते Mā. 4.

अदन्न *a.* [अद्-वा० अन्नन्] Ved. Fit to be eaten; अदन्ना इत्येते वार्याणि Rv. 5. 49. 3 (= अदनीयानि).

अदध्यन्चु [अमुं अचति अदस-अच-किप् अत्रागमः P. VIII. 2.80-81] Going to that, tending to that.

अदंत *a.* [न. ब.] 1 Toothless. -2 Not yet having the teeth formed or grown (said of young ones of men or animals before the teething time). -3 Ending in अत् or अ. — तः 1 A leech. -2 N. of Pūshan, one of the 12 Adityas, he having lost his teeth at the destruction of Dakṣha's sacrifice by Virabhadra.

अदंत्य *a.* 1 Not dental. -2 Not fit for the teeth; injurious to them.

अदब्ध, दंभ *a.* [न. त.] Ved. Unbroken or unimpaired, unhurt, uninjured; pure, true; अद्भु, or आद्भुः having uninjured or pure life; leaving uninjured the man who sacrifices; धीनि, व्रत whose works or religious observances are unimpaired.

अदभ्र *a.* [दंभ-रक्, न. त.] Not scanty, plentiful, copious; अदभ्रदर्भाम-धिगम्य स स्थली Ki. 1. 38; अन्ननिर्घोष Dk. 35.

अदंभ *a.* Honest, undeceitful. — नः 1 Honesty, absence of deceit. -2 N. of Siva.

अदय [न. ब.] Merciless, unkind, cruel. — यं *ind.* Mercilessly; ardently; fervently, closely (as an embrace) V. 5. 9.

अदर्शः 1 Day of new moon. -2 A mirror (= आदर्श).

अदर्शनं 1 Not seeing, non-vision; absence, not being seen; तमाहितौस्तु-क्यमदर्शनं R. 2. 73; अंतर्धौ येनादर्शन-मिच्छति P. I. 4. 28 the person whose sight one wishes to avoid; नं गतः Pt. 2; नीभूतः Pt. 1 become invisible; अस्त्यं नं गत्वा Pt. 2 going out of his sight, beyond the reach of vision; सा चात्यंतमदर्शनं नयनयोर्याता V. 4. 2 lost to view, become invisible. -2 Neglect, or failure to see; ब्राह्मणादर्शनेन च Ms. 10. 43. -3 (Gram.) Disappearance, elision, omission; अदर्शनं लोपः P. I. 1. 60.

अदल *a.* 1 Leafless. -2 Without parts. — लः A plant (हिज्जल) Eugenia or Barringtonia Acutangula. — ला A plant (घृतकुमारी) Aloe Indica Royle.

अदस् *pron. a.* [न दस्यते दक्षिण्यते अ-

गुलियेन इदंतया निद्धरिणाय पुरोवर्तिनि पुरोवर्ति-निर्देशः संभवति नापुरोवर्तिनि, न-दस्-किप् Tr.] (असौ *m. f.*, अदः *n.*). That, (referring to a person or thing not present or near the speaker) (विप्रकृष्ट or परोक्ष); इदमस्तु सन्निकृष्टं समीपतरवर्ति चेतदो रूपम् । अदसस्तु विप्रकृष्टं तदिति परोक्षे विजानीयात् ॥ अमुष्य विद्या रसनामनर्तकी N. 1. 6.; असौ नामाऽहमस्मीति स्वनाम परिकीर्तयेत् । Ms. 2. 122 I am that person, so and so (giving the name); असावहमिति ब्रूयात् 130, 216; Y. 1. 26. अदस् is, however, often used with reference to प्रत्यक्ष or सन्निकृष्ट objects &c. in the sense of ' this here ', ' yonder ', असौ शरण्यः शरणोन्मुखानां R. 6. 21 (असाविति पुरोवर्तिनो निर्देशः Malli.); अमी रथ्याः S. 1. 8.; अमी बह्वयः 4. 17, 7. 11. It is often used in the sense of तत् as a correlative of यत्; हिंसारतश्च यो नित्यं नेहासौ सुखमेधते Ms. 4. 170 he who &c. But when it immediately follows the relative pronoun (योसौ, ये अमी &c.) it conveys the sense of प्रसिद्ध ' well-known ', ' celebrated ', ' renowned '; योसावतीन्द्रियमाहः सुशोऽव्यक्तः सनातनः Ms. 1. 7; योसौ कुनारसेवको नाम Mu. 3; योसौ चोरः Dk. 68; sometimes अदस् used by itself conveys this sense; विधुरपि विधियोगादभ्यस्यते राहुणाऽसौ that (so well-known to us all) moon too. See the word तद् also and the quotations from K. P. — *ind.* There, at that time, then, thus, ever; correlative to some pronominal forms; यदादः, यत्रादः whenever, where-ever &c. By अदोऽनुपदेशे P. I. 4. 70 अदस् has the force of a (गति) preposition when no direction to another is implied; अदः कृत्य अदः कृतं; परं प्रत्युपदेशे तु अदः कृत्वा अदः कुरु । Sk.

अदस्यति Den. P. To become that P. VIII. 2. 80.

अदात् *a.* 1 Not giving, miserly; आदाननित्याच्चादातुः Ms. 11. 15 not liberal -2 Not giving (a daughter) in marriage; कालेऽदाता पिता वाच्यः Ms. 9. 4. -3 Not liable to payment

अदादि *a.* Having अद् at the head a term used to mark roots of the second conjugation.

अदान *a.* [न. ब.] 1 Not giving, miserly. -2 Without rut (or not charitable); सदादानः परिक्षीणः शस्त्र एव करीश्वरः । अदानः पीनगान्धोपि निष्ठ एव हि गर्ह्यः Pt. 2. 70.

अदान्य, असायिन्, अदामन्, अदा-शु, अदाशुति, शान्दस *a.* Ved. Not giving

mi-erly, poor; irreligious, impious.

अदाम्य *a.* Ved. 1 Faithful, trusty. -2 Uninjured, unhurt. -3 Pure, undefiled. -4 Unapproachable.

अदाय *a.* [नास्ति दायो यस्य] Not entitled to a share.

अदायाद् *a.* 1 Not entitled to be an heir; पुमान्दायादोऽदायाद् स्त्री Nir.; कानिश्च सरोडश्च क्रीतः पौनर्भवस्तथा । स्वयंदन्तश्च शौद्रश्च षडदायादवांधवाः ॥ Ms. 9. 160. -2 Destitute of heirs.

अदायिक *a.* (की *f.*) [दायमहेति दाय-ठक् न. व.] 1 That which is not claimed by an heir; destitute of heirs : अदायिकं धनं राजगानि Kāty. -2 Not relating to inheritance.

अदारः [न. व.] 1 One who has no wife, a widower or bachelor. -2 [न. त.] Not injuring or tearing.

अदासः A free man; Ms. 10. 32.

अदाह्य *a.* 1 Incombustible. -2 Not fit to be burnt on the funeral pile. -3 Not capable of being burnt, epithet of परमात्मन्.

अदिक् *a.* Ved. Having no direction or region of the world for oneself; banished from beneath the sky.

अदिति *a.* [न दीयते खड्यते बध्यते ब्रह्मत्वात्, दो-क्तिच्] Free, not tied; boundless, unlimited, inexhaustible; entire, unbroken; happy, pious (mostly Ved. in all these senses). -तिः [अचि प्राणिजातं; अद-इतिच्] 1 Devourer *i. e.* death; यद्यदेवसृजत तत्तदचुम-श्रियत, सर्वं वा अचीति तददितेरादितित्वं Br. 4r.Up. -2 An epithet of God. -तिः *f.* [न दातुं शक्तिः] 1 Inability to give, poverty. -2 [दातुं छेत्तुं अयोग्या] (a) The earth. (b) The goddess Aditi, mother of the Adityas, in mythology represented as the mother of gods; see further on. (c) Freedom, security; boundlessness, immensity of space (opp. to the earth). (d) Inexhaustible abundance, perfection. (e) The lunar mansion called पुनर्वसु. (f) Speech; या प्राणेन संभवत्यदितिर्देवताम-यी (शब्दादीनां अदनात् अदितिः Sankara). (g) A cow. (h) Milk; wife (?). -ती (dual) Heaven and earth. [अदिति literally means 'unbounded', 'the boundless Heaven,' or, according to others, 'the visible infinite, the endless expanse beyond the earth, beyond the clouds, beyond the sky.' According to Yaska अदितिरदीना देवमाता, and the ~~name~~ beginning with अदितिर्द्वौः &c. Rv. 1.

89. 16 he interprets by taking अदिति *i. e.* अनन्तर्गता, न केचन अदिति-स्ति इति. In the Rigveda Aditi is frequently implored 'for blessing on children and cattle, for protection and for forgiveness'. She is called 'Devanater' being strangely enough represented both as mother and daughter of Dakṣha. She had 8 sons; she approached the gods with 7 and cast away the 8th (Mṛtanuk, the sun.) In another place Aditi is addressed as 'supporter of the sky, sustainer of the earth, sovereign of this world, wife of Vīṣṇu', but in the Mahābhārata, Rāmāyana and Purāṇas, Viṣṇu is said to be the son of Aditi, one of the several daughters of Dakṣha and given in marriage to Ka-yapa by whom she was mother of Viṣṇu in his dwarf incarnation, and also of Indra, and she is called mother of gods and the gods her sons, 'aditinandanas'; See Dakṣha and Ka-yapa also]. -Comp. -जः, -नहनः a god, divine being.

अदीन *a.* Not low or depressed, high-spirited; mighty, not poor; rich, happy. -Comp. -आत्मन्, -वृत्ति, -सत्त्व *a.* not depressed in spirit, high-spirited, high-mettled.

अदीर्घ *a.* Not long. -Comp. -सूत्र, -सूचिन् *a.* [न दीर्घं सूत्रं सूत्रवत् विस्तारो यस्य] quick, prompt in action.

अदुःख *a.* [न. व.] Free from evil, propitious. -Comp. -नवमी the propitious 9th day in the bright half of भाद्रपद when women worship Devī to avert evil for the ensuing year.

अदुच्छुन *a.* Ved. Free from evil, propitious.

अदुर्ग *a.* 1 Not inaccessible, not difficult of access. -2 Destitute of forts; विषयः an unfortified country.

अदुर्मुख *a.* Ved. Unremitting, zealous, cheerful.

अदू *a.* Ved. Not zealous, dilatory; not worshipping.

अदूर *a.* Not distant, near (in time or space); वतिनीं सिद्धिं राजन् विगण्यात्मनः R. 1. 87; उज्जिसवर्त्मसु मृगहृद्देषु 1. 40; विद्याः Sk. not far from 30, *i. e.* nearly 30; कोपा हि मुनिजनप्रकृतिः K. 142 easily provoked, irascible. -र Proximity, vicinity; वसन्नदूरे किल चंद्रमौलेः Il. 6. 34; त्रिंशतोऽदूरे वर्तते इति अदूरविद्याः Sk.; अदूरे, -र, -रूप, -रतः -रात् (-with gen. or abl.) not far from, at no great distance from; अदूरे प्रियासमागमं ते प्रेक्षे V. 3 not far distant, very near.

अदृषित *a.* Not visited, uncorrupted, untroubled, immaculate; श्री *f.* -तः an uncorrupted soul.

अदम्य *a.* Not proud, not vain; कुरु *adj.* -तः 1. sober, calm.

अदृग् *a.* [न. व.] 1 Sightless, blind. -2 Not mind, not believing.

अदृश्य *a.* 1 Invisible; किमपि भुवन-दृश्यरूपं Ku. 4. 45. -2 Not capable of being seen, a thing of power. -Comp. -करणं rendering invisible, a part of a conjurer's legendum.

अदृष्ट *a.* 1 Invisible, not seen; पूर्वं not seen before. -2 Not known or experienced, not felt; विरहव्यथ H. 1. 145. -3 Unforeseen, not observed or thought of; unknown, unobserved. -4 Not permitted or sanctioned, illegal; न चादृष्टां (वृद्धि) पुनर्हेतु Ms. 8. 153. -ष्टः N. of some venomous substance or vermin. -ष्ट 1 The invisible one. -2 Destiny, fate, luck (good or bad); देवमिति यदपि कथयसि पुरुषगुणः साध्यदृष्टाख्यः Pt. 5. 30. -3 Virtue or vice as the eventual cause of pleasure or pain. (Fate is supposed to be the result of good or bad actions done in one state of existence and experienced in another, the performance of good deeds being rewarded with residence in Heaven, and of bad deeds, visited with condemnation to Hell; धर्मो धर्मो वदष्टं स्यात् धर्मः स्वर्गादि-साधनम्... अधर्मो नरकादीनां हेतुर्निर्दिष्टकर्मजः Bhāṣhā. P. 161-2. The Vedāntins do not recognize अदृष्ट or luck; नहि कर्मणः सुखावस्थापन्नसंस्कारविशेष एव अदृष्टस्थानीय-त्वेनांगक्रियतेः अदृष्टं आत्मधर्म इति नैयायिका वैशेषिकादयश्च, सांख्यपातञ्जलस्तु बुद्धिधर्म इत्यभ्युपगच्छति Tv.). -4 An unforeseen calamity or danger (such as from fire, water &c.). -Comp. -अर्थ *a.* [न.] having a metaphysical or occult meaning, metaphysical; having an object not evident to the senses. -कर्मन् *a.* one who has had no practice or practical experience, not practical, inexperienced; कर्मस्वदृष्टकर्मा यः शास्त्र-ज्ञोपि विमुह्यति H. 3. 54. -नरः, -पुरुषः one of the 20 ways of peace-making, in which no third person is seen, said of a treaty concluded by the parties themselves without a mediator H. 4. 119. -फल *a.* [न.] that of which the consequences are not yet visible. (-ल) the (future) result of good or bad actions; the

result or consequence hidden in the future. —हन् *a.* destroying poisonous vermin (?).

अदृष्टिः *f.* [विरुद्धा दृष्टिः] 1 An evil or malicious eye, evil look, an angry or envious look. —2 Not being seen. —*a.* [न. व.] Blind, sightless.

अदेय *a.* Not to be given; what cannot or ought not to be given away; अदेयमासीत्त्रयमेव भूपतेः R. 3. 16. —यं That which it is not right or necessary to give. Wife, sons, deposits, and a few other things belong to this class: अन्वाहितं याचितकमाभिः साधारणं च यत् । निक्षेपः पुत्र-दाराश्च सर्वस्वं चान्वये सति ॥ आपत्स्वपि च कष्टानु वर्तमानेन देहिना । अदेयान्याहुराचार्या यच्चान्यस्मै प्रतिभुतम् ॥ —Comp. —दानं an unlawful gift.

अदेव *a.* [न. व.] 1 Not god-like or divine, not pertaining to a deity. —2 Godless, impious, irreligious. —वः [न. त.] One who is not a god. —Comp. —त्र *a.* [न देवाः वायते प्रीयते अनेन, त्रै करणे क] not gratifying the gods, such as food. —मातृक *a.* [न देवो मेघो माता शुष्टिकारकः यस्य] not rained upon; (lit.) not having the god of rain as mother to suckle or water; hence (artificially) supplied with the water of rivers, canals &c., irrigated; वितन्वति क्षेममदेवमातृकाश्चिराय तस्मिन्कुरवश्चकासते Ki. 1. 17.

अदेवयत् *a.* [न देवं याति प्राप्नोति] Not reaching the gods by prayers, impious, irreligious.

अदेशः [न. त.] 1 A wrong place, not one's proper place or strong position; स्थो हि रिपुणा स्वल्पक्रेनापि हन्यते H. 4. 45; स्त्रियं स्पृशेददेशे यः Ms. 8. 358; नादेशो तर्पणं कुर्यात् &c. —2 A bad country. The Smritis mention several places of this description: म्लेच्छ, आनर्तक, अंग, मगध, सुराष्ट्र, दक्षिणापथ, वंग, कलिङ्ग &c. —Comp. —कालः wrong place and time; अदेशकाले यवानमपानेयश्च दीयते । Bg. 17. 22. —स्थ *a.* [न. त.] in the wrong place, out of place; absent from one's country.

अदेश्य *a.* [न. त. न देहे योग्यः] 1 Not fit to be ordered, advised, indicated or pointed out; अदेश्यं यच्च दिशति Ms. 8. 53. —2 Not on the spot or pertaining to the place or occasion referred to.

अदेय *a.* Ved. Invisible (अदृश्य).

अदैन्य *a.* Involving no humiliation or self-degradation Bh. 3.144.

अदैव *a.* (वी. f.) 1 Not predestined or predetermined (by Gods or by Fate). —2 Not connected with the Gods or their action, not divine; अदैवं भोजयेच्छास्त्रं Ms. 3. 247 (Kull. वैश्वदेवब्राह्मणभोजनरहितं). —3 Unfortunate, ill-fated.

अदोग्ध *a.* Not exacting; considerate (as a king).

अदोमद-घ *a.* Ved. Not causing inconvenience.

अदोहः 1 The time when milking is not practicable. —2 Not milking; अदोहं चादिशन्नवां R. 17. 19.

अदोष *a.* [न. व.] 1 Free from faults, demerits, vices, or defects &c.; innocent; जायामदोषासुत संत्यजामि R. 14. 34. —2 Free from the faults of composition, such as अञ्जीलता, ग्राम्यता &c., See दोष; अदोषौ शब्दाभ्यां K.P.1; अदोषं गुणवत् काव्यं Sar. K. 1. —वः Not a fault; किमित्यदोषेण निरस्कृता वयं Ki. 14. 11 though not at fault.

अद्रः [अद्यते दैवैः, अद्र-कर्मणि गन् Up. 1.120, =पुरोडाश] A sacrificial oblation called पुरोडाश, q. v.

अद्धा *ind.* [अत्यते अत्तं संततं गमनं ज्ञानं वा दधाति क्तिप् Tv.] 1 Truly, clearly, surely, undoubtedly, in truth, really, certainly, indeed; अद्धा श्रियं पालितसंगराय प्रत्यर्पयिष्यति R. 13. 65. —2 Manifestly, clearly; व्यालाधिपं च यतते परिरब्धुमद्धा Bv. 1. 95. —3 In this way, thus; *कृ-साक्षात्. —Comp. —पुरुषः A right or true man. —बोध्याः (pl.) N. of a school of the Sukla Yajurveda. —लोहकर्ण *a.* having ears clearly or quite red.

अद्धातिः Ved. A wise man, seer.

अद्भुत *a.* [Up. 5. 1 अदि भुवो इतच्छ; according to Nir. न भूतं 'the like of which did not take place before.'] 1 Wonderful, marvellous; *कर्मन् of wonderful deeds; *गन्ध having wonderful smell; *दर्शन, रूप; prodigious, extraordinary, transcendental, supernatural. —2 Ved. Unobserved, invisible (opp. दृश्य). —तं 1 A wonder; a wonderful thing or occurrence, a prodigy, miracle; देव अद्भुतं खलु संवृत्तं S. 5 a wonderful or unexpected occurrence; अकालिकमनभ्यादं विद्यात्सर्वाद्भुतेषु च Ms. 4.

118.—2 Surprise, astonishment, wonder (*m.*) also; उद्भूतदेवाधुराणि विस्मयचरितानि U. 6 lost in wonder. —नः One of the 8 or 9 *Rasas*, the marvellous sentiment; जगति जनितात्यद्भुतरसः U. 3. 44. —2 N. of the Indra of the 9th Manvantara. —Comp. —एनस् *a.* Ved. in whom no sin is visible. —धर्मः a system of prodigies. —ब्राह्मणं N. of a portion of a Brāhmaṇa belonging to the Sāmaveda. —संकाश *a.* resembling a marvel; so *उपम. —सारः the wonderful resin (of the लहिरि or Catechu plant); Mimosa Catechu. —स्वन *a.* having a wonderful sound. (—नः) N. of Siva. अन्न *n.* Ved. Eating, a meal, a house (?).

अग्निः [अग्निं सर्वान्; अद-मनिन् Up. 2. 104 अदेर्मुद्व] Fire.

अग्रर *a.* [अचुं शीलमस्य; अद्र-कर्तरि क्त्वाच्] Voracious, gluttonous.

अद्य *a.* Eatable. —यं Food, anything eatable —*ind.* [अस्मिन्नहनि इदं ब्रह्मस्य निपातः सत्यर्थे; अस्मिन् यवि अहनि वा Nir.] 1 To-day, this day; अद्य क्षात्वरयति सारुणः कृतांतः Māl. 5. 25; रात्रौ to-night, this night; *प्रातरेव this very morning; oft. in comp. with दिन, दिवस, &c.; *दिवसनक्षत्रं of this day, to-day's; अद्यैव this very day. —2 Now; अद्य गच्छ गता रात्रिः Ks. 4. 68. —3 At present, now-a-days. [cf. I. *ho-die*.]. —Comp. —अपि still, yet, even now, to this day, down to the present time or moment; अद्यापि ते मनुष्यविषयः U. 3; अद्यापि नोच्छसिति *ibid.*; नं not yet; गुरुः खेदं खिन्ने नवि भजति नाद्यापि कुरुषु Ve. 1. 11; (every one of the 50 stanzas of Ch. P. begins with अद्यापि). —अवधि 1. from to-day; *पि भवद्भ्यो निजोहं Ve. 1. 2. till to-day. —पूर्वं before now; अद्यपूर्वोच्चारित &c. —प्रभृति *ind.* from to-day, this day forward, henceforth; अद्यप्रभृत्यवनतांगि तवास्मि शसः Ku. 5. 86. —श्रीद्ध *a.* [अद्यश्च परदिने वा जनिष्यते प्रसोष्यते वा, अद्य-धस्य-ख टिलोपः P. V. 2. 13] likely to happen to-day or tomorrow, imminent; *नं मरणं, *न वियोगः Sk. (=आसन्न). (—ना) a female near delivery (आसन्नप्रसवा); अद्यश्री-नावष्टब्धे P.; अद्य शो वा विजायते इति अश्रीना वडवा Sk. —सुत्या extraction and consecration of Soma juice on the same day.

अद्यतन *a.* (नी. f) [अद्य भवः; अद्य टड्डु

हागमन्त्र] 1 Pertaining or referring to, extending over, to-day ; ° दिवस, काल &c. -2 Current now-a-days, prevalent at present, modern. -नः The current or this day, period of the current day (Kāsi. on P.I. 2. 57); See अनयतन also. -नी (scil. वृत्तिः) A name given to the Aorist tense, as it denotes an action done to-day or on the same day (=भूतः).

अद्यतनीय = अयतन 1 Of to-day ; ° हिमपातो व्यर्थतां नीयते Pt. 3. -2 Modern.

अद्य *a.* Ved. Blunt.

अद्यत् *a.* Not bright.

अद्यत्य *a.* [न दूतलब्धं न. त.] Not obtained by gambling, honestly got. -त्वं Unlucky gambling; the watch just before the dawn (?).

अद्रव *a.* [न. त.] Not liquid, not of the nature of a liquid. -वः Not a liquid.

अद्रव्यं [न. त.] A worthless thing, an object which is good for nothing; नाद्रव्ये विहिता काचित्क्रिया फलवती भवेत् H. Pr. 43; hence, a worthless or bad pupil or recipient of instruction; विनितुद्रव्यपरिग्रह एव बुद्धिलाघवं प्रकाशयति M. 1; अद्रव्यमेत्य भुवि शुद्धनयोपि मञ्जी Mu. 7. 14.

अद्रिः [अद्र-क्रिड् Up. 4. 65; according to Nir. fr. दृ to tear or अद्र to eat.] 1 A mountain. -2 A stone, especially one for pounding Soma with or grinding it on. -3 A thunderbolt (आदृणाति येन Nir.). -4 A tree. -5 The sun. -6 A mass of clouds (probably so called from its resemblance to a mountain); a cloud (आदरयितव्यो भवति ह्यसौ उदकार्ये Nir.) mostly Ved. -7 A kind of measure. -8 The number 7. -Comp. -ईशः, पतिः, नाथः &c. 1. the lord of mountains, the Himālaya. 2. N. of Siva (Lord of Kailāś). -कर्णी a plant (अपराजिता) Clitoria Ternatea Lin. -कीला [अद्रयः कुलपर्वताः कीलाः शंकर इव यस्याः] the earth. (-लः) N. of the mountain विष्कुंभः. -कुक्षिः a mountain cave, mountain side R. 2. 38. -ज *a.* [अद्रौ जयते; जन्-ड] produced from, or found among, mountains, mountain-born. (-जा) 1. a plant (सैहली). 2. -कन्या, -सनया-सुता &c. Pārvatī. (-जं) red chalk (शिलावृत्त). -जात *a.* mountain-born. (-तः) 1. forest conflagration. 2. the 'Sun-born', Ham-

sa or Swan. 3. form. 4. the Supreme Being. -जुत-दुग्ध Ved. [न. त.] expressed or extracted by means of stones. -तनया, -नंदिनी 1. N. of Pārvatī. 2. N. of a metre of 4 lines, each having 23 syllables. -द्विष्-भिद् *m.* [अद्रिं द्वेष्टि भिनन्ति वा, द्विष्-भिद्-क्रिप्] the enemy or splitter of mountains (or clouds personified), epithet of Indra. -द्रोणि-णी *f.* 1. a mountain valley. 2. a river taking its rise in a mountain. -पतिः-राजः &c. See °ईश. -बर्हस् *a.* Ved. [अद्रिर्वहं इव बर्हो यस्य] as strong or hard as a mountain; mountain-high (?). -बुध्न *a.* [अद्रिर्बुध्न इव बुध्नो यस्य] rooted in a mountain or rock; as hard as a stone or mountain. -भू *a.* [अद्रौ भवति जायते] mountain-born. (-भूः) N. of a plant (आलुकर्णी or अपराजिता). -मातृ Ved. [अद्रिः मेघः तज्जलं मिमीते, अद्रेमीता वा मा-तृच्] producing water from clouds (मेघजलनिर्मातृ); having a mountain for the mother (?). -वद्भिः forest conflagration. -शय्यः (having the mountain कैलास for his bed) N. of Siva; cf. °ईश, °इन्द्र. -शृंगः, -सानु mountain peak. -सुत (° सुत), -संहस *a.* prepared or expressed by means of stones. -सारः [अद्रिः सार इव ष. त.] 'the essence of mountains', iron. (-*a.*) hard like a mountain; मय made of iron. or very hard.

अद्रिवत् *a.* Ved. Armed with, or having, stones or thunderbolts.

अद्रुह्, -द्रुह्न *a.* [न. त.] Ved. Free from malice.

अद्रोष *a.* Ved. [द्रुह्-घञ् वेदे घत्वं न. व.] True, not false, free from malice; वाच् speaking the truth; अद्रित guarding from malice. -चिन्द्. Without malice or falsehood.

अद्रोहः Absence of malice or ill-feeling; moderation, mildness Ms. 4. 2.

अद्रुद्ध *a.* Without duality or enmity; असमस्तपरवृत्तिमिव अद्रुद्ध K. 131.

अद्रय *a.* [नास्ति द्वयं यस्य] 1 Not two. -2 Without a second, unique; sole; अद्रव्यं ब्रह्म Ved. Sūtra. -यः [अद्रयं विज्ञानाधिदः पदार्थानां अस्त्यस्य बादकत्वेन अस्त्यर्थे अच्] N. of Buddha. -यं [न. त.] Non-duality, unity, identity; especially, the identity of Brahma and the universe, or of spirit and matter; the highest truth. -Comp. -आनन्दः = अद्वैतानन्दः q. v. -वादिन् (= अद्वैतः) one who propounds the identity of spirit and matter

or of Brahma and the universe (सर्वमेव वस्तु चित्स्वरूपं नान्यदन्ता द्वितीयनस्ति इति यः प्रतिपादयति). 2. Buddha.

अद्रयत्, -अद्रयस् *a.* Ved. Having no second; सखा सुखेवो अद्रयाः Rv. 1. 187. 3 (द्रयस्त्रिन्) free from duplicity, true, sincere (?).

अद्रयाविन् *a.* [अद्रयं अस्त्यर्थे विनं उदसि दीर्घः] Not having two ways (देवपितृयानरूपमार्गद्वयराहितं); पुत्रस्त्व पायः परम-द्रयाविनः Rv. 1. 159. 3.

अद्रय *a.* [द्वयं द्विनकारोऽस्त्यस्य वा ० उ, न. व.] Free from duplicity, the same internally or externally (अन्तर्बाह्यैकरूपः).

अद्धारः Not a door, any passage or entrance which is not intended to serve as a regular door; अद्धारिण न चातीयाद् धामं वा वेदम वा पुरं Ms. 4. 73; नाद्धारिण विशेत् Y. 1. 140.

अद्वितीय *a.* [नास्ति द्वितीयस्य] 1 Without a second, matchless, peerless; न केवलं रूपे सिल्लेप्यद्वितीया मालविका M. 2; किमुर्वशी अद्वितीया रूपेण V. 2. -2 Without a companion, alone. -3 Sole, only, unique, supreme. -यं Brahma; एकं यं ब्रह्म.

अद्रिषेण्य [न. त.] Not malevolent, not to be disliked.

अद्वेष *a.* [न. व.] Free from hatred or malevolence. -षः Freedom from hatred.

अद्वेषस् *a.* [द्विष-असुन्. न. त.] Friendly, not hating.

अद्वैत *a.* [न. व.] 1 Not dual; of one or uniform nature, equable, unchanging; न सुखदुःखयोः U. 1. 39. -2 Matchless, peerless, sole, only, unique. -तं [न. त.]. 1 Non-duality, identity; especially that of Brahma with the universe or with the soul, or of soul and matter; See अद्रय also. -2 The supreme or highest truth or Brahma itself. -3 N. of an Upanishad; अद्वैतेन solely, without any duplicity. -Comp. -आनन्दः (अद्रयः) 1. the joy arising from a knowledge of the identity of the universe and the supreme spirit. 2. N. of an author who, according to Colebrooke, flourished at the close of the 15th century. -वादिन् = अद्रयवादिन् q. v. above; a Vedāntin.

अद्य, अद्या *adv.* Ved. Used like अय as an inceptive particle in the sense of 'now', 'then', 'afterwards', 'moreover', 'and', 'partly', 'so much the more' &c.

अधन *a.* [न. व.] 1 Without wealth, poor.—2 Not entitled or competent to possess independent property (in law): भाग्यं पुत्रश्च दामश्च वयं पयधनः स्मृतः। यने समधिगच्छति यस्य ते तस्य तद्धनम् ॥ Ms. 8. 416.

अधन्य *a.* Unhappy, wretched, miserable. हनं धिक् मानधन्यं U. 1. 42.

अधम *c.* [अ-अनः अवनेः अमः वय पने धः U. 5. 54] The lowest, vilest, meanest: very bad, or low, or vile (in quality, worth, position &c.) (opp. उत्तम); अधममध्यमोत्तमाः or उत्तमाधममध्याः &c.; oft. at the end of comp.; नरः द्विजः चांडालश्चाधमो नृपां Ms. 10. 12 lowest in position; अधमः the vilest of the vile, the meanest wretch.—नः 1 An unblushing sensualist (भयदयलज्जशून्यः कानकाडाविषये कर्तव्याकर्तव्यविवेकः Sabala K.); वार्पां स्नातुमिती गतासि न पुनस्तस्याधमस्यातिके K. P. 1.—2 A sort of योग or conjunction of planets (नृपां विज्ञानादितु अधमन्वत्तकः राविचंद्रयोः स्थितिनिशेषरूपो योगभेदः Tv.).—ना A bad mistress (हितकारिप्रियतमे उहितकारिणी). [cf. *L. ingimus*].—**Comp.**—अंगं [कर्म.] the foot (opp. उत्तमांग).—अर्धे [कर्म.] the lower half of the body (below the navel).—अर्ध्य *a.* [अधमार्धे भवः] connected with the lower part.—आचार *a.* [व.] of the vilest conduct. (—रः) (कर्म०) the meanest conduct.—कणः, —कणिकः [अधमः अधमावस्थां प्रापः कणेन, ततः ठञ्] a debtor (opp. उत्तमर्णः) (lit. reduced to a low position by his incurring debt).—भूतः—भूतकः [कर्म.] a porter, groom, a servant of the lowest class, one of the 3 kinds of servants; उत्तमस्त्वयुधयोश्च मध्यमस्तु कृषीवलः। अधमो भारवाही स्यादित्येवं विविधो भूतः।

अधर *a.* [न प्रियते; धृ-अच्, न. त.] 1 Lower (opp. उत्तर), (lit. not held up); tending downwards; under, nether, downward; °वासः under garment Ki. 4. 38; cf. °अंबर Si. 1. 6; °ओष्ठ lower or nether lip, see below.—(In this sense अधर partakes of the character of a pronoun).—2 Low, mean, vile; °उत्तरं See below; lower in quality, inferior.—3 Silenced, worsted, not able to speak; See हीन, हीनवादिन्.—4 Previous, preceding; as in अधरेषु, q. v.—रः The nether (or sometimes the upper) lip, a lip in general; °वनं K. 5. 27 lost like lower lip;

बिबाधरालक्तकः M. 3. 5; पक्वबिबाधरोष्ठी Me. 82; पिबसि रतिसर्वस्वमधरं S. 1. 24; 1. 21. 3. 24. cf. अधरं खलु बिबनामकं फलमाभ्यामिति भवदनन्वयम् । लभतेऽधराबिबडन्वयः पदमस्या रदनच्छदे वदतु ॥ N. 2. 24.—र The nadir (अर्धोदिशु) or the southern direction.—रं 1 The lower part (of the body); पृष्ठवंशाधरे त्रिकं Ak.—2 Pudendum Muliebre (also m.).—3 Address, speech (opp. उत्तर); statement, sometimes used for reply also.—**Comp.**—उत्तर *a.* 1. higher and lower, inferior and superior, worse and better; राज्ञः समभमेवावयोः व्यक्तिर्भविष्यति M. 1; व्यत्यये कर्मणां साम्यं पूर्ववद्वाधरोत्तरं Y. 1. 96. 2. former, prior and later; sooner and later; यश्चाधरोत्तरानर्थान् विगीतान्नावबुध्यते Ms. 8. 53. 3. in a contrary way, topsy-turvy, upside down (the natural order of things being inverted); भुतं भवद्भिः रधरोत्तरं S. 5 you have (certainly) learnt in a contrary way, i. e. to consider good as bad and vice versa; (it might perhaps also mean ‘have you, i. e. the members of the King’s court, heard this mean or base reply (अधरं च तदुत्तरं); (यदि न प्रणयेद्राजा दंडं) स्वाम्यं च न स्यात्कस्मिंश्चित् प्रवर्तनाधरोत्तरं Ms. 7. 21 (अधरं = शूद्रादि, उत्तरं = प्रधानं); अधर्मेण जितो धर्मः प्रवृत्तमधरोत्तरं Mb. 4. nearer and further. 5. question and answer.—ओष्ठः the lower lip; अंगुलिस्तद्वत् S. 3. 25; Me. 82. (—ष्ठं) the lower and upper lip.—कंठः the lower part of the neck.—कायः [अधरं कायस्य] the lower part of the body.—पानं kissing, lit. drinking the lower lip.—मधु, —अमृतं the nectar of the lips.—स्वस्तिकं the nadir.

अधरीकृ 8 U., अधरयति Den. P. To surpass, excel, beat down, worst; शोकं किंचिदधरीकृत्य Dk. 6 lessening, forgetting; to defeat, vanquish; भवता धीरतयाऽधरीकृतः Ki. 2. 40, 6. 21; चरितैर्मुनीनधरयञ् जुचिभिः Ki. 6. 24 excelling; अधरीकृतसर्वज्ञेहेन अपत्यमेण्या K. 25.

अधरीभू 1 P. To be worsted (in a lawsuit); to be invalidated Y. 2. 17.

अधरीण *a.* [अधरे भवः अधर-ख] 1 Lower.—2 Traduced, vilified, reproached; अधरीणः परिणस्यते A. R. 1.

अधरेद्युः *ind.* [अधरे दिने; अधर-एद्युस्] 1 On a previous day.—2 The day before yesterday; the other day.

अधरस्मात्, -रतः, -स्तात्, -रात्, -तात्, -रेण

ind. Below, beneath, in the lower regions.

अधरांच् *a.* [अधरां दक्षिणां दिशं येन ति क्रिप्] Southward; tending downwards, to the nadir or lower region; tending to the south.—ची the southern direction.—क *ind.* Beneath.

अधराचीन-च्य *a.* [अधराचि भवः; अधराच्य यत् वा] Tending downwards; situated in the region below; being downwards.

अधर्मः [न. त.] 1 Unrighteousness, irreligion, impiety, wickedness, injustice; °दंडनं Ms. 8. 127 unjust punishment; अधर्मेण unjustly, in an improper way; यश्चाधर्मेण पृच्छति Ms. 2. 111; an unjust act; a guilty or wicked deed; sin; °चारिन् committing unjust or unrighteous deeds; so °आत्मन् of an irreligious spirit; तस्य कथं भीरुः S. 5; मय full of wickedness or sin; for definitions &c. of धर्म and अधर्म See Tarka K. P. 19. (धर्म and अधर्म are two of the 24 qualities mentioned in Nyāya, and they pertain only to the soul. They are the peculiar causes of pleasure and pain respectively. They are imperceptible, but inferred from reasoning and from transmigration.)—2 N. of a Prajāpati or of an attendant of the sun.—र्मा Unrighteousness personified.—र्मे Devoid of attributes, an epithet of ब्रह्मन्.—**Comp.**—अस्तिकायः the category of अधर्म, See अस्तिकाय.

अधर्निह *a.* Impious, wicked.

अधर्म्य *a.* 1 Wicked, impious.—2 Illegal, unlawful; °पंचानां तु त्रयो धर्म्यां द्वावधर्म्यौ स्मृताविह Ms. 3. 25.

अध्रवा [अवियमानो धवो भर्तो यस्याः] A widow.

अधस्, अधः *ind.* [अधर-असि, अधर-अदस्थाने अध आदेशः P. V. 3. 39.]

1 Below, down; पतत्यधो धाम विसारि सर्वतः Si. 1. 2; in the lower region, to the infernal regions or hell; व्यसन्यधोऽधो व्रजति स्वर्गात्यव्यसनी भूतः Ms. 7. 53. (According to the context अधः may have the sense of the nominative, °अङ्कुशः &c.; ablative, अधो वृक्षात् पतति; or locative, अधो गृहे ज्ञेते).—2 Beneath, under, used like a preposition with gen.; तत्तृणां S. 1. 14; rarely with abl. also; बाह्वित्यं तु ततोऽप्यधः Hemachandra; (when repeated) lower and lower,

down and down; अधोऽधः पश्यतः कस्य महिमा नोपचीयते H. 2. 2; यात्यधोऽधो व्रजत्युच्चैरः स्वैरेव कर्मभिः H. 2. 48; अधोऽधो गंगयं पद्मपुगता स्तोकं Bh. 2. 10; from under, just below (with acc.); नवानधोऽधो बृहत् पयोधरात् Si. 1. 4. In comp. with nouns अधः has the sense of (a) lower, under, as 'अधुवनं', 'लोकः' the lower world; 'वासः' or 'अंशुकं' an under-garment; or (b) the lower part; 'कायः' the lower part of the body; 'अधःकृ' means to surpass, eclipse, overcome, vanquish, despise, scorn; तपः शरीरैः कठिनैरुपाजितं तपस्विनां वृमधश्चकार सा Ku. 5. 29; अधः कृतशेषांतःपुरेण K. 177; 'कृतकुसुमायुधं' 179; Si. 1. 35, 3. 52; 'कृतनैसः' Si. 16. 8 dispelled. —Comp. —अक्ष a. situated below the axle or car. (—क्षं) adv. below the car, under the axle.

—अक्षजः [अक्षत् इन्द्रियाज्जायते इति अक्षजं प्रत्यक्षज्ञानं, तदधरं ग्राहकत्वाभावात् हीनं यस्य सः Tv.; अधकृतं अक्षजं इन्द्रियज्ञानं येन Malli.] N. of Vishnu; other etymologies of the name are also found: (1) अधो न क्षायते जातु यस्मात्तस्मादधोक्षजः; (2) यौरक्षं शक्तिं वाधस्तयोर्यस्मादजायत | मध्ये वैराजरूपेण ततोऽधोक्षज इष्यते || —अधस् See above.

—उपासनं sexual intercourse. —अंगं, —द्वारं मर्मे the anus; Pudendum Muliebre. —करः the lower part of the hand (करम). —करणं excelling, defeating, degradation; K. 203; so 'क्रिया'; सहतेन जनोप्यधःक्रियां Ki. 2. 47 degradation, dishonour. —खननं undermining. —गतिः f., —गमनं—पातः 1. a downward fall or motion, descent; going downwards. 2. degradation, downfall; going to perdition or hell; मूलानामधोगतिः K. 41 (where 'ति' has both senses); 'ति आयाति Pt. 1. 150 sinks, comes down (feels dishonoured); Ms. 3. 17; अराक्षितारमचारं नृपं विद्यादधोगतिं 8. 309 'destined to go to hell. —गंतु m. one who digs downwards, a mouse. —गंघंटा [अधरात् अधस्तादाभ्य षट्पदं तदाकारफलत्वात्] a plant Achyranthes Aspera (अपामार्ग). —चरः [अधः खनित्वा चरति-अच्] 1. thief. 2. one who goes downwards. —जातु n. the lower part of the knee. (—ind.) below the knee. —जिह्विका [अल्पा जिह्वा जिह्विका, अधरा जिह्विका] the uvula (Mar. पडजीम). —तलं the lower part or surface; शय्या°, खट्वा°. —दिश f. the lower region, the nadir, the southern direction. —दृष्टि a. casting a downward look; a posture in Yoga;

करणान्यवशिष्टकृत्य स्थापयति शलाकमनः | अन्तः न इदं ध्यायेत् नामाग्रन्यम्नलोचनः || cf. also Ku. 3. 47. (—टिः) a downward look. —पदं [अधोवृत्ति पदं, पादस्याधःस्थानं वा] the place under the foot, a lower place. —पातः = 'गति' q. v. above. —पुष्पी [अधोमुखानि पुष्पाणि यस्याः] N. of two plants अवाकपुष्पा (Pimpinella Anisum) and गोजिह्वा (Elephantopus Scaber). —प्रस्तरः a seat of grass for persons in mourning to sit upon. —भक्तं [अधरं भक्तं यस्मात्] a dose of water, medicine &c. to be taken after meals &c. (भोजनान्ते पीयमानं जलादिक्तं). —भागः 1. the lower part (of the body); पूर्वभागो गुरुः पुंसां मधोभागस्तु योषिणां Susr. 2. the lower part of any thing, the region below, down below; 'व्यवस्थितं किञ्चित्सुरमालो- कितं Pt. 1. situated down below, See पाताल. —भूः f. lower ground, land at the foot of a hill. —मुख-वदन a. having the face downwards; 'खी तिष्ठति'; 'खैः पत्रिभिः R. 3. 57. 2. head-long, precipitate, flying downwards. 3. upside down, topsyturvy. (—खः) N. of Vishnu. (—खा-खी) N. of a plant गोजिह्वा Premna Esculenta. (—खं) (नक्षत्रं) 1. flying downwards, having a downward motion; these nakshatras are: मूलशेषा कृत्तिका च विशाखा भारणी तथा | मघा पूर्वार्द्र चैव अधोमुखगणः स्मृतः || Jyotisha. 2. N. of a hell. —यंत्रं a still. —रक्तपित्तं discharge of blood from the anus and urethra. —राम a. [अधोभागे रामः शुक्लः, दृष्टिर्पक्त्वात् तस्य रामत्वं] having a white colour or white marks on the lower part of the body (said of a goat) —लंबः 1. a plummet, 2. a perpendicular. 3. the lower world. —वर्चस् a. strong in the lower regions; whose lustre penetrates downwards. —वशः Pudendum Muliebre. —वायुः [अधो-गामी वायुः शक्त. त.] breaking wind, flatulency. —शय-य्य a. sleeping on the ground. (—य्या) sleeping on the ground; अग्नीधनं मैत्रचर्यमधःशय्यां गुरो- र्हितम् | आसमावर्तनात् कुर्यात्कृतोपनयनो द्विजः || Ms. 2. 108. —शिरस् a. = मुख. (—न.) N. of a hell. —स्थ, —स्थित a. situated below. —स्वस्तिकं the nadir.

अधोपहासः [अधः अधोभागस्य योन्याः उपहासः हासः संधिः, स्त्रीणामधोभागस्य उप- हसनं Tv.] Ved. Sexual intercourse.

अधस्तान् a. (नी f.) [अधोभवः अधस्-टच् तुट्च] 1. Lower, situated beneath. —2 Prior, previous.

अधस्तरा(मा) म् ind. [अतिशयेनाधः] Very low.

अधस्मान् adv. or prep. [अधर-अ- स्तन्ति. अध अदेशः P. V. 3. 39-40.] Down, below, under, beneath, under-neath &c. (with gen.), See अधः अधस्मानोपगम्याच्च Ms. 4. 54; धर्मेण गमनमध्वं गमनमधस्मान्प्रवत्यधर्मेण Sim- khyā K.; 'नादागतः Pt. 3. : तस्या- धस्माद्वयमपि रत्नान्तेषु पणोदजेषु U. 2. 25; यस्य सर्वमिवाधस्मान्न K. 2. 39 going to hell.

अधामार्गवः [न धावते अधः. नादशं मार्गं गतिं वा-क Tv.] = अपामार्ग q. v.

अधारणक a. [न त.] Not profitable; 'कं नमैतत्स्थानं Pt. 2.

अधिः [आधीयते दुःखमनेन आधा किं वा पु. म्हन्वः] 1 Mental pain or agony. See आधिः—2 A woman in her courses. (=अवि.) —ind. 1 (As a prefix to verbs) over, above; (अधिकारः); 'स्था to stand over; 'कृ to place over or at the head of; 'रुह to grow over or above; over and above, besides, in addition (अधिक्य); fully, completely (अतिशय, वि- शेष), to get something in addition to another: अधिगत्य जगत्पथीश्वरात् having obtained fully, अधि intensifying the meaning of the root; इतो वा सातिर्मीमहे दिवो वा पार्यिवाहधि Rv. 1. 6. 10; (अधमहे आधिक्येन याचामहे). —2 (As a separable ad- verb) Over, above, from above (mostly Vedic); षट्पित्रीरातो अधि षट् Rv. 7. 18. 14. —3 (As a preposition) with acc. (a) Above, over, upon, in (उपरि); यं वंस्तमधिजायते नाडी तं वंस्त- मुदरेत् Susr. अध्यधि just above; लोकातु- पश्यन्वास्तेऽधोऽधोऽध्यधि च नाथवः Bopadeva; with gen. also; ये नाकस्या- धि रोचने दिवि Rv. 1. 19. 6 above the sun; 'विदपि Si. 7. 35; 'त्वत् 7. 41; 'रजनि 52 at night. (b) With refer- ence to, concerning, in the case of, on the subject of (अधिकृत्य) (mostly in adverbial compounds in this sense); हरौ इति अधिहरिः; so अधिखि; कृष्णमधिकृत्य प्रवृत्ता कथा अधिकृत्य; so 'उद्योतिषं, 'लोकं, 'दैवं, 'दैवतं treating of stars &c.; 'पुरं वि Si. 6. 32 in the case of women. (c) (With abl.) Just over, more than (अधिक); सत्त्वाद्धिं महानात्मा Kath.; अधिदिताद्धि Kan. (d) (With loc.) Over, on or upon, above (show- ing lordship or sovereignty over some- thing) (ऐश्वर्य); अधिरींश्वरे P. I. 4. 97; अधि भुवि रामः P. II. 3. 9 Sk. Rāma rules over the earth; the country ruled over may be used with loc. of 'ruler': अधि रामे अः ibid.; प्रहारकर्त-

प्यधि विदेहा जाताः Dk. 77 subject to, under the government of, become the property or possession of (अधि denoting स्वन्त्र in this case); under, inferior to (हान); अधि हतौ सुराः (Bopadeva) the gods are under Hari. -4 (As first member of Tatpuruṣa compounds) (a) Chief, supreme, principal, presiding; *देवता presiding deity; *राजः supreme or sovereign ruler; *पतिः supreme lord &c. (b) Redundant, superfluous (growing over another); *दंतः=अध्या-रूढः (दंतम्योपरि जातः) दंतः P. VI. 2. 188. (c) Over, excessive; *अधिषेपः high censure. According to G. M. अधि has these senses: अधिरध्ययने धर्म-वशिनस्मरणाधिके | e.g. उपाध्यायादधीते; इदो-ऽध्ययनार्थकत्वस्य अधियोक्तः; अधिपतिः (पे-धर्म); अधीनः (वशित्वे) अधिगतः इतः मातु-रध्वेन (स्मरणे); अधिकं (अधिके). In the Veda अधि is supposed by B. and R. to have the senses of 'out of', 'from', 'of', 'among', 'before', 'beforehand', 'for', 'in favor of', 'in' 'at'.

अधिक a. [abbreviation of अध्या-रूढः अध्यारूढशब्दात् कन उत्तरपदलोपश्च P. V. 2. 73]. 1 More, additional, greater (opp. जन or सम); तदस्मिन्न-धिकं P. V. 2. 45. (In comp. with numerals) plus, greater by; अष्टाधि-कं शतं 100 plus 8 = 108; चत्वारिंशतो-ऽधिकाः = चत्वारिंशः more than 40; न-वाधिकां नवति R. 3. 69; एकाधिकं हरेज्ज्ये-ष्ठः Ms. 9. 117. -2 (a) Surpassing in quantity, more numerous, copious, excessive, abundant; in comp. or with instr.; आसः प्रमाणाधिकः S. 1. 30 more than the usual measure. (b) Inordinate, grown, increased, become greater; abounding in, full of, strong in; *क्रोध R. 12. 90; वयोऽधिकः Ms. 4. 141 senior in years; शिशुर-धिकवयाः Ve. 3. 30 old, advanced in years; भवनेषु रसाधिकेषु पूर्वे S. 7. 20; करोति रागं हृदि कौतुकाधिकं K. 2; रसाधिके मनसि Si. 17. 48 abounding in. -3 (a) More, greater, stronger, mightier, more violent or intense; अधिकां क्रूर देवि गुरुभक्तिं K. 62; ऊनं न सत्त्वेष्वधिको बबाधे R. 2. 14 the stronger animal did not prey on the weaker; पुमान्पुंसोऽधिके शुके ली-लवस्यधिके लिखाः Ms. 3. 49; अधिकं निजं Rām.; अधिकं निजं Pt. 2; अवीरान्पुनर्वीरिणः Ms. 11. 186, 9. 154. (b) Superior to, better than, higher

than (with abl. or in comp.); प्रमाणाद-धिकस्यापि मत्तदतिनः Pt. 1. 327; सेनाशने-भ्योऽधिका बुद्धिः Mu. 1. 25 surpass-
ing, more than a match for &c.; विधेरधिकसंभारः R. 15. 62 more than what was sanctioned by rules; तप-स्विभ्योऽधिको योगी Bg. 6. 46; ब्रह्म प्र-दानेभ्योऽधिके Y. 1. 212; अन्वाधिको राजा H. 3. 84 strong in cavalry; धनधान्याधिको वैश्यः H. 4. 21 excels in, is superior by reason of; लोकाधिकं तेजः Mu. 4. 10 superior to; some-
times with gen.; पंचदशानां भ्रातृणामधि-को गुणैः K. 136. -4 Later, sub-
sequent, further than (of time); राजन्यबंधोद्भाविशे (केशांते विधीयते), वै-श्यस्य द्व्यधिके ततः Ms. 2. 65 2 years later i.e. in the 24th year; sometimes with gen.; ममाधिका वा तुल्या वा Rām. -5 Eminent, uncommon, special, peculiar (असाधारण); विद्या नाम नरस्य रूपमधि-कं Bh. 2. 20 superior or uncommon form or beauty; धर्मो हि तेषामधिको वि-शेषः H. Pr. 25; ईज्याध्ययनदानानि वैश्यस्य क्षत्रियस्य च | प्रतिग्रहोऽधिको विप्रे याजनाध्यापने तथा || Y. 1. 118; some-
times used in the comparative in the above senses; क्लेशोधिकतरस्तेषां Bg. 12. 5; *तरनिर्दानं राजते राजलक्ष्मीः V. 5. 22; स्वर्गादधिकतरं निर्दूतिस्थानं S. 7. -6 Redundant, superfluous; *अंग having a redundant limb; नोद्वेहकपिलां कन्यां नाधिकांगीं न रोगिणीं Ms. 3. 8. -7 Inter-
calated, intercalary (as a month &c.) -8 Inferior, secondary. -कं 1 Surplus, excess, more; लामोऽधिकं फलं Ak. -2 Abundance, redundancy, superfluity. -3 A figure of speech equivalent to hyperbole; आभ्यामाभ्येणेरिकस्याधिक्येऽधि-कमुच्यते | किमधिकमस्य भूमौ महिमानं वारिधे-रिर्यत्र | अज्ञात एव तेने कुडौ निक्षिप्य भुवनानि || अत्र आभ्यस्याधिक्यं | युगांतकालप्रतिसंहता-त्मनो जगति यस्यां सविकाशमासत | तनौ ममुस्तत्र न कैटभद्विषस्तपोधनाभ्यागमसंभृता मुदः || S. D; महतोर्वेन्महीयांसावाभिताभययोः क्रमात् | आभ्या-भ्यिणी स्यातां तनुत्वेऽप्यधिकं तु तत् || K. P. 10. -adv. 1 More, in a greater degree; स राज्यगुरुणा दत्तं प्रतिपद्याधिकं बभौ R. 4. 1 shone the more; 3. 18; यस्मिन्नेवाधिकं चक्षुरपरोपवति पार्थिवः Pt. 1. 243; oft. in comp.; इयमधिकमनोज्ञा S. 1. 20; सु-रानि Me. 21. -2 Exceedingly, too much. -Comp. -अंग a. (मी. f.) hav-
ing a redundant limb. (-गं) [अधि-कोऽङ्गात्] a sash, girdle or belt worn over the mail coat. -अधिक a. more and more, out-doing one another.

-अर्थ a. exaggerated; *वचनं exag-
geration, an exaggerated statement or
assertion (whether of praise or of
censure); कृत्यैरधिकार्थवचने P. II. 1. 33; (*नं = स्तुतिर्निदाफलकमर्थवादवचनं;
e.g. वातच्छेद्यं तृणं i.e. so light and weak;
काकपेया नदी so deep and full). -कृत्ति
a. abundant, prosperous. R. 19. 5.
-तिथिः, f. -दिनं, दिवसः an intercalated
day. -दंतः=अधिदंतः. -मांसार्मन् =अधिमांस
q. v. -वाक्योक्तिः f. exaggeration,
hyperbole. -षाटिका-साप्तिका a. con-
taining or costing more than 60 or 70.

अधिकाम a. [अधिकः कामो यस्य]
Of vehement desires, impassioned,
lustful. -मः [कर्म.] Strong desire.

अधिक 8U.1 To authorize, qualify
for the discharge of some duty; be
entitled to, have a right to; नैवा-
ध्यकारिष्महि वेदवृत्ते Bk. 2. 34; गुणाः
प्रियत्वेधिकृता न संस्तवः Ki. 4. 25
merits are calculated to produce lik-
ing, not mere intimacy. -2 To place at
the head of, appoint, set; पांडवेन ह्यहं
तात अन्वेष्वधिकृतः पुरा Mb.; दृष्टविनयाधि-
कृतः R. 9. 62 appointed to humble
the proud; शिथिलीकृतेऽधिकृतकृत्यविभौ
Ki. 6. 30 set or appointed to duty;
देवाः प्रसह्य तमधिकृत्युः Mv. 2 set on,
incite or appoint as their chief. -3 To
aim at, allude or refer to, make the
subject of; अधिकृत्य कृते मध्ये P. IV. 3. 87; किरातार्जुनौ अधिकृत्य कृतं काव्यं
किरातार्जुनीयम् Sk.; नाटकं प्रयोगेण अधि-
क्रियताम् S. 1 should be made the
subject of representation, should be
represented on the stage. -4 To be used
as the head or governing rule; समर्थानां
प्रथमाद्वा P. IV. 1. 82; इह पञ्चयमधिक्रियते
Sk. -5 To superintend, be at the head.
-6 (A.) To bear, endure or over
power, be superior to; शत्रुमधिकुरुते
Sk.; अधिकृते न यं हरिः Bk. 8. 20. -7 To
feel, enjoy; भवावृक्षाभ्येऽधिकृते रतिं
निराश्रया हंत हता मनस्विता Ki. 1. 43
-8 To refrain or desist from.

अधिकरणं [कृत्युद्] 1 Placing a
the head of, appointing &c. -2 Re-
lation, reference, connection; रामा
धिकरणाः कथाः Rām. referring to.-
(In gram.) Agreement, concord, gov-
ernment or grammatical relation (of
subject and predicate &c.); तत्पुरुष
समानाधिकरणः कर्मधारयः P. I. 2. 4
having the members (of the com-
pound) in the same relation (of
apposition; समानाधिकरणो or व्यधिक

रूपे बहुव्रीहिः; पीतांबरः, चक्रपाणिः &c.-4 A receptacle or subject, technically substratum; ज्ञानाधिकरणं आत्मा T. S. the soul is the substratum of knowledge. -5 Location, place, the sense of the locative case; आधारीधिकरणं P. I. 4. 45; कर्तृकर्मव्यवहितामाक्षाद्वारयत् क्रियाम् उपकुर्वत् क्रियासिद्धौ शास्त्रेधिकरणं स्मृतम् ॥ Hari; as हेरे स्थाल्यामन्नं पचति.-6 A topic, subject; section, article or paragraph; a complete argument treating of one subject; the Sūtras of Vyāsa and Jaimini are divided into Adhyāyas, the Adhyāyas into Pādas and the Pādas into Adhikaraṇas or sections. (According to the Mīmāṃsakas a complete Adhikaraṇa consists of five members:—विषय the subject or matter to be explained, विषय the doubt or question arising upon that matter, पूर्वपक्ष the first side or *prima facie* argument concerning it, उत्तर or उत्तरपक्ष or सिद्धांत the answer or demonstrated conclusion, and संगति pertinency or relevancy, or (according to others निर्णय the final conclusion); विषयो विषयश्चैव पूर्वपक्षस्तथोचरं । निर्णयश्चेति सिद्धांतः शास्त्रेऽधिकरणं स्मृतम् ॥ The Vedāntins put संगति in the 3rd place, and सिद्धांत last; तत्र एकैकमधिकरणं पंचावयवं, विषयः संदेहः संगतिः पूर्वपक्षः सिद्धांतश्च. Generally speaking, the five members may be taken to be विषय, संशय, पूर्वपक्ष, उत्तरपक्ष and सिद्धांत or सिद्धांतः). -7 Court of justice, court, tribunal; स्वान्तेष्वान् कथयन्ति नाधिकरणे Mk. 9. 3; °रणे च साधनं Dk. 40.-8 Stuff, material; विप्रतिषिद्धं चानाधिकरणवाचि P. II. 4. 13 (अद्रव्यवाचि); एतावत्त्वे च 15 fixed number of things, as दश दंतोष्ठाः Sk.-9 A claim.-10 Supremacy. -णी One who superintends.-Comp. -भोजकः a judge, Mk. 9. -मंडपः court or hall of justice Mk. 9. -विचालः [अधिकरणस्य विचालः अन्यथाकरणं] changing the quantity of any thing, increasing or decreasing it so many times; °विचाले च P. V. 3. 43; इत्यस्य संख्यांतरापादने संख्याया धा स्यात्; एकं राशिं पंचधा कुरु Sk.-सिद्धांतः a conclusion which involves others.

अधिकरणिकः [अधिकरणं आश्रयतया अस्त्यस्य ठन्] 1 A judge, magistrate; Mk. 9. -2 A government official.

अधिकरण्यं Authority, power.

अधिकर्मेन् ° [अधिकर्कर्म] 1 A higher or superior act. -2 Superintendence.

-m. One who is charged with superintendence.-Comp. -करः, कृत् a sort of servant, overseer of workmen. -कृतः [अधिकर्म कृतं येन निष्ठानस्य परनिपातः] one appointed to superintend an institution or establishment; सर्वेऽधिकृतो यः स्यात् कर्तुं वस्य तथोपरि । सोऽधिकर्मकृतो ज्ञेयः स च कौटुंबिकः स्मृतः ॥ In families he is the head or *paterfamilias*.

अधिकर्मिकः [अधिकृत्य कर्मणे अलं, अधिकर्म ठन्] The overseer of a market whose duty it is to recover toll or duties from the traders.

अधिकारः 1 Superintendence, watching over; स्त्रीषु कटोधिकारः V. 3. 1; यः पौरवेण राज्ञा धर्माधिकारे नियुक्तः S. 1 superintendence of religious matters.

-2 Duty, office, charge; power, post of authority; authority; निर्णयाधिकारे ब्रवीमि M. 1 I say this in the capacity of a judge; अविश्रामोयं लोकतन्त्राधिकारः S. 5; द्वीपिनस्तांबूलाधिकारो दत्तः Pt. 1, V. 2. 1; अर्थ° administration of pecuniary matters; स्वाधिकारात् प्रमत्तः Me. 1; अधिकारे मन पुत्रको नियुक्तः M. 5; यः सर्वाधिकारे नियुक्तः प्रधानमंत्री स करोतु, अनुजीविना परं चर्चान कर्तव्या H. 2; शिल्पाधिकारे योग्येयं दारिका M. 1 fit to be initiated into the fine arts.-3 Sovereignty, government or administration, jurisdiction, rule; स्वाधिकारभूमौ वर्तिष्यते S. 7 seat of government or jurisdiction; °खेवं निरूप्य S. 5.

-4 Position, dignity, rank; हृताधिकारां मलिनां Y. 1. 70 deprived of the position or rights or privileges of a wife. -5 (a) Right, authority, privilege, claim, title (as to wealth, property &c.); right of ownership or possession; अधिकारः फले स्वाम्यमधिकारी च तत्पुत्रः S. D. 296; वत्सेऽधिकारः स्थितः Mv. 4. 38 it now belongs to the child. (b) Qualification or authority to perform certain specified duties, civil, sacrificial, religious &c.; as the अधिकार of a king to rule and protect, of a Brāhmaṇa to sacrifice, of a Vaiśya to till or trade &c.; शूद्रोऽधिकारहीनोऽपि Y. 3. 262; with loc.; निषेकादिस्मृतानां तत्रैवैत्योऽदो विधिः । तस्य शास्त्रेऽधिकारोऽस्मिन् ज्ञेयो नान्यस्य कस्यचित् Ms. 2. 16; आह्वाधिकारसंपदस्तु इति भवंतो ब्रुवन्तु (repeated in Śrāddha ceremonies).

-6 Prerogative of a king. -7 Effort, exertion; कर्मण्येवाधिकारस्ते मा

फलेषु कदाचन Bg. 2. 47 your business is with action alone &c.-8 Relation, reference; कथा विचित्राः पृथानाधिकाराः Mb. -9 Place = अधिकरण; महत्त्वलु पुरुषाधिकारं ज्ञेयतिः M. 1. -10 A topic, paragraph or section; प्रायश्चित्त° Mit.; See अधिकरण.-11 Counting, enumeration, occasion for counting; संसत्सु जाते पुरुषाधिकारे Ki. 3. 51 (मृगानामस्तौव). -12 (In gram.) A head or governing rule, which exerts a directing or governing influence over other rules; e. g. सर्वस्य द्वे P. VIII. 1. 1; IV. 1. 82-3; तत्पुरुषः II. 1. 22; अधिकारोऽयं Sk. (This अधिकार is of three kinds: सिंहावलोकितं चैव मंडूकमुनेय च । गंगाप्रवाहवच्चपि अधिकारविधा मतः ॥.)

-Comp. -विधिः determination or statement of qualifications to do particular acts; as राजा राजसूयेन वज्रेत्. -स्य-आद्य a. possessed of authority, invested with office.

अधिकारिन्, अधिकारवन् a. [अस्त्यर्थे इति मनुष्य वा] 1 Possessed of authority, having power; निस्पृहो नाधिकारी स्वान् Pt. 1. 164; संधिविग्रहकार्यं, कार्यं H. 3. -2 Entitled to, having a right to; सर्वे स्थिराधिकारिणः; so उत्तराधिकारिन् heir; धनमहणं &c.; तपस्यनधिकारित्वात् R. 15. 51 not qualified or authorised.

-3 Belonging to, owned by. -4 Fit for. -m. (री-वान्) 1 An official, officer; न निष्प्रयोजनं अधिकारवंतः प्रमुनिराहूयन्ते Mu. 3; a functionary, superintendent, head, director, governor. -2 A rightful claimant, proprietor, master, owner. -3 One qualified to sacrifice or perform sacred works. -4 Man as the lord of creation. -5 One well versed in the Vedānta.

अधिकारिता-त्वं Authority, rightful claim, qualification &c.

अधिकृत p. p. [कृ-क्त] Authorised, appointed &c.; one possessed of authorised qualification, &c.; राज्ञाधिकृतो विद्वान् ब्राह्मणः Ms. 8. 11; पात्राणि नाद्वेऽधिकृताः. -तः An officer, official, functionary, superintendent, head, one in charge of any thing; संभावना ह्यधिकृतस्य तत्रोति वेजः Ki. 6. 46; प्रासाद° Mu. 3; Pt. 1. 424; राष्ट्र° Y. 1. 337.

अधिकृतिः f. Right, privilege, ownership. See अधिकार.

अधिकृत्य ind. With reference to, regarding, concerning; ग्रीष्मसमयमधिकृत्य गीयतां S. 1; शकुंतलमधिकृत्य ब्रवीमि S. 2 I refer to, speak of, Sakunt-

talā; 3. 4; R. 11. 62. See अधिक above.

अधिक्रम 1 U. To ascend, mount upon. -2 To attack, scale.

अधिक्रमः, -क्रमण An attack, invasion.

अधिक्षिप्त m. [अधिक्षि भवे कर्तरि वा क्तिप् तुक्च Tr.] Decay or one that causes decay; a lord or ruler (?)

अधिक्षिप् 6 P. 1 To insult, abuse, asperse, vilify, traduce, censure; किं मां संभूतदोषैरधिक्षिपथ S. 5 heap accusations on me; नृपतावधिक्षिपति शौरि Si. 15. 44; न मे पादरजसा तुल्य इत्यधिक्षिप्तः M. 1. -2 To throw or lay upon, bespatter. -3 To superinduce (disease). -4 To surpass.

अधिक्षेपः 1 Abuse, insulting, insult; प्रज्ञा° Dk. 52 insult to, reflection on, the understanding; भवत्यधिक्षेप इवानुशासनं Ki. 1. 28. -2 Laying upon; fixing; throwing. -3 Dismissal.

अधिगम 1 P. 1 (a) To acquire, obtain, get, attain, secure; आज्ञाकरत्वमधिगम्य V. 3. 19; अधिगच्छति महिमानं चंद्रोपि निशापरिगृहीतः M. 1. 13; भर्तारमधिगच्छेत् Ms. 9. 91 marry; श्रेयांसि सर्वाण्यधिगम्युपस्ते R. 5. 34. (b) To find, meet with, fall in with, see, discover. (c) To accomplish; अर्थे संप्रतिबंधं प्रयुज्यमानं सहायवानेव M. 1. 9; न मे बुद्धिनिश्चयमधिगच्छति Mu. 5 is not able to decide; for (a) see also Ms. 2. 218, Bg. 2. 64, R. 2. 66. -2 To approach, reach, go towards or near; गुपालवोप्यसन्मन्त्री नृपतिर्नाधिगम्यते Pt. 1. 384; तस्मात् नाधिगच्छति does not reach or go to the end. -3 To study, learn; know; तेभ्योऽधिगंतुं निगमांतविद्यां U. 2. 3; श्रुतमप्यधिगम्य Ki. 2. 41; 6. 38; Ms. 7. 39; 12. 109; Y. 1. 99, Bk. 7. 37. -4 To cohabit with.

अधिगत p. p. 1 Acquired, obtained &c; परमार्थान्नां डितान्मावमंस्याः Bh. 2. 17. -2 Studied, known, learnt, mastered; किमित्येवं पृच्छस्यनधिगतसामायण इव U. 6. 30.

अधिगमः-मन 1 Acquisition, obtaining, getting, finding &c.; दुरधिगमः परभागः Pt. 5. 34; वंशस्थितैरधिगमाश्च V. 5. 15; साराधिगमनं Ms. 1. 112 marriage. -2 Mastery, study, knowledge; अस्तच्छास्त्राधिगमनं Ms. 11. 66. -3 Mercantile return, profit; acquiring property; विधादेः प्राप्तिः Mit. or धनप्राप्तिः स्थापयति तु कां इति सा तत्राधि-

गमं प्रति Ms. 8. 157. -4 Acceptance. -5 Intercourse.

अधिगम्य, -गमनीय, -गंतव्य pot. p. Attainable &c.

अधिगन्तु a. [गम्-तृच्] One who attains or acquires.

अधिगव a. or adv. [गवि इत्यधिगवं अव्यय-स.] Found in or derived from a cow; स्वादीयो यदधिगवं क्षीरं.

अधिगुण a. [अधिका गुण यस्य] 1 Possessing superior qualities, worthy, meritorious; याज्ञा मोचा वरमधिगुणे नाथमे लब्धकामा Me. 6. -2 [अधिगतो गुणो ज्या येन] well strung (as a bow); शरासनं जनाः Ki. 12. 14. -णः A superior or eminent merit.

अधिचर् 1 P. To walk or move over or on something.

अधिचरणं Act of walking over something.

अधिजननं Birth; मातुरमेऽधिजननं Ms. 2. 169.

अधिजिह्वः [अधिका जिह्वा यस्य] A serpent (who has a forked tongue). This arose from the attempt of the serpents to lick the nectar placed on a bed of Kusa grass, the sharp points of which pricked the tongue and split it into two. -द्वा-जिह्विका [अधिरूढा जिह्वा, स्वार्थे कन्] 1 The uvula. -2 A sort of swelling of the tongue or epiglottis.

अधिज्य a. [अध्यारूढा ज्या यत्र, अधिगतं ज्यां वा] Having the bow-string stretched, well strung (as a bow). -Comp. -धन्वन्-कार्मुक a. having the bow strung; स्वायि चाधिज्यकार्मुके S. 1. 6.

अधिज्यता 1 The state of being strung; तां नी to string; R. 11. 14.

अधित्यका [अधि-त्यक्त् P. V. 2. 34; पर्वतस्य आरूढस्थलमधित्यका Sk.] A table-land, highland; स्यापुं तपस्यंतमधित्यकायां Ku. 3. 17; अधित्यकायामिव धातुमय्यां R. 2. 29.

अधिदंडनेनृ m. N. of Yama.

अधिदंतः [अध्यारूढो दंतः] A redundant tooth growing over another.

अधिदार्व a. Wooden.

अधिदीधिति a. Of superior or transcendental lustre; Si. 1. 24.

अधिदेवः-वता [अधिष्ठाता-नी देवः देवता वा] 1 A presiding or tutelary deity; यथाचै पादुके पश्चात्कर्तुं राज्याधिदेवते R. 12. 17; 13. 68; 16. 9; Br. 3. 3; सा

रामणीयकनिधेरधिदेवता वा Mā. 1. 21. (The eleven organs of sense are said to have each a presiding deity: श्रोत्रस्य दिक्, त्वचो वातः, नेत्रस्य अर्कः, रसनाया वरुणः, घ्राणस्य अधिनौ, वाग्निद्वयस्य वह्निः, हस्तस्य इंद्रः, पादस्य उपेन्द्रः, पायोः मित्रः, उपस्थस्य प्रजापतिः, मनसः चंद्रश्च. -2 [अधिष्ठते देवो येन गुणातिशयात्] The supreme or highest god, Almighty.

अधिदेवनं Gambling table, board for gambling (अधि उपरि दीव्यते यत्र.)

अधिदेवं-देवतं [अधिष्ठातृ देवं-देवतं वा] 1 The presiding god or deity; अधिदेवं किमुच्यते Bg. 8. 1, 4, 7. 30; शिवाधिदेवतं ध्यायेत् वह्निप्रत्यधिदेवतं तमभिर्नंदति...यः अधिदेवतमिव स्तौति K. 109. -2 The supreme deity or the divine agent operating in material objects.

अधिनाथः [अधिको नाथः] The Supreme lord.

अधिनी 1 P. To lead away from; to enhance, increase.

अधिनायः [नी- घञ्, -अधिनीयते वायुना] Fragrance, odour.

अधिनिर्णिज्ज a. Veiled.

अधिपः [अधिपाति, 'अधि-पा-क्] A lord, ruler, king, sovereign, head; अथ प्रजानामधिपः प्रभाते R. 2. 1; mostly in comp; नराधिपः lord of men, king; गज° a lordly elephant &c.

अधिपतिः [अधिकः पतिः] 1 = अधिपः. -2 A part of the head where the wound proves immediately fatal; (मस्तकाभ्यंतरोपरिष्ठात् शिरासंधिसन्निपातो रोमावतोऽधिपतिः, तत्रापि सद्यो मरणम् Susr.)

अधिपत्नी Ved. A female ruler, mistress (स्वामिनी).

अधिपाः [अधिपाति-पा क्तिप्] Ved. A king, ruler, lord.

अधिपांशुल a. Dusty from above.

अधिपु (पू) रुषः [अधिकः पु-पू रुषः] The Supreme Being.

अधिपेषणं [पिष्-स्युट्] Pounding or grinding upon, serving to pound or grind upon.

अधिप्रज a. [अधिका प्रजा यस्य] Having many children (as a man, woman &c.) -जं adv. [प्रजामधिकृत्य] Regarding creation (of the world) as a means of preserving the world.

अधिप्रष्टियुगं [प्रष्टौ निहितं युगं] A yoke laid on the प्रष्टि or foremost of the three horses, used on certain sacrificial occasions. -गः The fourth horse thus attached(?)

अधिवलं An interlocution of high words in mutual defiance; S. D. 526.

अधिभूः [अधिभवति स्वामीभवति; भूक्ति-ए] A master, superior; foremost; राक्षसानामधिभुवि Mr. 6. 47; रघूणामधिभुवा 56.

अधिभूतं [अधिष्ठायाभिभूतं or भूतं प्राणिमात्रमधिकृत्य वर्तमानं] The highest being; the Supreme Spirit; or its all-pervading influence; the whole inanimate creation; अधिभूतं च किं प्रोक्तं Bg. 8. 1; अधिभूतं क्षरो भावः 8. 4 'अधिभूत is all perishable things.'

अधिभोजनं [अधिकं भोजनं] 1 Excess in eating. -2 [अधिकं भोजनं धनं मूल्यं वा यस्य] Very costly or valuable; दद्याद्वाधिमोजना Rv. 6. 47. 23; a supplementary or additional gift (?).

अधिमंथः [अधिकं मथ्यते अनेन; मंथ-करणे घञ्] 1 Severe ophthalmia; उत्पादयत इवात्यर्थे नेत्रं निमथ्यते तथा | शिरमोर्ध्वं तु तं विद्यादधिमंथं स्वलक्षणैः -2 = अधिमंथनं.

अधिमंथनं [मंथ-मात्रे करणे वा ल्युट्] Rubbing together for producing fire; suitable for such friction (as wood).

अधिमंथित α. [अधिमंथोऽस्य संजातः इतच्छ] Suffering from eye-disease.

अधिमांसः [अधिकं मांसं यत्र] A sort of disease in the white of the eye, a sort of cancer or protuberance of flesh; विस्तीर्णं मूढं बहुलं यकृत्प्रकाशं द्यावंबवा तदधिमांसजार्मे विद्यात् Susr.

अधिमांसकः [अधिकं मांसं यत्र] A sort of cancer in the back of the gums; हनुस्ये पश्चिमे हन्ते महाशोथो महारुजः | लालावाही (कालास्नायी) कफकृतो विशेषः सोऽधिमांसकः Susr.

अधिमात्र α. [अधिका मात्रा यस्य] Beyond measure, excessive, inordinate. -ञ् On the subject of prosody.

अधिमासः [अधिको रविमासात् अतिरिक्तः शुक्रमतिपदादिदशांतश्चात्रो मासः] An intercalary (lunar) month.

अधिमुक्तिः f. Trust, confidence.

अधिमुखाः N. of Buddha in one of his 34 former births.

अधियज्ञ α. Pertaining to a sacrifice; 'ज्ञं ब्रह्म जपेत् Ms. 6. 83. -ज्ञः Principal sacrifice; the agency effecting or causing such sacrifice; 'ज्ञोऽहमेवाह देहे देहभृतां वर Bg. 8. 4 the अधियज्ञ is I myself in this body (i. e. Krishna); अत्रास्मिन् देहे अंतर्गमिन्नेव स्थितोऽहमधियज्ञः यज्ञादिकर्मप्रवर्तकस्तत्क-कदाच चेति श्रीधरः. -ज्ञं adv. On the subject of sacrifices; so अधियाग.

अधियाग = अधिकांग, q. v.

अधियोगः [अधिको योगः] An auspicious conjunction of stars for departure, expedition &c. (ज्योतिषप्रसिद्धो यात्रिकसुभयोगः) : योगे क्षेममथाधियोगगमने क्षेमं रिपूणां वधः Muhūrta.

अधियोधः [आधिक्येन युध्यते : युध्-अच्] The foremost hero or warrior (in fighting); न हि कोपरीतानि हर्ष-वीर्यैस्त्यक्तानि च | भवन्ति अधियोधानां गु-ह्यानि निहते पतौ Rām.

अधिरज्जु α. Ved. [अधिगता रज्जु-येन] Fastening, fettering.

अधिरथ α. [अध्यारुढो रथं रथिनं वा] Being on or over a car. -थः 1 A charioteer, driver. -2 N. of a charioteer who was king of Anga and foster-father of Karna. -थं Ved. A cart-load.

अधिराज m. -ज्ञः [अधिराजते; राज्-किपृ-राजन्-टच् वा] A sovereign or supreme ruler, an emperor; प्रायोपविष्टो गंगा-यामनादृत्याधिराट् अश्विं Bhāg.; अद्यास्त-मेतु भुवनेष्वधिराजशब्दः U. 6. 16; king, head, lord (of men, animals &c.); हिमालयो नाम नगाधिराजः Ku. 1. 1; so 'सुरा', 'नाग' &c.

अधिराज्यं-ट् [अधिकृतं राज्यं राष्ट्रं अत्र] 1 Imperial or sovereign sway, supremacy, sole sovereignty, imperial dignity, an empire. -2 N. of a country.

अधिरुक्म α. [अधिगतं रुक्मं आभरणं येन] Having ornaments (of gold &c.).

अधिरुह 1 P. 1 To ascend, mount (a throne, hill &c.); go up to, find access to, sit in or on (acc.); पासा-हंतं यदुत्थाय मूर्धनमधिरुहति Si. 2. 46; पु-राधिरुहः शयनं महाघनं Ki. 1. 38. lying on; उरगाधिरुहं R. 7. 37 riding a horse; 12. 104; बंधुजनाधिरुहैर्गजानां वृद्धैः Ku. 7. 52 mounted or seated on; योगाधिरुहाः R. 13. 52; engaged or lost in contemplation; so Pt. 1;

सद्यः परस्परतुलामधिरुहतां हे R. 5. 68 bear or acquire; प्रतिज्ञां enter on; की-र्तिर्द्यामधिरुहति Si. 2. 52.; सर्वमनोरथानामग्रमिवाधिरुहा K. 158 mounted on the summit or pinnacle; त्वां धूरिषं यो-न्यतयाधिरुहा Ki. 3. 50. this responsibility lies on your shoulders. -2 To string; अधिरुहति गांडीवं महेषौ Ki. 13. 16. -3 (Intran.) To rise or grow over or above. -Caus. [रोह-(प) यति] 1 To raise, place, seat, cause to mount or ascend; ताः स्वमंकमधिरुह्य

li. 19. 44 having placed or seated; Si. 12. 46. -2 To restore, give back; पुराणसौभाग्याधिरुपितायां (वसन्ती) R. 16. 42 restored to its former grandeur. -3 To string (as a bow); कारुणिकं च बलिनाधिरुपितम् R. 11. 81. -4 To give, confer &c.; उदारक इति प्रीतलोकधिरुपि-पितापरमार्थ्यनामनि Dk. 56.

अधिरुह α. (At the end of comp.) Growing on; धरणिरुहाधिरुहो लनावाः Si. 7. 46.

अधिरुह p. p. 1 Mounted, ascended &c. -2 Increased; 'समाधियोगः' engaged in profound meditation.

अधिरुपण Act of raising, exalting or causing to mount.

अधिरुहः An elephant rider Si. 11. 7.

अधिरुहण Ascending, mounting; चिता R. 8. 57. -णी [अधिरुहते अनया, रुह करणे ल्युट्] A ladder, flight of steps (of wood &c.) (Mar. सिढी).

अधिरुहिन् α. Ascending, mounting, rising above &c. -णी [अधिरुहः साधन-त्वेन अस्यस्याः] A ladder, flight of steps.

अधिवच् 2 P. To speak in favour of, advocate, side with.

अधिवक्तु m. 1 One who advocates a particular cause (पक्षपातेन वक्तुं), an advocate. -2 An orator. -3 A comforter.

अधिवचन 1 Advocacy, speaking in favour of (पक्षपातेन कथनं वचनं). -2 A name, epithet, appellation.

अधिवक्ता [वच्-घञ्] Advocacy; तन्मिद्वेनेषु हितेष्वधिवक्ताय हवन्ते Rv. 8. 16. 5 (पक्षपातवचनाय).

अधिवस् 1 P. 1 To inhabit, fix one's abode or residence in, settle, dwell or reside in (with acc. of place); गिरिमधिवसेस्तत्र विश्रामहेतोः Ms. 25; यानि प्रियासहचराधिरमथ्यवात्सं U. 3. 8; नात्स्यात्पराभिव दशां भवन्तोऽधुवास R. 5. 63; 11. 61; 13. 79; Si. 3. 59; Bk. 5. 6; 1. 3; 8. 79. -2 To settle, alight or perch on. -3 (2 A.) To put on (clothes). -Caus. 1 To cause to stay overnight. -2 To consecrate, set up (as an image).

अधिवस्त्र α. [अध्यावृत्तं वस्त्रं येन] Clad, veiled; Rv. 8. 26. 13.

अधिवासः 1 Abode, residence; dwelling; सततं ह्यनगापितस्तत्रं Māl. 5. 8; तस्यापि स एव गिरिधिविवासः K. 137; लक्ष्मीभूतौ नोधिक्ताधिवासान् Si. 3. 71 situated on; settlement, habitation. -2 An inhabitant, neighbour. -3 Obstinate pertinacity in making a demand, sitting without food, &c.

fore a person's house till he ceases to oppose or refuse it (Mar. धरण). -4 [अधिवामयति देवता अनेन, करणे घञ्] Consecration of an image especially before the commencement of a sacrificial rite; see अधिवसनं also. -5 A garment, mantle (अर्धवासः also).

अध्युषित *p. p.* Inhabited, resorted to; विद्याधराध्युषितचारुशिलातलानि स्थानानि Bk. 2. 70; बलैरध्युषितास्तस्य R. 4. 46; 9. 25; 14. 30; सप्तविमंडलं K. 48.

अधिवाम् 101. To scent, perfume; कर्पूरपल्लवरसेन अधिवामस्य गंधपात्राणि K. 184; मंदारपुष्पैरधिवामसितायां V. 4. 35.

अधिवामः Application of perfumes or fragrant cosmetics; scenting, perfuming; fragrance, scent, fragrant odour itself; अधिवामस्युद्भवे मारुतः R. 8. 34; Si. 2. 20, 5. 42; K. 183.

अधिवामनं [वस्-णिच्, or-वास-ल्युट्] 1 Scenting with perfumes or odorous substances (संस्कारो गंधानाम्, वै. Ak.). -2 [वस्-णिच्-ल्युट्] Preliminary consecration (नतिष्ठा) of an image, its invocation and worship by suitable Mantras &c. before the commencement of a sacrifice; (यज्ञारंभान्नाक् देवतायावाहनपूर्वकः पूजनादिकर्मभेदः); making a divinity assume its abode in an image.

अधिवामिनः *a.* 1 Inhabiting, dwelling or sitting in. -2 Scenting &c.

अधिवामित *p. p.* 1 Invested or clothed with. -2 Scented, perfumed.

अधिवामनं Taking up, carrying over, conveying.

अधिविकर्तनं The act of cutting off or cutting through.

अधिविद् 6 U. To marry in addition to, supersede (as a wife) (said also of wives); अधिविविदुर-मात्यैराहतास्तस्य ब्रूतः प्रथमपरिगृहीते श्री-भुवो राजकन्याः R. 18. 53.

अधिविद्वा [विद्-क्त] A superseded wife, one whose husband has married again; according to Hindu Śāstras a wife may be superseded for any one of these 8 defects:—गुरापी व्याधिता धूर्ता वंध्यार्येभ्यमियवदा | क्षीय-सूक्ष्माधिवेत्तव्या पुरुषेक्षिणी तथा Y. 1. 73, 74; Ms. 9. 80-83.

अधिवेत् *m.* [विद्-कर्त्तरि लृच्] A husband who supersedes his first wife.

अधिवेत्तः Marrying an additional wife. —*अ* *adv.* concerning the Veda.

अधिवेत्तं [भवे ल्युट्] = अधिवेदः.

अधिवेत्तः 2A. To lie or sleep upon, sleep in, rest or recline upon; (with

acc. of place); भुजान्तरं R. 13. 32; अमु- 13. 6; 16. 49; शिलापट्टमधिवेत्तवान् S. 3; अध्वरायित्वा गां Bk. 15. 114; चंद्रापीडः दयनतलमधिवेत्तव्ये K. 98, 206; Ki. 1. 38; Dk. 112; to dwell, inhabit Bk. 10. 35; to sit in; अथाधिवेत्तव्ये प्रयतः प्रक्षेपे रथं R. 5. 28. —*Causes.* To cause to sleep on; दर्भ-शय्यामधिवेत्तव्य Dk. 165 placing on.

अधिवेत्तव्य *p. p.* Reclining upon, used for reclining upon.

अधिवेत्तः 1U. 1 To sleep on, ascend, mount, resort to; विलोचने विप्रसधिवेत्त-तश्चिणी Si. 1. 24 possessed of beauty; अधिवेत्तव्यं गजताः 12. 50. -2 To place over. -3 (अधिवेत्तः also) To put on fire, make hot.

अधिवेत्तः [वि-भावे अच्] 1 A receptacle. -2 [वि-अच्] Boiling, making hot (by putting on fire).

अधिवेत्तव्य-पणं [वि-अच्-भावे-ल्युट्] Placing a kettle on fire; warming, boiling. —णी [अधिवेत्तव्ये पच्यते ऽन्न, आधारे ल्युट् ङीप्] An oven, a fire-place.

अधिवेत्तः *a.* [अधिका श्रियस्य] Of exalted dignity, supreme; very rich, sovereign lord; इयं महेंद्रप्रभृतीनामधिवेत्तव्यं शिवशानवमस्य मागिनी Ku. 5. 53; R. 7. 29.

अधिवेत्तव्यं [अधिवेत्तव्ये सोमो ऽन्न, अधिवेत्त-आधारं ल्युट्] 1 A contrivance (like a hand-press) of leather &c. to extract and strain the Soma juice, or (*a.*) used for the act of straining &c. -2 [भावे ल्युट्] Straining Soma juice.

अधिवेत्तव्या [अधिवेत्तव्याय हिता, यत्] The board or wooden plank (फलक) used in the act of extracting Soma juice.

अधिष्ठा 1 P. (used with acc. P. I. 4. 46) 1 (*a.*) To stand on or upon, to sit in or upon, occupy (as a seat &c.), resort to; अधिवसनं गोवमिदोऽधितष्ठौ R. 6. 73; शाखिनः केचिदध्यधुः Bk. 15. 31; प्रतनुबलान्यधितिष्ठतस्तपांसि Ki. 10. 16 practising; मामधिष्ठाय Rām, depending on me. (*b.*) To stand, be; अध्व-तिष्ठदं गृह्णतु शतं समाः Mb. (*c.*) To stand over, mount. (*d.*) To stand by, be near; आश्रमबहिर्वृक्षमूलमधितिष्ठति U. 4. -2 To be in, dwell in, inhabit, reside, stay; भुजंगपहितद्वारं पातालमधि-तिष्ठति R. 1. 80; माधिष्ठा निर्जनं वनं Bk. 8. 79; श्रीजयदेवभणितमधितिष्ठतु कं-ठतटीमविरतं Gīt. 11. -3 To make oneself master of, seize, take possession of, overpower, conquer; संग्रामे तानधिष्ठास्वन् Bk. 9. 73; त्वमधिष्ठास्य-

सि द्विषः 16. 40; स सदा फलशालि-नीं क्रियां शरदं लोक इवाधितिष्ठति Ki. 2. 31 obtains; अधितिष्ठति लोकलो-जसा स विवस्वानिव मेदिनीपतिः 2. 38, यक्षः कृतश्चिदधिष्ठाय बालचंद्रिकां निवसति Dk. 18. -4 (*a.*) To lead, conduct as head or chief; महाराजदशरथस्य दारुण-धिष्ठाय वसिष्ठः प्राप्तः U. 4. See अधिष्ठित also. (*b.*) To be at the head of, govern, direct, preside over, rule, superintend; प्रकृतिं स्वामधिष्ठाय Bg. 4. 6 governing, controlling; श्रीचं चक्षुः स-शेनं च रसनं प्राणमेव च । अधिष्ठाय मनश्चायं विषयातुपसेवते 15. 9 presiding over and thus turning to use. -5 To use, em- ploy.

अधिष्ठित *p. p.* [अधिष्ठा-क्त] 1 (Used actively) (*a.*) Standing, being; देतांत-रमधिष्ठितं Ms. 5. 141; (oft. with अ dropped); ज्ञानं ज्ञेयं ज्ञानगम्यं हृदि सर्वस्य धिष्ठितं Bg. 13. 17.; वीरलोकमधिष्ठितस्तानः Mv. 5 gone to; राजप्रसादं Pt. 1 being in or enjoying royal favour. (*b.*) Possessed of, dependent on. (*c.*) Directing, presiding over; भर्माधिक-रणाधिष्ठितपुरषैः Pt. 1. -2 (Passively) (*a.*) Inhabited or resorted to by, occupied, possessed by; दनुकवं-धाधिष्ठितो दंडकारण्यभागः U. 1; Ms. 5. 97; अचिराधिष्ठितराज्यः राज्ञः M. 1. 8 an enemy who has newly (not long ago) ascended the throne, a newly established king; अचिरं अधिकारः Dk. 64 newly established; सो प्रहेण pos- sessed by; मयूरः K. 97; पुरोभार्या K. 10, 130, 147, 152. (*b.*) Full of, seized with, taken possession of, smitten, affected, overpowered; अने-नाधिष्ठितानां कामिनीनां K. 236, 161, 194; कामाधिष्ठितचेतसा H. 1; Si. 13. 39. (*c.*) Watched over, guarded, superin- tended; रक्षापुरुषाधिष्ठिते प्रासादे Pt. 1; आर्योऽरुधतीवसिष्ठाधिष्ठितेषु रघुकुलकदंब-केषु U. 2; प्रनष्टाधिगतं ब्रह्मं तिष्ठेद्युक्तैर-धिष्ठितं Ms. 8. 34. (*d.*) Led, conduct- ed, commanded by, presided over; सांख्यमिव कपिलाधिष्ठितं K. 40; अनेना-धिष्ठितं भुवनतलं 43, 44, 228; वसिष्ठाधि-ष्ठिता देव्यो गता राघवमातरः U. 1. 3; तव प्रतापाधिष्ठितेन उपायेन H. 4 aided or supported; दाताधिष्ठितानामपि बलानां Ye. 3; स्वामिनाधिष्ठितः श्यापि H. 3. 186. (*e.*) Ridden, mounted upon; मूषका-धिष्ठितं तमवलोक्य Pt. 2 with the mouse seated upon him; विलोक्य वृ-द्धोक्षमधिष्ठितं त्वया Ku. 5. 70.

अधिष्ठाह [स्था-लृच्] Superintending, watching over, presiding over, guid-

ing, governing; tutelary, guardian; as °त्री देवता a guardian or presiding deity. —m. (ता) A superintendent, head, chief, protector, controller, regulator, ruler; सर्वविद्याधिष्ठाता Bhāṣā P.; especially with reference to the Almighty who is the ruler of the universe. See अधिदेव also.

अधिष्ठान [अधि-स्था-ल्युट्] 1 Standing or being near, being at hand, approach (सन्निधि); अत्राधिष्ठानं कुरु take a seat here. —2 Resting upon, occupying, inhabiting, dwelling in, locating oneself in; प्राणाधिष्ठानं देहस्य &c. —3 A position, site, basis, seat; त्र्यधिष्ठानस्य देहिनः Ms. 12. 4; इन्द्रियाणि मनो बुद्धिरस्याधिष्ठानमुच्यते Bg. 3. 40, 18. 14 the seat (of that desire). —4 Residence, abode; नगरं राजाधिष्ठानं Pt. 1.; so धर्म°; a place, locality, town; सर्वाविनयाधिष्ठानतां गच्छति K. 106; कस्मिंश्चिदधिष्ठाने in a certain place. —5 Authority, power, power of control, presiding over; अनधिष्ठानं H. 3. 90 loss of position, dismissal from a post (of authority); समर्थस्त्वमिमं जेतुमधिष्ठानपराक्रमैः Rām.; यथेह अर्थैर्युक्तो रथः साराथिनाऽधिष्ठितः प्रवर्तते तथा आत्माधिष्ठानाच्छरीरं Gaudapāda; महाश्वेता कृताच्च सत्याधिष्ठानात् K. 346 appeal or reference to truth. —6 Government, dominion. —7 A wheel (of a car &c.) —8 A precedent, prescribed rule. —9 A benediction. —Comp. —शरीरं A body which forms the medium between the subtle and the gross body.

अधिवि *incl.* [अविमधिकृत्य] Concerning a woman or wife. —स्त्री [अधिका स्त्री] A superior or distinguished woman.

अधिस्यन्द *ind.* [अधिकः स्यन्दो वेगो यथा स्यात्तथा] More quickly Si. 17. 50.

अधी [अधि-इ] 2 A. 1 To study, learn (by heart), read; (with abl. of person) learn from; उपाध्यायादधीते Sk.; सोध्यैष्ट वेदान् Bk. 1. 2. —2(P.) (a) To remember, think of, long or care for, mind, (with regret) with *gen.* रामस्य दयमानोऽसावध्येति तव लक्ष्मणः Bk. 8. 119; 18. 38; ममैवाध्येति नृपतिस्तुभ्यमिव जलांजले: Ki. 11. 74 thinks of me only. (b) To know or learn by heart, study, learn; गच्छाधीहि गुरोर्मुखात् Mb. (c) To teach, declare. (d)

मध्यगुः Si. 14. 31—*Caus.* [अध्ययति] To teach, instruct (in); (with acc. of the agent of the verb in the primitive sense; (नौ) सांगं च वेदमध्याप्य R. 15. 33; विद्यामयैर्न विजयां जयां च ... अध्यापिपद् गच्छिषुतो यथावत् Bk. 2. 21, 7. 34; अध्यापितस्योशनसापि नीतिं Ku. 3. 6.

अधीत *p. p.* Learnt, studied, read, remembered, attained &c. —**Comp.** —विद्य *a.* who has studied the Vedas or finished his studies.

अधीति *f.* [इ-क्तिन्] 1 Study, personal; बोधाचरणप्रचारणैः N. 1. 4. —2 Remembrance, recollection.

अधीतिन् *a.* [अधीतमनेन; अधीत-इनि] Well-read, proficient in (with loc.) अधीती चतुर्वाङ्मायेषु Dk. 120; वेदे व्याकरणे &c.; स्वगुत्तरासंगवतीमधीतिनी Ku. 5. 16 muttering holy prayers, engaged in repeating sacred texts.

अधीयानः *pres. p.* A student, one who goes over the Vedas.

अध्ययः [इ-भावे अच्] 1 Learning, study; remembrance. —2 = अध्यय, q. v.

अध्ययनं [इ-ल्युट्] Learning, study, reading (especially the Vedas); one of the six duties of a Brāhmana. The study of the Vedas is allowed to the first 3 classes, but not to a Śūdra Ms. 1. 88-91. अध्ययनं च अक्षरमात्रपाठ इति वैदिका; सार्थाक्षरग्रहणमिति नान्मांसका; the latter view is obviously correct; cf. यथा पशुभारवाही न तस्य भजते फलं । द्विजस्तथार्थानभिज्ञो न वेदफलमश्नुते ॥ or better still, Yāska's Nirukta: स्याणुरयं भारहारः किलाभूदधीत्य वेदं न विजानाति योऽर्थः । अर्थज्ञ इत् (अर्थविद्) सकलं भद्रमश्नुते नाकमेति ज्ञानविभूतपाम्ना ॥ See also under अनश्वि.

अध्यापकः [अधि-इ-णिच्-प्वल्] A teacher, preceptor, instructor; especially of the Vedas; व्याकरण°न्याय° professor or teacher of grammar, logic &c.; भूतक° a hired teacher, mercenary teacher; उदितः styled a professor. According to Vishnu-Smṛiti an *adhyāpaka* is of 2 kinds: he is either an *Achārya* i. e. one who invests a boy with the sacred thread and initiates him into the Vedas, or he is an *Upādhyāya* i. e. one who teaches for livelihood (वृत्त्यर्थे) See Ms. 2. 140-141 and the two words.

अध्यापनं [इ-णिच्, भावे-ल्युट्] Teach-

ing duties of a Brāhmana. According to Indian law-givers अध्ययन is of three kinds: (1) undertaken for charity, (2) for wages and (3) in consideration of services rendered; cf. Hārta: अध्ययनं च त्रिविधं धनार्थमुक्त्यकारणम् । शुभ्रकरणं चिति त्रिविधं परिकीर्तितम् ॥

अध्यापयितुं *m.* [इ-णिच्-तृच्] A teacher, instructor.

अध्याय *a.* [इ-घञ् P. III. 3. 21] (At the end of comp.) A reader, student, one who studies; वेदाध्यायः a student of the Vedas; सोमं—यः 1 Reading, learning, study, especially of the Vedas; प्रज्ञाताध्यायसत्कथा (नगरं) Rām. —2 Proper time for reading or for a lesson; °ज्ञाः प्रचक्षते Ms. 4. 102, see अनध्याय also. —3 A lesson, lecture; अधीयते ऽस्मिन् अध्यायः P. III. 3. 122; सो स्वाध्यायोऽध्यतस्यः. —4 A chapter, a large division of a work, such as of the Rāmāyana, Mahābhārata, Manu Smṛiti, Pāṇini's Sūtras &c. The following are some of the names used by Sanskrit writers to denote chapters or divisions of works:—सर्गो वर्गः परिच्छेदोऽद्यानाध्यायक-संग्रहाः । उच्छ्रुतः परिवर्तश्च पटलः कांडमान-नं । स्थानं प्रकरणं चैव पर्वोऽसौ त्रिकानि च । स्कंधांशौ तु पुराणदो प्रायशः परिकीर्तितौ ॥

अध्यायिन् *a.* [इ-णिनि] Studying. **अध्यतु** *m., -ची* *f.* A student, learner.

अधीकारः [इ-घञ् उपसर्गोऽधीत्वं] = अधिकार q. v.; स्वागतं स्वानधीकारानवलम्ब्य Ku. 2. 18; Ms. 11. 64.

अधीन *a.* [अधि-ल P. V. 4. 7; अधिगतः इनं प्रभुं वा] Subject to, subservient, dependent on; usually in comp.; स्थाने प्राणाः कामिनां दूत्यधीनाः M. 3. 14; त्वदधीनं खलु देहिनां सुखं Ku. 4. 10; इक्ष्वाकूणां दुरापेऽर्थं त्वदधीना हि सिद्धयः R. 1. 72; केन निमित्तेन भवदधीनो जातः Dk. 7 consigned to your care.

अधीमंथ = अधिमंथ, q. v.

अधीर *a.* 1 Not bold, timid. —2 Confused, lacking self-command, excited, excitable. —3 Fitful, capricious. —4 Unsteady, not fixed, tremulous, rolling; विधेसितमायताश्वा Ku. 1. 46; लोचनः Si. 1. 53; 6. 25. —5 Querrulous, foolish, weak-minded. —ए 1 Lightning. —2 A capricious or quarrelsome mistress; see under नायिका.

अधीवासः [वत् आच्छादने करणे घञ्]

अधीशः [अधिकः ईशः] Lord, supreme lord or master, sovereign ruler. अंग°, सुग°, मनुज° &c.

अधीश्वरः [अधिकः ईश्वरः] 1 A supreme lord or an employer. -2 An Arhat (among Jinas).

अधीष्ट *a.* [अधि- इष्टिवादि-क्त] Honorary, solicited. -*ष्टः* [भावे-क्त] Honorary office or duty; one of the cases in which लिङ्ग or the Potential may be used; P. III. 3. 161 (अधीष्टः = सत्कार-पूर्वको व्यापारः Sk.).

अधुना *ind.* [अस्मिन् कालेः इदमः इदंयदस्य समर्थतात्कालाच्चिनः स्वार्थे अधुना-प्रत्ययः स्यात् P. V. 3. 17 Sk.] Now, at this time; प्रमदानामधुना विडम्बना Ku. 1. 12.

अधुनातन *a.* (नी. f.) [अधुना भवार्थे ट्यु-ल तदच] Belonging to the present times, modern.

अधुर *a.* [नास्ति धूः चिन्ताभारो वा यस्य] Not laden, free from the burden of cares &c. - *धूः* [न. त.] Absence of burden or cares.

अधूमकः [न. व.] 'Smokeless', burning or blazing fire.

अधृत *a.* Not held or controlled &c. -*तः* One of the 1000 names of Vishnu (सर्वेषां धारकत्वेन केनापि न धृतः स्वमतिष्ठितः परमेश्वरः).

अधृतिः *f.* 1 Want of firmness or control, looseness. -2 Incontinence. -3 Unhappiness.

अधृष्ट *a.* 1 Not bold, modest, shy. -2 Invincible, irresistible; unhurt, हतासौ वसवोऽधृष्टाः Rv. 6. 50. 4.

अधृष्य *a.* 1 Invincible, unassailable; मनसाप्यधृष्य Ku. 3. 51 unassailable even in thought; unapproachable (opp. अभिगम्य); अधृष्यश्चाभिगम्यश्च यादौरत्नैरिवार्षवः R. 1. 16. -2 Modest, shy. -3 Proud.

अधेनुः [न. त.] A cow not yielding milk.

अधैर्य *a.* [न. व.] Without self-possession, courage &c., swayed by excitement. -*र्य* Absence of courage, firmness or control; excitability.

अधोऽक्षः, अधोऽक्षकः, अधोऽक्षजः See under अधस्.

अध्यक्ष *a.* [अधिगतः अक्षं इन्द्रियं व्यवहरेत्] 1 Perceptible to the senses, visible; अध्यक्षैरेव निजसखं नीरदं स्मारयतिः Bv. 4. 17. -2 One who exercises supervision, presiding over. -*क्षः*

1 A superintendent, president, head, lord, master, controller, ruler; मया-अध्यक्षेण प्रकृतिः सूर्यते सचराचरं Bg. 9. 10; यदध्यक्षेण जगतां वयमारोपितास्त्वया Ku. 6. 17; oft. in comp.; गज°, सेना°, भ्राम°, द्वार°. -2 An eye-witness (Ved.). -3 N. of a plant (क्षीरिका) Mimosa Kanki.

अध्यक्षरं *ind.* On the subject of syllables; above all syllables. -*रं* The mystic syllable ओम्.

अध्यग्नि *ind.* [अग्नौ अग्निसर्मापि वा] Over, by or near the nuptial fire. -*n.* (स्त्रि) One of the six kinds of स्त्रीधन (woman's property) mentioned in Ms. 9. 194; a gift made to a woman at the time of marriage : विवाहकाले यत्स्त्रीभ्यो दीयते अग्निसर्मापि । तदध्यग्निकृतं सङ्गिः स्त्रीधनं परिकीर्तितम् ॥ So अध्यग्निकृतं-अध्यग्न्यागतं; पितृमातृपतिभ्यामनुदत्तमध्यग्न्यागतम् । आधिवेदनीकार्यं च स्त्रीधनं परिकीर्तितम्.

अध्यञ्च [अधि-अञ्च-क्विप्] 1 Tending upwards; superior, eminent. -2 One who obtains or acquires.

अध्यङ्ग [अधिकमङ्गमिव बीजं यस्याः सा] N. of two plants (अजर्चुगी) Carpogon Pruriens, and भूम्यामलकी Flacourtia Cataphracta.

अध्यधि *ind.* On high (acc.); °वि लोके Sk.

अध्यधिक्षेपः [अधिकः अधिक्षेपः] Excessive abuse or censure, gross abuse; Y. 3. 228.

अध्यधीन *a.* [आधिक्येन अधीनः] Completely subject or dependent, as a slave; नाध्यधीनो न वक्तव्यो न वस्तुर्न विकर्मकः । Ms. 8. 66 (Kull. अत्यंतपर-तंत्रो गर्भदासः).

अध्ययः, अध्ययनं &c. See under अधी.

अध्यर्ध *a.* [अधिकमर्धं यस्य] Having an additional half; एकाधिकं हरेज्ज्येष्ठः पुत्रोऽध्यर्धं ततोऽनुजः Ms. 9. 117; शतमध्यर्धमायता Mb., i. e. 150; 'योजनशतात् Pt. 2. 18. (In comp. with a following noun) Amounting to or worth one and a half; 'कंस amounting to one and a half Kamsa; so 'काकिणीक, 'कार्षापण-णिक, 'क्षारीक, 'पण्य, 'प्याय, 'प्रतिक, 'माप्य, 'र्विशतिकीन, 'शत-त्य, 'श-शा-तमान 'शाण, 'शाण्य, 'शूर्प, 'सहस्र, 'सौवर्ण &c. (P. V. 1. 28-35.). -*धः* Wind (यदस्मिन् इदं सर्वं अध्याध्नौत अधिकमवर्धयत् तेन अध्यर्धः पवनः इति स्थितम् Brh. Up.).

अध्यर्बुदं [अधिकं or अधिजातं अर्बुदं] A tumour, goitre; यज्जायतेऽन्यत्तल्लु पूर्वजातिं हेयं तदध्यर्बुदमर्बुदज्ञैः Susr.

अध्यवसो 4 P. 1 To determine, resolve; कथमिदानीं दुर्जनवचनादेवं अध्यवसितं हेवेन U. 1; अदुर्लभं मरणमध्यवसितं K. 171; किमध्यवस्यति शूरवः Vel. 1; अभिधातुमध्यवससौ न गिरा Si. 9. 76; resolve or mean to do. -2 To attempt, exert, undertake; मा साहसं अध्यवसः Dk. 123; व्रतं दुष्कारमध्यवसितं H. 1. 3 To grapple with. -4 To conceive, apprehend, think; अकार्यं कार्यवदध्यवसः Dk. 86.

अध्यवसानं [भावे-ल्युट्] 1 Effort, determination &c. See अध्यवसाय. -2 (In Rhet.) Identification of two things (प्रकृत and अप्रकृत) in such a manner that the one is completely absorbed into the other; निगीयोध्यवसानं तु प्रकृतस्य परेण यत् K. P. 10; on such identification is founded the figure called अतिशयोक्ति, and the लक्षणा called साध्यवसान. See K. P. 2.

अध्यवसायः 1 An attempt, effort, exertion; न स्वल्पमप्यध्यवसायमीरो करोति विज्ञाननिधिर्गुणं हि H. 1. v. l.; 'सहचरेषु साहसेषु Dk. 161. -2 Determination, resolution; mental effort or apprehension; संभावनं नाम अस्ति त्वाध्यवसायः P. VI. 2. 21. -3 Perseverance, diligence, energy, constancy; तत्कोट्यं पदे पदे महानध्यवसायः U. 4 absence of energy or resolution, drooping of spirits; (with महानध्यवसायः as the reading, the meaning would be ' why this effort on your part i. e. to determine whether you should go or not, hesitation').

अध्यवसायिन् *a.* [सो-गिनि] Attempting; resolute, persevering, energetic.

अध्यवसित *p. p.* Attempted, mentally apprehended, determined.

अध्यवहननं [आधि उपरि अवहननं] Beating again what is being threshed and peeled (पूर्ववधातेन वितुषीकरणेपि पुनरवधातः).

अध्यशनं [अधिकमशनं] Excessive eating, eating again before the last meal is digested; साजार्णं भुज्यते यत् तदध्यशनमुच्यते Susr.

अध्यस्थि *n.* [अधिरूढमस्थि] A bone growing over another.

अध्यस् 4 P. 1 To place upon another, add or append to. -2 (In Phil.) To attribute or ascribe falsely, attribute the nature of one thing to another; सर्वो हि पुरोऽवस्थिते विषये विषयांतरमध्यस्यति, बाह्यधर्मानामध्यस्यति S. B.

अध्यस्त *p. p.* [अस्-क्त] 1 Placed upon or over. -2 Attributed, wrongly ascribed or supposed; as शुक्तो रजनमध्यस्तं, ब्रह्मणि जगदध्यस्तं &c.

अध्यासः [अस्-घञ्] 1 False attribution, wrong supposition (मिथ्याज्ञानं, अनाहिमहत्तुद्विः or अयथाथानुभवः); स्मृतिरूपः परत्र पूर्वदृष्टावभासः; for full explanation see S. B. 8-22 and अध्यारोप also. -2 An appendage. -3 Putting down upon; पादाध्यासे शनं दमः Y. 2. 217.

अध्याक्रम 1C. 1 To fix upon, to occupy. -2 To attack.

अध्याक्रांत *a.* Taken possession of, occupied; ता वसतिरमुना S. 2. 14.

अध्यात्म *a.* [आत्मनः संबद्धं, आत्मानि अधिकृतं वा] Belonging to self or person; concerning an individual. -त्वं *ind.* [आत्मानमधिकृत्य] Concerning self. -त्वं The supreme spirit (manifested as the individual self) or the relation between the supreme and the individual soul; अक्षरं ब्रह्म परं स्वभावोऽध्यात्ममुच्यते Bg. 8. 3 (स्वदैव ब्रह्मण एवांशतया जीवस्वरूपेण भावो भवनं स एव आत्मानं देहमधिकृत्य भोक्तृत्वेन वर्तमानोऽध्यात्मशब्देनोच्यते Sridhara) 'Brahma is the supreme, the indestructible; its manifestation (as an individual self) is अध्यात्म'-Telang's Bhagavadgītā; चेतसा 3.30. -Comp. -ज्ञानं-विद्या knowledge of the supreme spirit or आत्मनः, theosophical or metaphysical knowledge (the doctrines taught by the Upanishads &c.); त्रयी विप्रहवत्येव सममध्यात्मविद्या M. 1. 14; विद्या विद्यानां वारः प्रवदतामहम् Bg. 10. 32 (अध्यात्मविद्या न्याय-वैशेषिकमते देहमित्रत्वेन, सांख्यादिमते प्रकृतिमित्रत्वेन आत्मनः स्वरूपादिप्रतिपादिका, वेदान्तिमते तु ब्रह्माभित्रत्वेन इति भेदः; सर्वेषां मतेऽपि आत्मतत्त्वज्ञानरूपत्वात्तस्या अध्यात्म-विद्यात्वम्.). -दृष्ट-विद् *a.* [अध्यात्मं पश्यति वेति वा] one proficient in this knowledge; न ह्यनध्यात्मावित्कश्चित् क्रियाफलमुपाश्रुते Ms. 6. 82. -योगः [आत्मानं क्षेत्रज्ञमधिकृत्य योगः] concentration of the mind on the Atman drawing it off from all objects of sense. -रति *a.* [स. व.] one who delights in the contemplation of the supreme spirit; Ms. 6. 49. -रामायण N. of a Rāmāyaṇa which treats of the relation between the supreme and the individual soul, while it narrates Rāma's story.

अध्यात्मिक *a.* (की f.) Relating to अध्यात्म.

अध्यापक-पत्नं, अध्याप See under अधी.

अध्यारुह 1P. 1 To ascend, mount; विष्णुपदं द्वितीयमध्यारुहोव रजश्छलेन R. 16. 28; (fig.) to gain ascendancy over, domineer or lord it over; लनेव विदपकानध्यारोहति K. 105; बुद्धिहीनोऽत्युच्छिन्नोऽपि भूभृत् परैरध्यारुह्यमाणमात्मानं चेतयते Dk. 154. -Caus. [-नेद्यति] 1 To cause to ascend, mount or sit in. -2 (-रोपयति) (a) To place one in, entrust or appoint to; to cause, produce, bring about. कुसुमायुधस्य दुर्जयतामध्यारोपयंती K. 148: कस्य न बंधुत्वमध्यारोपयसि 202. (b) To attribute falsely; दोषानपि गुणपञ्चमध्यारोपयद्भिः K. 108 (falsely) representing even vices as virtues. (c) To overdo, exaggerate.

अध्यारुढ *p. p.* 1 Mounted, ascended. -2 Raised above, elevated. -3 Above, superior to, more than (with instr.); below, inferior: ततोऽध्यारुढानां पदमसृजनं द्वेषजननं Mu. 5. 12 of those in high office; आशुष्यपरिमहं यावदध्यारुढो दुर्योधः U. 6 my insolence went the length of taking up arms.

अध्यारोपः 1 Raising, elevating &c. -2 (In Vedānta phil.) Act of attributing falsely or through mistake; erroneously attributing the properties of one thing to another; considering through mistake a rope (which is not really a serpent) to be a serpent, or considering Brahma (which is not really the material world) to be the material world; असर्पभूतं रज्जौ सर्पा-रोपवत्, अजगद्रूपे ब्रह्मणि जगद्रूपारोपवत्, वस्तुनि अवस्वारोपोऽध्यारोपः Vedāntasāra. -3 Erroneous knowledge.

अध्यारोपणं 1 Raising &c.; अलीक° K. 222, 108. -2 Sowing (seed).

अध्यारोपित *p. p.* Falsely attributed or supposed; hyperbolic.

अध्यावापः [अधि-आ-घञ्-घञ्] 1 Act of sowing or scattering (seed &c.). -2 [आधारे घञ्] A field wherein seed &c. is sown.

अध्यावाहनिकं [अध्यावाहनं पितृगृहा-त्यतिगृहगमनं, तत्काले लब्धं; लब्धार्थे ठञ्] One of the six kinds of स्त्रीधनं or woman's property, the property which she receives when leaving her father's house for her husband's; यत् पुनर्लभते नारी नीयमाना तु पैतृकात् (गृहात्) अध्यावाहनिकं नाम स्त्रीधनं परिकीर्तितम् II.

अध्यास 2 A. 1 (a) To lie down,

stifle upon; occupy, dwell in (as a seat or habitation); seat oneself in or upon, enter upon, get into (as a path &c.) (with acc. of place); त्वनितनरमध्यास्यतामियं वनम्यली K. 28; 36. 10; पर्याप्तान्तामध्यास्य R. 1. 95. द्वितीय-माश्रममध्यासितुं समयः V. 5. द्वारदेवमध्यासने Dk. 3 is waiting for the door; R. 2. 17. 4. 74; 6. 10; 12. 85; 13. 22. 76; 15. 93. Me. 76; Bk. 1. 5. M. 7. 77; अयं सिंहासनमध्यासन्ते वृषलः Mu. 3; भगवत्या प्रादिनकपदमध्यासितव्यं M. 1 occupy the seat of judge, accept the office of judge. (b) To take possession of, grasp, seize; धेत्वा तदध्यासितकानराध्या R. 2. 52 with eyes tumultuous on account of her being seized by him (अध्यसितं = आक्रमणं). (c) To resort to, inhabit; यदध्यासितमहं हिन्दु-दि तीर्थं प्रचक्षते Ku. 6. 56. -2 To live in conjugal relation; cohabit with. -3 To be directed or fixed upon. -4 To rule, govern, influence; affect, concern (mostly Ved.). -Caus. To cause one to sit down upon; भवन्तमध्यासयन्नासनं Bk. 2. 46.

अध्यासनं 1 Sitting down upon, occupying, presiding over. -2 A seat, place.

अध्यासः See under अध्यम्.

अध्याहारः-हरणं 1 Supplying an ellipsis (आकांक्षाविषयपदानुसंधानं). -2 Arguing; inferring; new supposition; inference or conjecture.

अध्युष्ट *a.* (Ety?) Coiled up three and a half times; वलयः a snake forming a ring coiled up three and a half times; अवाप्य स्वां भूमिं भुजगानिभमध्युष्टवलयं स्वमात्मानं कृत्वा A. L. 10.

अध्युष्टः [अधिगतः उष्ट्रं वाहनत्वेन] A carriage drawn or borne by camels.

अध्यूढ *a.* [अधि उपरि ङङ्] 1 Raised, exalted, elevated, hanging over. -2 Abundant, increased, copious. -3 Rich, affluent. -ढः Siva. -ढा A wife whose husband has married another wife and thus superseded her (= अधिविवा q. v.).

अध्यूष्णी [अधिकं ऊषो यस्याः अनङ्डीपच] 1 A cow with full and fat udders. -2 The vessel (in the body) above the udder or above the scrotum; perhaps urethra (?).

अध्यूह 1 U. 1 To overlay, place on or upon. -2 To raise above.

अध्यूहनं Putting of a layer (of ashes &c.).

अध्येषण [अधि-ङ् प्रेरणे-ल्युट्] Causing one to do a thing, especially a preceptor &c. as an honorific duty.
—**णा** [अधिका ण्यणा प्रार्थना] Solicitation, entreaty.

अधि *a.* [न-धृ-क्ति] Not restrained, irresistible. —**Comp.** —**गु-गु** *a.* [अधि-गम्-कू-डिच्च कडादेशोवा] of irresistible motion or course (अधुनगमन), impetuous. **यद्यभिगवां अधिगुडा चिदहो अधिना** Rv. 8. 22. 11 (—**गु**.) N. of a heavenly killer of sacrificial victims, or the name of the formula itself ending with an invocation of Agni. —**ज** *a.* [अधि जनयति, जन्-ड] making irresistible. —**पुष्पलिका** the betel-nut plant.

अध्रियमाण *a.* 1 Not held, not to be got hold of; not forthcoming. —2 Not surviving, dead.

अध्रुव *a.* 1 Uncertain, doubtful. —2 Unsteady, moving, not fixed or permanent; **स्वांगिध्रुवे** P. III. 4. 54; separable (which can be severed or detached without fatal or disastrous effects) (येन विना न जीवंत सोऽध्रुवः Sk.). —**वं** An uncertainty: **यो ध्रुवाणि परित्यज्य अध्रुवाणि निषेवंत । ध्रुवाणि तस्य नश्यन्ति अध्रुवं नष्टमेव च**; cf. the English phrase 'A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.'

अध्रुपः Quinsy; a kind of disease attended with fever arising from the affection of blood; **शोथः स्थूलस्तोददाहपकाशो रक्तान्तयः सोऽध्रुपे रुग्ज्वराद्वः** Susr.

अध्वन् *m.* [अधि बलं; अद्-कनिप् धादेशः Up. 4. 115; perhaps from अत् also] 1 (a) A way, road; passage, orbit (of planets &c.); **मुक्ताध्वानं ये लघयेयुर्भवन्तं** Me. 54. (b) Distance, space (traversed or to be traversed); **पञ्चदशयोजनमात्रमध्वानं जगाम** K. 119, 120; **क्रियत्यध्वानि सा उज्ज्विनी** 207; Dk. 13; **अपि लघितमध्वानं बुधे न बुधोपनः** R. 1. 47; **उल्लिखिताध्वा** Me. 45; **कालाध्वनोरत्यन्तसंयोगे** &c. (c) Journey, travel, course, march; **नैकः प्रपद्येताध्वानं** Ms. 4. 60 undertake a journey; **अध्वसु त्रिषु विसृष्टमैथिलः** R. 11. 57 after three marches; **परिक्रांतः किलाध्वना** Ki 11. 2 way-worn; U. 1. 34; Me. 17, 38; **अध्वा** वर्णकफस्थीत्यसौकुमार्यविनाशनः Susr. —2 A recension of the Vedas and the school upholding it (शाक्य, अवयव); **एकविंशत्यध्वयुक्तमृगवेदमृषयो विदुः । वरध्वधा सामवेदे ध्रुवैरकञ्जताध्वकं** || अध्व

देवगतिः शाखा इति पर्यायवाचकाः । —3 Time (Kāla), time personified, (being the eater of all). —4 Air; sky, atmosphere. —5 Place. —6 Means, resource, method. —7 Attack (अधिकदुरोहर्गं). अध्वन् is changed to अध्व after prepositions: **प्राध्वः, व्यध्वः &c.** —**Comp.** —**अति**: [अध्वानमति, अत्-ड] 1. a traveller. 2. an intelligent person. —**अधिपः, ईशः** [प. त.] an officer in charge of the public roads. —**अयनं** [अध्वनयनं] journey, travel. —**गः** 1. one who travels; a traveller. way-farer; **संतानकतरुच्छायासुतविद्याधराध्वगं** Ku. 6. 46 (°गानिन्). 2. a camel. 3. a mule. 4. the sun; **भोग्यः** N. of a tree, Spondias Mangifera (आम्रतकवृक्ष) अध्वगैः अयन्-लभ्यफलत्वात् भोग्यः. (—**गा**) the Ganges. —**गत्** *m.* [अध्वानं गच्छति; गस्-किप् P. VI. 4. 40] a traveller. —**गत्यन्तः-गंतव्यः** [प. त.] measure of length applicable to roads; **देशकालाध्वगंतव्यः** Vārt. —**जा** [अध्वनि जायते; जन्-ड] A plant (स्वर्णली or स्वर्णपुष्पी). —**पतिः** 1. the sun (दिवेव पथिकानां गमनात् रात्रौ च गमननिषेधात् सूर्यस्य अध्वपालकत्वं or अध्वनः आकाशस्य पतिः). 2. inspector of the road. —**रथः** [अध्वने हितः पर्यायो रथः शाक. त.] 1. a travelling coach. 2. [अध्वैव रथो यस्य] a messenger skilled in travelling (पथि प्रज्ञो दत्तः). —**शल्यः** [अध्वनि शल्यमिव आचरतीति किप्-अच् Tv.] N. of a tree (अपामार्ग) (अध्वगानां पादवल्गादौ शल्यवद्वेधकारकत्वात् तथात्वं). —**अध्वनीन, अध्वन्य** *a.* [अध्वानं अलं गच्छति; अध्वन्-ल-यत् वा; अध्वनो यत्नो P. V. 2. 16] Able to undertake a journey, speeding on a journey; **क्षिप्रं ततोऽध्वन्यतुरंगयायी** Bk. 2. 44. —**नः-न्यः** A traveller going fast, way-farer.

अध्वर *a.* [न ध्वरति कुटिलो न भवति धृ-अच्. न. त.; ध्वरति हि माकर्मो तत्प्रतिषेधो निपातः अहिंसः Nir.] 1 Not crooked, not broken, uninterrupted; **इमे यज्ञमवतामध्वरं नः** Yv. 27. 17 (अध्वरं=अकुटिलं शास्त्रं). —2 Intent, attentive. —3 Durable, sound. —**रः** [अध्वानं सत्यं राति ददाति फलत्वेन, रा-क] A sacrifice, a religious ceremony; also a Soma sacrifice; **तमध्वरे विश्वजिति** R. 5. 1. —**रः-रं** 1 Sky or air (आकाश). —2 The second of the 8 Vasus. —**Comp.** —**कल्पा** an optional sacrifice (काप्येष्टि). —**कांड** [प. त.] part of the शतपथब्राह्मण which treats of sacrifices. —**ग** [अध्वरं गच्छति] intend-

ed for a sacrifice. —**दीक्षणीया** [प. त.] consecration connected with an Adhvāra; so °**प्रायश्चित्तिः** an expiation &c. —**मीमांसा** [प. त.] N. of Jaimini's Pārvamīmāṃsā. —**श्रीः** [प. त.] glory of the Adhvāra. —**समिष्टयजुः** *n.* N. of an aggregate of libations connected with a sacrifice.

अध्वरीयति, अध्वर्यति Den. P. To desire to have a sacrifice performed, or to perform one.

अध्वर्युः [अध्वरमधीते Nir.; अध्वर-कृत्-युच् ततोऽन्याकारलोपः Tv.] 1 Any officiating priest, technically distinguished from होतृ, उद्गातृ and ब्रह्मन्. His duty was "to measure the ground, build the altar, prepare sacrificial vessels, to fetch wood and water, light the fire, bring the animal and immolate it," and while doing this to repeat the Yajurveda; होता प्रथमं संसति तमध्वर्युः प्रोत्साहयति Sk. See अच्छावाक also. —2 The Yajurveda itself. —**pl.** Adherents of that Veda. —**Comp.** —**वेदः** Yajurveda.

अध्वस्मन् *a.* [ध्वस् सन्नि किच् न. त.] Imperishable; bright (?).

अध्वातं [न. त.] Twilight, gloom, slight darkness, shade. —**तः** [प. त.] End of the journey. —**Comp.** —**शाचवः** [अध्वातस्य मार्गसीमायाः शाचव इव Tv.] A plant (शोनाक) Cassia Fistula or Bignonia Indica (blossoming in shade).

अन् 2P. [अनिति, आन-नी-त्, आन, अनितुं, अनित] 1 To breathe; **आनीदवातं स्वधया तदेकं** Rv. 10. 129. 2. —2 To move, go about, live; **को होवान्यात् यद्येष आकाश आनंदो न स्यात्** Taitt. Up. —3 To gasp, pant with thirst (Ved). —**Caus.** आनयति; desid. अनिनिषति. —(4 A.) *To live.

अन् *m.* [किप्] The soul; **विश्वे च नेदना** Rv. 4. 30. 3.

अनः [अन्-अच्] Breath, respiration; प्राणोऽपानो व्यान उदानः समानोऽनः इत्येतत्सर्वं प्राण इति Br. Up. [cf. L. animus, Gr. anemos].

अननं [अन् ल्युट्] Act of breathing, living &c.

अनंश *a.* [न. व.] 1 Not entitled to a share in the inheritance; **शौ क्रीरपतितौ जात्येवधधिरौ तथा । उन्मत्तजडदूकाश्च ये च केचिन्निरिद्रियाः** || Ms. 9. 201. Other persons are also mentioned by Devala, Baudhāyana, Kātyāyana and Nārada. —2 Without parts, un-

divided, portionless; an epithet of the sky or the Supreme Being.

अनंशुमत्फला [न अनंशुमत् मोचका-
भ्यन्तरस्थत्वात् फलं यस्याः] The plantain
tree.

अनक *a.* Mean, base; See अणक.

अनक्ष *a.* [न अक्षेति व्याप्नोति विषयमि-
द्विषेण अक्ष-किं न. त.] Without sight,
blind.

अनक्ष *a.* 1 Without an axle-tree.
-2 Sightless, blind.

अनकदुन्दुभिः = आनकदुन्दुभिः *q. v.*

अनकस्मात् *ind.* [न. त.] Not
causelessly, not suddenly or ac-
cidentally.

अनक्षर *a.* [न. व.] 1 Unable to
speak, mute, dumb, unlettered;
मुखमनवरं स्वाकृते: Bh. 2. 56. -2 Un-
fit to be uttered. -रं [अप्रशस्तान्यक्ष-
राणि यत्र] Abusive language, foul
or abusive words, censure. -*adv.*
Without the use of words, not ex-
pressed by words, mutely, dumbly;
°रं पप्रच्छ K. 219, 143; °व्यजितसौहृदेन
R. 14. 26.

अनक्षि *n.* [अप्रशस्तं अक्षि] A bad eye,
weak eye.

अनगार *a.* [न. व.] Houseless. -रः
A vagrant ascetic.

अनगारिका The houseless state of
a vagrant ascetic.

अनग्नि [न. त.] 1 Non-fire, sub-
stance other than fire; यदर्थतमविज्ञातं नि-
गदेनैव शब्दयेत। अनग्नाविव शुष्कैषो न तत्स्ज्वलति
कहिंचित् Nir.-2 Absence of fire. -*a.* 1
Not requiring fire, dispensing with
fire, without the use of fire; विद्धे वि-
धिमस्य नैष्ठिकं यतिभिः साधमनभिर्मभिचिन्
R. 8. 25; said of a sacrifice also (अग्निच-
यनरहितो यज्ञः). -2 Not maintaining the
sacred fire; अनग्निरनिकेतः स्यान्मुनिर्मूल-
फलाशनः Ms. 6. 25, 43; irreligious,
impious. -3 Dyspeptic. -4 Unmarried.
-*Comp.* -व्रजा *a.* Ved. not main-
taining the sacred fire, sinful, irreligi-
ous Rv. 1. 189. 3. -दग्ध *a.* Not
burnt with fire or on the funeral
pile, Rv. 10. 15. 14 (श्मशानकर्म न प्रा-
प्तः); a class of Manes Ms. 3. 199.

अनघ *a.* [न. व.] 1 Sinless, innocent;
अवेमि चैनामनयेति R. 14. 40. -2 Free
from blame, faultless, handsome;
रूपमनघं S. 2. 10; यस्य ज्ञानदवाप्तिधोरगा-
धस्यानघा गुणाः Ak.; °सर्वगात्री Dk. 123.
-3 Without mishap or accident, free
from danger, calamity &c.; safe, un-

hurt; यास्त्वामनघमद्राक्ष्म Dk. 108; क-
चिन्मृगीगामनघा प्रसूतिः R. 5. 7; सुगव-
धूर्यसा अनघप्रसवा भवति S. 4 safely de-
livered or brought to bed; प्रसूतिः R.
14. 75. -4 Without grief or sorrow;
दयालुमनघस्पृष्ट R. 10. 19. -5 Free from
dirt, impurities &c., pure, spotless;
R. 13. 65; 10. 80; St. 3. 31. -घः 1
White mustard. -2 Not Vishnu; अन-
घो विजयो जेता; also of Siva and of
several other persons. a Gandharva.
Sādhya &c.

अनकुश *a.* [अंकुशं अवश्यः] 1 Un-
governable, unruly. -2 Taking li-
cense (as a poet).

अनङ्ग *a.* [न. व.] 1 Bodiless, without
a body; formless, incorporeal; स्वमन-
ङ्गः कथमक्षता रतिः Ku. 4. 9. -2 Differ-
ent from the body. -3 Without a
supplement or auxiliary. -गः Cupid
(the bodiless one; so called from
his having been reduced to ashes by
Siva with the fire of his third eye,
when he tried to seduce the God's
mind towards Pārvatī for the birth
of a deliverer of the gods from
Tāraka). -ङ्ग 1 Sky, air, ether. -2
The mind (आकाशस्य निरवयवत्वं न्या-
यवैशेषिकमते चित्तस्य अगुणत्वेन तस्य तथा-
त्वं). -*Comp.* -क्रीडा [न. त.] 1. amorous
sports. 2. N. of a metre of two lines,
the first with 16 long, and second
with 32 short, syllables. -इ *a.* [उ.
स.] inspiring love; °देतुभूते भुजलते
K. 220 (also without Angada);
बाहोरनङ्गद्वयस्य बाले ते कारणे उभे Bhār.
Ch. -द्वाक्षी N. of the 83rd chapter of
भविष्योत्तरपुराण; °वशोदशोव्रतं. see under
व्रत. -लेखः (मदनलेखः) a love letter;
°लेखक्रिययोपयोगं (व्रजंति) Ku. 1. 7.
-रङ्गः N. of an erotic work de-
scribing the several postures (आस-
न) pertaining to sexual inter-
course. -सङ्घः, -असुहृत् &c. N. of
Siva. -शेखरः N. of a metre of four
lines, each with 15 iambic feet.

अनङ्गकं The mind.

अनङ्गुरि-लि *a.* [न. व.] Destitute
of fingers.

अनच्छ *a.* Not clear, dirty.

अनजका, अनजिका [अप्रशस्ता अजा]
A miserable or small goat.

अनञ्जन *a.* [न. व.] 1 Without colly-
rium, pigment, or paint; नेत्रे दूरमनञ्जे
S. D. -2 Faultless, taintless. -3 With-
out any connection (निस्संबन्ध). -नं
1 The sky, atmosphere. -2 The su-

perior spirit; (परब्रह्म, Vishnu or
Narayana).

अनहुह *a.* [अनः शकटे वहति अन-
हुन, °हुहं °हुहं &c.] 1 Anox. bull. -2
The sign of anox. -ही अनहुही A
cow. -*Comp.* -जिह्वा अनहुह, जिह्वं
पक्ष्मि यस्यः सा [न. त.] (न. त.) (अ-
ननसल.) -न *a.* [उ. स.] N. of an
oxen.

अनहुक्क *a.* Having oxen.

अनहुक्क N. of a sage.

अनणु *a.* [न. त.] Not small or
minute or fine, coarse. -णुः Coarse
grain, peas &c.

अनति *ind.* Not very much; com-
pounds beginning with अनति may be
analysed by referring to अति; e. g. अ-
नतिक्रमः moderation; अनतिक्रमणीय not
to be transgressed, inviolable; अनतिदृ-
श्य opaque; अनतिदुर्न unsurpassed, real
true, proper; अनतिव्याध्य invulnerable;
अनत्यन्तगति sense of diminutive words;
अनत्यय imperishable, undecaying &c.;
अनतिप्रश्न not to be asked to excess;
अनतिविलंबिता absence of delay; flu-
ency as a speaker's qualification, one
of the 35 Vāggyas. *q. v.*

अनद्धा *ind.* [न. त.] Ved. Not
truly or clearly, not certainly or
definitely. -*Comp.* -पुरुषः not a true
man; one who is not of use, either to
gods, men or the manes.

अनद्यः [न अद्यः भक्ष्यः अप्रशस्त्ये नञ्]
White mustard.

अनद्यतन *a.* (नी. /.) [न. त.] Not per-
taining to this or the current day;
a term used by Pāṇini to denote
the sense of the Imperfect or the
Periphrastic future P. III. 2. 111,
III. 3. 15; °भूते लङ्-अपचत्; °ने भविष्य-
ति लङ्-पक्ता; परोक्षानद्यतने लिट् पपाच.
-नः Not the current day; अतीतायाः
रात्रेः पञ्चार्धेन आगामिन्या रात्रेः पूर्वार्धेन सहितो
दिवसोऽद्यतनः Sk., तद्विज्ञः कालः.

अनधिक *a.* [न. त.] 1 Not more or
excessive. -2 Boundless; perfect.
-3 Not capable of being enlarged
or surpassed.

अनधिकारः [न. त.] Absence of
authority, right, claim &c. -*Comp.*
-चर्चा intermeddling, officiousness.

अनधिकारिन् *a.* Not entitled to.

अनधिगत *a.* [न. त.] Not obtained,
acquired or studied. -*Comp.* -मनोर-
थ *a.* failed in one's expectations. -*वा-
च* *a.* who has not learnt the Śāstra.

अनधीन *a.* [न. त.] Independent. —नः-नकः [संज्ञाय कन्] An independent carpenter working on his own account (कौटुकः) ; स हि कुट्ट्यां वसन न कस्यचिदर्शनः.

अनध्यक्ष *a.* [न. त.] 1 Not perceptible or observable, invisible; मनोऽपि न तथाज्ञानादनध्यक्षं तदा भवेत् । Ishishā P.—2 Without controller or ruler &c.

अनध्यायः, **अनध्ययनं** [न. त.] Not studying, intermission of study; the time when there is or ought to be such intermission, a holiday (°दिवसः); अद्य विप्रानध्यायः U. 4 a holiday (given) in honor of distinguished guests. See Ms. 2. 105-6; 4. 103-4; 105-8, 117-8, 126 &c.

अननुभावुक *a.* Unable to comprehend; °ता non-comprehension, unintelligibility.

अननुभाषणं 1 Not repeating a statement or proposition. —2 Tacit assent.

अनंत *a.* [नास्ति अंतो यस्य] Endless, infinite, eternal, boundless, inexhaustible; °रत्नप्रभवस्य यस्य Ku. 1. 3. —तः 1 N. of Vishnu; गंधर्वान्तरः सिद्धाः किन्नोरगचारणाः । नानं गुणानां जायन्ति (नास्थानमधिगच्छन्ति) तेनानंतोऽयमुच्यते [also of Vishnu's couch, the serpent Sesha; of Kṛishna and his brother; of Siva, the 14th Arhat; Vāsuki, the lord of serpents. —2 A cloud. —3 Tale. —4 N. of a plant (सिंदुवार) Vitex Trifolia. —5 The 23rd asterism श्रवण. —6 A silken cord with 14 knots tied round the right arm on the अनंतचतुर्दशी day. —7 The letter अ. —ता 1 The earth (the endless). —2 The number one. —3 N. of various females; of Pūrvati. —4 N. of various plants; शारिवा, अनंतमूल (a very medicinal plant) दूर्वा, आमलकी, गुडुची, अशिमंध, कणा, लंगली, दुर्गलभा, हरीतकी, अभिशिखा, इयामलता, पिप्पली. —ती A small silken cord tied round the left arm of a woman. —तं 1 The sky, atmosphere. —2 Infinity, eternity. —3 Absolution, final beatitude; सर्वस्वाय कल्पते Pt. 2. 72. —4 The supreme spirit, Brahma (परब्रह्म); सत्यं ब्रह्ममर्त्येति श्रुतिः । न व्यापित्वा हि सतोऽतो विष्णोर्व्यापि ब्रह्मतः । न वस्तुतोऽपि सर्वोत्पादा-वत्त्वं ब्रह्मनिष्ठा ॥ —Comp.—आत्म-नः the Supreme spirit. —कर *a.* magnifying to any extent, P. III. 2. 21. —य *a.* moving for ever. —युग *a.*

possessed of endless merits; of countless or infinite number; स्वर्गानामनंत-गुणैर्धने Ms. 6. 55. —चतुर्दशी, -° व्रतं [अनंतस्य आराधनं यस्य सा चतुर्दशी] the 14th day of the bright half of Bhādrapada when Ananta is worshipped. —जित् (अनंतानि भूतानि जितवान्) 1. N. of Vāudeya, the conqueror of all. 2. N. of an Arhat deity. —तान *a.* of endless width, extensive. —तीर्थकृत् *a.* 1. one who visits many places of pilgrimage. 2. a Jaina deity. —तृतीया the third day of the bright half of भाद्रपद, मार्गशीर्ष or वैशाख; नभस्ये वायु वैशाखे मार्गशीर्षेऽथवा पुनः । शुक्लपक्षतृतीयायां... उक्तानंततृतीयेषा सुतानंदफलप्रदा. —दृष्टिः [अनंता दृष्टयो नैवापि यस्य] N. of Siva, or of Indra. —देवः [अनंतो देव इव] 1. the serpent Sesha. 2. [अनंते दीव्यति; दिव्-अच्] N. of Nārāyaṇa who sleeps on Sesha. —पार *a.* of endless width, boundless; °रं किल शब्दशस्त्रं Pt. 1. —मायित् *a.* of endless tricks, endlessly deceitful. —मूलः a medicinal plant; (शारिवा). —राशिः an infinite quantity. —रूप *a.* of innumerable forms or shapes; epithet of Vishnu. —वातः a disease of the head, resembling tetanus. —विजयः [अनंतान् विजयते ध्वनि-द्वारा अनेन] N. of Yudhishtira's conch-shell Bg. 1. 16 —वीर्यः N. of the 23rd Jaina Arhat of a future age. —व्रतं see अनंतचतुर्दशी above. —शक्ति *a.* of boundless power, omnipotent, epithet of the Supreme Being. —शयनं Travancore; Srīrangapattana (?) —शीर्ष N. of Vishnu or the Supreme Being. (-र्षी) N. of the wife of Vāsuki. —शुष्म *a.* Ved. possessing endless strength, endlessly blowing. —श्री *a.* of boundless magnificence, an epithet of the Supreme Being.

अनंतक *a.* [स्वार्थे कन्] Endless, eternal &c. —कं The Eternal or Infinite (among the Jains).

अनंत्य *a.* [अनंतस्य इदं-यत्] Endless, eternal, infinite. —त्वं 1 Eternity, infinity. —2 The foot of हिरण्यगर्भ.

अनंतवत् *a.* [अस्त्यर्थे मनुष्य] Endless, eternal. —m. One of Brahma's four feet; earth, intermediate region, heaven, and ocean.

अनंतर *a.* [नास्ति अंतरं व्यवधानं, मध्यः, अवकाशः &c. यस्य] 1 Having no interior or interior space, limitless; तदेतत् ब्रह्म अपूर्वमनंतरं अबाह्यं. —2 Having no interval or interstice or pause (of space or time); compact,

close; हलोलान्तराः संयोगः P. I. 1. 7. See संयोग. —3 (a) Contiguous, neighbouring, adjoining; अनयत् प्रभुशक्ति-संपदा वरमेको नृपतीनंतरान् R. 8. 19; भारतवर्षादुत्तरेण अनंतरे किंपुरुषनाम्नि वषे K. 136; immediately adjoining; Ki. 2. 53, R. 7. 21; not distant from (with abl.); आत्मनोनंतरममात्म्यपदं माहितः Mu. 4; ब्रह्मावर्तीदनंतरः Ms. 2. 19 (Kull. अनंतरः किंचिद्दूरे); अरेः अनंतरं निषं 7. 158, or in comp; विषयानंतरो राजा शत्रुः Ak. who is an immediate neighbour. —4 Immediately before or after; तदिदं क्रियतामनंतरं भवता बंधुजनप्रयोजनं Ku. 4. 32 soon after, just afterwards; अनंत-रोहीरितलक्ष्मभाजौ पादौ यदीयावुपजातय-स्ताः Chand. M. having characteristics mentioned just before. —5 Following, coming close upon (in comp); शंख-स्वनानंतरपुष्पवृष्टि Ku. 1. 23; 2. 53; 'कर्णीयं' S. 4 the next duty, what should be done next. —6 Belonging to the caste immediately following; पुत्रा येऽनंतरस्त्रीजाः Ms. 10. 14. —7 Uninterrupted, unbroken, continuous. —रं [न. त.] 1 Contiguity, proximity; अनंतरविहिते चास्यासने K. 93. 2 Brahma, the supreme soul (as being of one entire essence). —रं ind. [Strictly it is acc. of time कालत्वं-संयोगः ; नास्ति अंतरं यथा स्याच्छा] 1 Immediately after, afterwards. —2 (With a prepositional force) After (with abl.); पुराणपत्रापगमादनंतरं R. 3. 7; त्यागाच्छातिरनंतरं Bg. 12. 12; गोदान-विधेः अनंतरं R. 3. 33, 36; 2. 71; स्वामि-नोनंतरं भृत्याः Pt. 1.; rarely with gen.; अंगदं चाधिरूढस्तु लक्ष्मणोऽनंतरं मम Rām.; or in comp.; वनोदयः प्राक् त-दनंतरं पयः S. 7. 30.; R. 4. 2.; Ms. 3. 252, Y. 2. 41; वचनानंतरमेव K. 78 immediately after those words. —Comp.—जः or जा [अनंतरस्या अनंत-वर्णाया मातुः जायते] the child of a Kshatriya or Vaisya mother, by a father belonging to the caste immediately above the mother's, Ms. 10. 4. 2. born immediately before or after; a younger or elder brother. (-जा) a younger or elder sister; अनुष्ठित-नंतरजाविवाहः R. 7. 32.; so °जात.

अनंतरीय *a.* Next in succession. **अनंतरयः** [अंतरयः दूरीकरणं, न. दो] Not leaving, non-abandonment.

अनंतराय *a.* [न. व.] Uninterrupted, without a break.

अनंतर्गभिन् *m.* [अंतर्गर्भो यस्य ; क

स्यर्थे इति न.त.] N. of Kusa grass used for the पवित्र, q.v.

अनंद *a.* [न नंदयति; नंद-णिच् अच्] Joyless, cheerless. —**दः** N. of a purgatory.

अनन्नं Not food, that which is undeserving of being eaten.

अनन्य *a.* 1 Not different, identical, same, not other than, self; **अनन्या राघवस्याहं भास्करस्य प्रभा यथा** । सा हि सत्याभिसंधाना तथा नन्या च भर्तरि Rām.-2 Sole, unique, without a second. —3 [नन्ति अन्यः विषयो यस्य] Undivided, undivided (mind &c.); having no other object or person to think of &c.; **अनन्याश्चित्तयंतो मां ये जनाः पर्यापासते** Bg. 9. 22. In comp. **अनन्य** may be translated by 'not by another,' 'directed or devoted to no one else', 'having no other object.' —**Comp.**

—**अर्थ** *a.* not subservient to any other object, principal. —**आश्रित** *a.* independent, not resorting to another. (-त्) unencumbered estate (in law). —**गतिः** *f.* sole resort or resource. —**गतिक** *a.* [न. व.] having no other resource or help, having no other resource left; **अनन्यगतिके जने विगतपातके चातके** Udb. —**गुरु** *a.* than which nothing is greater Si. 1. 35. —**चित्त-चित्त**, —**चित्तस्**, —**मनस्**, —**मानस**, —**हृदय** *a.* giving one's undivided thought or attention to, with undivided mind; **विचित्तयंती यमनन्यमानसा** S. 4. 1; K. 75.

—**जः**, —**जन्मन्** *m.* [नान्यस्मात् जन्म यस्य; आत्मभूचित्तम् इत्यादि तस्य व्यपदेशत्वात् or नास्ति अन्यधर्मात्तोऽनन्यः विष्णुः; तस्माज्जातः] Cupid, the god of love; **मा भूमुहल्लालु भवंतमनन्यजन्मा** Māl. 1. 32. —**वृष्टि** *a.* gazing intently or steadfastly at; **ऋष्टिः सवितारमैतत्** Ku. 5. 20. —**देव** *a.* having no other (superior) God, epithet of the Supreme Being. —**परता** exclusive devotion or attachment; **पुरश्चभूरागस्तदनु मनसोऽनन्यपरता** Māl. 6. 15. —**परायण** *a.* devoted to no other (woman) S. 3. 19. —**पूर्वः** [नान्या पूर्वं यस्य] having no other wife; **वरस्यानन्यपूर्वस्य विशोकामकरोद्गुणैः** Ku. 6. 92. (-र्त्ता) [न अन्यः पूर्वो यस्याः सा] a virgin (who never before belonged to another), a woman having no other husband; R. 4. 7. —**भाञ्ज** *a.* [न अन्यं अन्यां वा भजते] not devoted to any other person; **अनन्यभाजं पतिमाहुहि** Ku. 3. 63. —**विषय** *a.* not applicable or belonging to any one else, exclu-

sively applicable; V. 1. 1; Mv. 1. 25.

—**वृत्ति** *a.* 1. of the same nature. 2. having no other means of livelihood. 3. closely attentive. —**ज्ञानन** *a.* not ruled over by any one else; R. 1. 50; Dk. 2. —**सामान्य**, —**साधारण** *a.* not common to any one else, uncommon, exclusively devoted, applicable or belonging to one; **अनन्यनारीमान्या दासस्त्वस्याः पुरुरवाः** V. 3. 18; **गजशब्दः** R. 6. 38; M. 5; 4. 10; not capable of being performed by any one else. Ku. 3. 19. —**सहृद** *a.* (श्री f.) having no equal, matchless, peerless; **वर्धमाननन्यसहृदं विदधाति** Pt. 1.

अनन्यता, —**त्वं** Identity, sameness. **अनन्यादृश** *a.* (श्री f.) Not like others, singular.

अनन्वयः [न. त.] 1 Want of connection. —2 (Rhet.) A figure of speech in which a thing is compared to itself, the object being to show that it is matchless and can have no other उपमानः उपमाने, पमेयत्वं यदेकस्यैव वस्तुनः । ईदृगिदृगि च आमानिन्यादेः तदनन्वयः ॥ गगनं गगनाकारं सागरः सागरोपमः । रामरावणयोर्द्वन्द्वं रामरावणयोरिव ॥

अनन्वित *a.* [न. त.] 1 Unconnected. —2 Irregular, desultory, irrelevant, incoherent. —3 Not attended with, devoid of; as पुत्रः, भार्या &c.

अनप *a.* [न संति अधिक्येन आत्मा यत्र] Destitute of much water (as a puddle).

अनपकरणं —**कर्त्तव्य**, —**क्रिया** 1 Not injuring. —2 Non-delivery. —3 (In law) Non-payment; **इत्तस्यानपकर्म च** Ms. 8. 4; **इत्तस्य or वेतनस्य क्रिया** 214.

अनपकारः Harmlessness. —*a.*, —**कारिन्** *a.* Harmless, innocent.

अनपजय्य *a.* Ved. Whose victorious character cannot be reversed.

अनपत्य *a.* 1 Without issue, childless, without heir; **त्यश्च किल तपस्वी** S. 6; K. 59, 63. —2 Not propitious or favourable to children; causing fall (पतनकारण) Rv. 3. 54. 18. °ता, °त्वं childlessness; **नूनमनपत्यता मां वत्सलवति** S. 7.

अनपत्रप *a.* Impudent, shameless.

अनपनिहित *a.* Ved. Not mutilated or curtailed.

अनपम्रंशः Not a corrupt word; a properly formed word.

अनपयति *ind.* Very early (before the sun starts on his journey).

अनपर *a.* Having no other or second thing following, alone; **नरेन च त्रयार्द्धमनपरं** S. B.

अनपराध —**विन** *a.* Innocent, guiltless, harmless. —**यः** Innocence.

अनपवान्चन *a.* Ved. Impossible to be like a lawyer or wife &c. lawyer.

अनपश्यन् *a.* Ved. Not seeing; going; ably.

अनपसर *a.* Having no egress or passage to creep out of, unjustifiable, inexcusable; **निरन्वयोऽनपसरः** M. 8. 198 (अपसर. पतिप्रहक्रयादिः)

—**रः** — An usurper.

अनपस्पृश *a.* Not obstinate.

अनपस्फुर-र-रत् *a.* (of a cow) Not refusing to be milked.

अनपाय *a.* 1 Free from loss or decay. —2 Imperishable, undiminished, undecaying; **प्रणमंयनपायमुत्पितं (चन्द्र)** Ki. 2. 11. —**यः** 1 Imperishable nature, freedom from decay or wear and tear; permanence. —2 N. of Siva.

अनपायिन् *a.* Imperishable, firm, steady, unfailing, constant, durable, not transient; **प्रसादान्निमुखे तस्मिन् श्रीरासीद्वनपायिनी** R. 17. 46; S. 17; **अनपायिनी संश्रयदुर्गमं गजमर्मं पतनाय बह्वरी** Ku. 1. 31; **चलेष्वर्थेषु तुब्धेन न यशः** स्वनपायिषु Mu. 5. 14; Ki. 14. 37, 2. 43; Si. 8. 50, 14. 65, 17. 26.

अनपावृत् [न. व.] Not returning or coming back, non-recurrent (पुनरावृत्तिरूप्य) ; unremitting (?).

अनपेक्ष-विन *a.* [न. त.] 1 Regardless. —2 Careless, not minding or heeding, indifferent. —3 Independent or irrespective (of another), not requiring any other thing. —4 Impartial. —5 Irrelevant, unconnected, unconcerned. —**क्षा** Disregard, indifference, carelessness. —**क्षं** *adv.* Without regard to, independently or irrespectively of; carelessly, accidentally; °त्वाच्च since it has no reference to.

अनपेत *a.* 1 Not gone off, not past; **अनपेतकालं कथयाम्बुधुः** Ki. 6. 30 without loss of time, without delay. —2 Not deviating from, faithful to, not leaving (with abl.); **अयोधनपेतं अर्थ्यं** Sk. ; **धर्मपथ्यन्याबाह्वनपेतं** P. IV. 4. 92. See अपेत also. —3 Not devoid of, possessed of; **देवर्षादनपेतमीश्वरमयं त्वेकोऽर्थतः सेवते** Mu. 1. 14.

अनस *a.* Ved. [न आस; वेदे एवेत्यसः]

Not seized or overcome by the enemy (शत्रुभिरनन) ; not watery (!).

अनग्रस् *a.* [नास्ति अनः रूपं यस्य] Ved. Destitute of form or shape, shapeless, actionless (कर्महीन).

अनप्सरस्-रा *f.* Not an Apsaras, unworthy of a celestial nymph: अनप्सरसं प्रतिभासि V. 2.

अनफा A particular configuration of planets ; रविचर्चं द्वादशगैरनफा : सच्छीलं मुखान्वितं प्रभुं ख्यातिशुक्लमनफायाम् Dīpikā.

अनभिज्ञ *a.* Ignorant of, unacquainted with, unused to, (usually with gen.) : °ज्ञः कृतवस्य S. 5; वृत्ता-तानामनभिज्ञासि K. 236 ; °ज्ञः परमेश्वर-गृहाचारस्य Mv. 2; Ku. 6. 43.

अनभिस्लान *a.* [न. त.] Not faded. —**Comp.** —**वर्ण** *a.* Ved. of unfaded or undiminished lustre, resplendent.

अनभिलक्षितः An impostor.

अनभिलाप *a.* Free from desire. —**व** : 1 Want of appetite or desire. —2 Non-relish.

अनभिदास्त, —**स्ति**, —**स्त्य** *a.* Ved. Blameless, faultless ; °शस्तेनी leading to perfection or to heaven.

अनमिसंधानं Absence of design or purpose ; so **अनमिसंधिः** ; °कृत done undesignedly.

अनमिहित *a.* 1 Not named or asserted ; see अनिहित under अभिधा. —2 Not fastened (Ved.). —**त** : N. of the chief of a Gotra.

अनभ्यावृत्तिः *f.* Non-repetition ; मनागनभ्यावृत्त्या वा कामं क्षाम्यतु यः क्षमी Si 2. 43.

अनभ्याश, —**स** *a.* Not near, distant &c. ; °समित्य *a.* to be shunned from afar Sk.

अनभ्र *a.* Cloudless ; इयमनभ्रा वृष्टिः this is (like) a shower from a cloudless sky, i. e. something quite unexpected or sudden.

अनम्रि *a.* Ved. Epithet of rain-water ; requiring no shovel (?).

अनमः [न नमति अन्यान्] A Brāhmaṇa (one who does not bow down to others and returns salutations made to him by others with a blessing).

अनमितपच (= मितपच) *a.* Miserly, niggardly.

अनमित्र *a.* Having no enemies. —**व** A state of having no enemies.

अनमीव *a.* Ved. [नास्ति अमीवो रोगे यस्य न. व.] Well. happy, free from disease ; comfortable, salubrious, sinless. —**व** Good or comfortable state, happiness, prosperity.

अनंवर *a.* Wearing no garment. —**र** : A Buddhist mendicant.

अनम्र *a.* Not humble, haughty, proud ; अनम्राणां समुद्रतुः R. 4. 35.

अनयः [अप्रयत्नो नयः] 1 Bad management or conduct ; injustice, unfairness ; समुद्रिरनयादिनश्यति Pt. 1. 169 ; Bh. 2. 42. —2 Bad policy or course of conduct, evil course ; अनयो नयसंकाशो हृदयान्नापसर्पति Pt. 3. 184. —3 Adversity, calamity, distress ; जीवेदेतेन राजन्यः सर्वेष्वप्यनयं गतः Ms. 10. 95 reduced to straits ; 102. —4 [अयः शुभावहो विधित्तद्वयः अनयः] Misfortune, adversity ; ill-luck. —5 A variety of dice-play, gambling (शराणां वामावर्तेन अभीष्टस्थाननयनं).

अनरण्यः N. of a king of the solar race, a descendant of Ikshvāku and king of Ayodhyā, who was overthrown by Rāvaṇa.

अनरुस् *a.* [न. व.] Ved. Not wounded, healthy, sound.

अनर्गल *a.* [न. व.] 1 Free from bar or obstruction, free to move, unrestrained, unhampered ; तुरंगमुत्सृष्टमर्गलं R. 3. 39. —2 Unlocked.

अनर्थ *a.* [नास्ति अर्थो मूल्यं यस्य न. व.] Invaluable, priceless, inestimable ; R. 5. 2 ; Si. 14. 88. —**व** : [न. त.] Wrong or improper value. —**Comp.** —**राघवं** N. of a drama in 7 acts by Mūrāri Mīra ; also called Mūrāri Nāṭaka after its author and supposed to have been written between the 12th and the 14th century.

अनर्थत्वं-ता Pricelessness, invaluable nature ; H. Pr. 4.

अनर्थ्य *a.* Invaluable ; unsurpassed in reverence due from others, highly respected ; अनर्थ्यमर्थेण तमाद्रिनाथः Ku. 1. 58.

अनर्थ *a.* [न. व.] 1 Useless, worthless ; शुनः पुच्छमिवानर्थं पांडित्यं धर्मवर्जितं Pt. 3. 97. —2 Unfortunate, unhappy. —3 Harmful, disastrous, bad ; चित्तज्ञानावर्तिनोऽनर्था अपि मिथाः स्युः Dk. 160 ; wicked (opp. दक्षिण). —4 Not having that meaning (but another) ; having no meaning, nonsensical, meaningless. —5 Poor. —**र्थ** : [न. त.] 1

Non-use or value. —2 A worthless or useless object. —3 A reverse, evil, calamity, misfortune ; R. 18. 14 ; रंभो-पनिपातिनोऽनर्थाः S. 6 ; एकैकामप्यनर्थाय किमु तत्र चतुष्टयं H. 1 ; cf. छिद्रेष्वनर्था बहुलीभवति &c. ; Ms. 4. 193, H. 4. 92 ; harmful object, danger : अर्थमनर्थं भावय नित्यं Moha M. 2. —4 Nonsense, want of sense. —5 N. of Vishṇu (आत्मसर्वकामत्वानस्य तथात्वं). —**Comp.** —**अन्तरं** [न अर्थान्तरं] sameness or identity. —**कर** *a.* (री. f.) 1. doing useless or unprofitable things. 2. mischievous, harmful ; unprofitable, productive of evil. —**नाशिन** *m.* N. of Śiva (destroyer of calamities). —**भाद्र** *a.* malicious. —**लुप्त** *a.* [दृष्टार्थेन अलुप्तः] not devoid of the apparent meaning, free from all that is worthless. —**संशयः** [अनर्थकारी संशयः शाक. त.] 1. a great evil, hazardous adventure ; प्रतिनिवर्ततामस्मादनर्थसंशयात् Māl. 5. 2. [न. त.] not a risk of one's money ; safety of one's wealth.

अनर्थ्य, **अनर्थक** *a.* 1 Useless ; meaningless ; सर्वमप्येतदनर्थकं Ve. 1 ; °आयास K. 108 ; not significant, as a particle used expletively. —2 Nonsensical. —3 Unprofitable. —4 Unfortunate. —**कं** Nonsensical or incoherent talk.

अनर्व *a.* Ved. Not lax or loose (अशिशिल) Rv. 1. 164. 2. ; free, unobstructed, permanent.

अनर्वन् *a.* [अर्व-हिंसायां कानिन्, अर्वं सपत्नः न. त.] 1 Not inimical, not hostile or to be hated (अद्वेष्य) ; Rv. 1. 136. 5. —2 Having no horse.

अनर्विश् *m.* [अनसा शकटेन विक्षति प्राप्नोति ; विश्-किप्, अहरा-० रु.] 1 One who sits in a cart to fetch fuel &c. —2 [ऋकर्मणि विश्, अर्-गंत्यं प्रति विक्षति, विश्-किप्, न. त.] One who is not able to reach the destination.

अनर्शराति *a.* [अनर्शाय अपापिष्टारतिदोनं यस्य] One who does not give to sinful persons, a sinless donor.

अनर्ह *a.* 1 Not deserving, not fit not worthy of (with gen. or in comp) अनर्हो गृहवासस्य Pt. 4. ; तान् हृदयकव्ययो विमाननर्हान् मनुजव्रीत् Ms. 3. 150. —2 Inadequate, unsuitable. —3 Undeserving of reward or punishment.

अनलः [नास्ति अलः पर्यातिर्यस्य, बहु दास्यदहनेपि तूतेरभावात् Tv. ; cf. नाभिस्तूर्या काष्ठानां ; said by some to be from अ to breathe]. 1 Fire. —2 Agni o the god of fire. See अभि. —3 Digestiv

power, gastric juice; मंहः संजायतेऽनलः. —**Susr.** -4 Wind. -5 Bile. -6 One of the 8 Vasus, the fifth. -7 N. of Vāsudeva. -8 N. of various plants; चित्रक, रक्तचित्रक Plumbago Zeylanica and Rosea, भ्रूतक the marking nut tree. -9 The letter र्. -10 The number three. -11 (Astr.) The 50th year of Brihaspati's cycle. -12 The third lunar mansion कृत्तिका. -13 A variety of Pityridera or manes (कन्यवाहोऽनलः सोमः). -14 [अनान् प्राणान् लाति आत्मन्वेन] The soul (जीव). -15 N. of Vishnu (न नलति गंधं प्रकटयति न वध्यते वा नल-अच्). -16 The Supreme Being. —**Comp.** -इ *a.* [अनलं यति] 1. removing or destroying heat or fire; करिणां सुदे सनलदाऽनलदाः Ki. 5. 25. 2. =अग्निद q.v. —दीपन *a.* [अनलं दीपयति] promoting digestion, stomachic. —प्रभा [अनलस्य प्रभेव प्रभा यस्य] N. of a plant (ज्योतिष्मती) Helicacabum Cardiospermum. —प्रिया N. of Agni's wife स्वाहा. —सादः loss of appetite, dyspepsia.

अनलस *a.* 1 Not lazy, active, diligent, watchful, R. 9. 15. -2 Unable, incompetent.

अनलिः [अनिति-अच् अनः अलिर्यञ् ब. शकं-च्वा.] N. of a tree (बकवृक्ष) Sesbana Grandiflora (तत्पुष्पाणां मधुपूर्णतया तन्मधुभिर्ममराणां जीवनधारणान्थात् Tv.).

अनल्प *a.* 1 Numerous. -2 Not a little; not small, liberal, noble (as mind &c.); Ki. 14. 18; much; जल्पत्यन्ल्पाक्षरं Pt. 1. 136 profusely, in many words; विकसितवदनामनल्पजल्पेपि Bv. 1. 100; 2. 138. —**Comp.** -घोष *a.* very clamorous or noisy. —मन्यु *a.* greatly enraged.

अनवकाश *a.* [न. व.] 1 Having no scope or occasion, uncalled for. -2 Inapplicable. -3 Having no opportunity or space. —शः [न. त.] Absence of room or scope.

अनवग्रह *a.* [न. व.] Irresistible, uncontrolled, impetuous, resistless; सुकुमारकायमनवग्रहः स्मरः (अभिहितं) Mā. 1. 39.

अनवच्छिन्न *a.* 1 Not bounded or marked off, not separated or cut. -2 Unlimited, immoderate, excessive. -3 Undefined; विक्कालादि° Bh. 2. 1; 3. 1; indiscriminated, unmodified. -4 Uninterrupted, continuous.

अनवद्य *a.* [न अवद्यः निवः] Faultless, blameless, unobjectionable, ir-

reproachable; Bh. 2. 21; R. 7. 70. —द्या N. of a damsel. —**Comp.** —अंग-रूप *a.* having faultless limbs or form, exquisitely handsome; रूपस्य अनवद्यता M. 2. (-गी) a woman with a faultless form.

अनवद्राण *a.* Not sleepy.

अनवधान *a.* [न. व.] Careless, inattentive. —नं Inadvertence, inattention; °ता carelessness, remissness in duty (प्रमाद); कर्तव्याकरणं यत्राकर्तव्यस्याथवा क्रिया। उच्यते द्वितयं तत्र प्रमादोऽनवधानता II.

अनवधि *a.* Unlimited, infinite.

अनवन *a.* [न. व.] Affording no help or protection.

अनवनामित *a.* Not lowered or bent down; वैजयंतः a Buddhist term for a future universe (lit. having banners unlowered).

अनवपृग्ण *a.* Ved. Spreading all around, not closely united.

अनवप्रव *a.* [अवद्-अच् न वचादेशः न. त.] Irreproachable, not open to censure (अपवादवर्जित); speaking authoritatively.

अनवप्रश्न *a.* [न प्रश्नते वा. ड. Tv.] Undiminished, undecaying, durable, lasting (अवप्रश्नशून्यः); राधश्च Rv. 1. 166. 7 having undiminished wealth.

अनवम *a.* Not low or inferior; high, exalted, superior; सुधर्मानवमां सभां R. 17. 27, 9. 14.

अनवरत *a.* Incessant, continuous, uninterrupted; °धनुर्ज्यास्फालनकूरपूर्वं S. 2. 4. —तं *adv.* Incessantly, continuously.

अनवरार्थ *a.* [अवरस्मिन् अर्थे भवः, यत् न. त.] Chief, best, excellent.

अनवलंब —वन *a.* [न. व.] Having no prop or support; not dependent. —वः-वनं Independence.

अनवल्लोभनं [न अवल्लोभ्यते पुमान्वेन. अवल्लुप-ल्युट् पृषो० पस्य भः Tv.] A sort of purificatory ceremony to be performed in the case of a pregnant woman in the third month after conception.

अनवस *a.* [अ-असच् अवसः भोजनं प्रीतिकरत्वात् न. व.] Ved. Having no (wholesome) food to eat (पथ्याशनरहित); Rv. 6. 66. 7; not stopping to eat by the way (?).

अनवसर *a.* 1 Busy, having no leisure or interval of repose. -2 Ill-timed, inopportune. -3 Out of

place, baseless; °मेयं घटातावः H. 3. —रः 1 Absence of leisure. -2 Ill-timedness, unseasonableness; कं याचं यत्र तत्र ध्रुवमनवसरमस्त एवार्थिभावः Mā. 9. 30.

अनवस्तान *a.* [न. व.] Endless, having no setting; free from death.

अनवसित *a.* [न. व.] Not ended or finished; not determined. —ता N. of a kind of Tri-shipth metro, consisting of four lines with 11 feet in each.

अनवस्कर *a.* Free from dirt, pure, clear.

अनवस्थ *a.* [नास्ति अवस्था यत्र] Unsteady; °स्थो निष्करुणश्च Dk. 135; unsettled, not fixed; °स्थो वायुः Si. 11. 28. —स्था [न. त.] 1 Instability, unsettled condition, disorder, confusion. -2 Loose or unsteady conduct, incontinence. -3 (In phil.) Absence of finality or conclusion, an endless series of statements or causes and effects, one of the faults of reasoning (उपमायायमादकयोरविभक्तिः); एवमप्यनवस्था स्याद्या मूलभक्तिकारिणी K. P. 2; एवं च °प्रसंगः S. B. -4 Not being 10 days old (दशाहाभावः).

अनवस्थान *a.* Unstable, unsteady, fickle. —नः Wind. —नं 1 Instability, uncertainty, unsettled nature; जयपराजयानवस्थानात् Dk. 161. -2 Looseness of conduct, incontinence.

अनवस्थित *a.* 1 Unsteady, fickle, unsettled; °स्तिमितमुदूर्ध्वं नयनः U. 3 with unsteady eyes; Ku. 4. 28. -2 Changed, altered; अहो °तो भूमिस्तिनैवः U. 2. -3 Faithless, loose in morals or moral conduct, dissolute (व्यभिचारिन्); नारीर्हत्वाऽनवस्थिताः Ms. 11. 139. -4 Unable to stay or remain; प्रस्थितं तमनवस्थितं प्रियाः R. 19. 31; °त्वं, °स्थितिः instability, looseness of conduct.

अनवद्धर *a.* [अवद्ध-कौटिल्ये-अच्. न. त.] Not crooked, straightforward.

अनवांच *a.* Not tending downwards, looking up.

अनवानं *ind.* [अवावः श्वाशोच्छ्वासः स यथा न स्यात्तथा] Without breathing between, in one breath, without a pause, uno tenore.

अनवाय *a.* [अव-इ-घञ् अवयवः अवयवः, न. व.] Without parts (विरल-यव); uninterrupted, unyielding.

अनवेक्षक *a.* Regardless of; careless, indifferent.

अनवेक्ष-श्वा = अनवेक्ष-श्वा *q. v.*

अनवेक्षण 1 Carelessness, inattention: अनवेक्षणादि कृषि: Pt. 1. 169.-2 Want of supervision.

अनव्रत *a.* [न. व.] Not altogether destitute of holy or ascetic performances. —तः A Jaina devotee who is so.

अनशनं Fasting, abstinence from food, fasting oneself to death; *न च शाययित्वा *Lk.* 156 making him fast; *नात् उत्तिष्ठति *Pt.* 4. —*a.* Without food, fasting &c.

अनशनाय *a.* Ved. Not hungry.

अनश्नन् *a.* Not eating; सांगमनः the sacrificial fire in the sabha which is approached before eating or breakfast.

अनश्व *a.* Having no horse or horses. —श्वः Something that is not a horse.

अनश्वर *a.* (*सि. f.*) Imperishable.

अनसू *a.* [अनिति शब्दायते अन-असून्] 1 A cart; उद्गता चाप्यनः क्रये *Ms.* 8. 209; *Y.* 1. 184, 3. 269, *Si.* 12. 26.-2 [अनिति जीवन्त्यनेन] Foul, boiled rice.-3 Birth.-4 A living being.-5 A kitchen.-6 A parent (father or mother); said to be *f.* in these two senses. At the end of *Avyayibhāva* comp. अनसू is changed to अनस; as अध्यनसं &c.; also at the end of *Tat. Comp.*; महानसं &c.

अनसूय-यक *a.* [न. व.] Free from malice, not envious, not spiteful; अश्वधानोऽनसूयश्च *Ms.* 4. 158; *Bg.* 18. 71. —या [न. त.] 1 Absence of envy, charity of disposition, freedom from spite or ill-will; न गुणान् गुणिनी इति स्तेति चान्यगुणानपि न हसेचान्यदेवांश्च सानसूया प्रकीर्तिता.-2 N. of a friend of Sakuntalā.-3 N. of Atri's wife, the highest type of chastity and wifely devotion. [She was very pious and given to austere devotion by virtue of which she had obtained miraculous powers. Several stories are told to illustrate them. When the earth was devastated by a terrible drought which lasted for 10 years, Anasuya created water, fruits, roots &c. by means of her ascetic powers and saved many lives. On one occasion when the sage Mandavya was about to be impaled, the wife of a sage happened to touch the stake as she passed by, whereupon Mandavya, cursed her that she would become a widow at sunrise. She, however, prevented the sun from rising, and all actions of men being conse-

quently stopped, the gods, sages &c. went to Anasuya, her friend, who, by the force of her penance, made the sun rise without, at the same time, bringing widowhood on her friend. Another legend is also told in which Anasuya changed Brahmā, Vishnu and Mahesh into infants, when, at the instigation of their wives, they attempted to test her chastity, but restored them to their former shapes at the importunities of their dumbled consorts. She is also said to have caused the three-streamed Ganges to flow down on the earth near the hermitage of her husband for the ablutions of sages; see *R.* 13. 51. In the *Ramayana* she is represented as having been very kind and attentive to Sita whom she favoured with sound motherly advice on the virtues of chastity, and at the time of her departure gave her an unguent (See *R.* 12. 27, 14. 14) which was to keep her beautiful for ever and to guard her person from the attempts of rapacious beasts, demons &c. She was the mother of the irascible sage Duvāsa.

अनसूय *a.* = अनसूय; इदं तु ते गुह्यतमं प्रक्ष्याम्यनसूयवे *Bg.* 9. 1.

अनस्थ-स्थिक [न. व.] Boneless. —स्थः 1 A boneless limb or member. —2 Without parts, epithet of प्रधान of the Sāṅkhyas or ईश्वरनाया.

अनहन *a.* [न अहः अप्रशस्तमहः] A bad or unlucky day.

अना *ind.* Ved. Thus, hereby, indeed.

अनाकार *a.* Formless, shapeless, epithet of the Supreme Being.

अनाकालः [न. त. निपातः] 1 Inopportune time.-2 [आसन्त्यक् अत्रादि-संप्रतः कालः आकालः न. त. Tv.] Famine (perhaps an irregular form for अत्राकाल). —Comp. —भूतः one who, to save himself from starvation in a famine, voluntarily becomes a slave of another.

अनाकाश *a.* [न. व.] 1 Opaque, not transparent.-2 Having no transparent atmosphere; differing from it. —शः-शं Not an atmosphere, one undeserving of its name.

अनाकुल *a.* 1 Not perplexed or confused, calm, collected, self-possessed. —2 Regular, consistent.

अनाकृत *a.* Not prevented (अनिवारित); unreclaimed.

अनाक्रांत *a.* Unassailed. —ता [आक्रमितुमयोग्या सर्वतः कंटकावृत्तत्वात्, न. त.] Prickly nightshade, Solanum Jacquinii (कंटकारिडक).

अनाक्षित *a.* Ved. Not staying.

अनाग *a.* [न आसम्यग् गच्छति स्वौ अनेन नागः अधमैः; न. व. Tv.] Sinless, *Rv.* 10. 12. 9 (अनागान् = अपापात्). —गा N. of a river.

अनागत *a.* [न आगतः, न. त.] 1 Not come or arrived; तावद्भ्यस्य भेतव्यं यावद्भ्यमनागतं *H.* 1. 57.-2 Not got or obtained; वधिष्णुमाश्रयमनागतमश्रु-पेति *Si.* 5. 14; so *आर्तव.-3 Future, to come; see compounds below.-4 Not learnt or attained, unknown.

—तं The future time, future; *तं यः कुरुते स शोभते *Pt.* 3. 164 he shines (thrives, prospers) who provides for the future; अनागतवर्त्तं चित्तमसंभ्राज्यां करोति यः *Pt.* 5. 71.

—Comp. —अवेक्षणं looking to the future, provident thought, foresight.

—आबाधः [अनागतः आबाधः दुःखं] future (physical) trouble or calamities, illness &c. affecting the body in times to come; *प्रतिषेधनीयं N. of chapter 24 of the *विक्रितित्थान* in *Susruta*. —आर्तवा [क्षीण्यपि विकासं आर्तवं, न आगतमर्तव्यस्याः] a maiden who has not yet arrived at puberty. —विधान् *m.* [अनागतं वदित्य विदधाति] one who provides for the future, provident, prudent (used as the name of a fish in *Pt.* 1. 318; *H.* 4. 5); अनागतविधाता च प्रस्तुत्यन्नमतिस्तथा। इति तौ मुखमेधेते यद्भवित्यो विनश्यति || (where Dr. Peterson translates the three names by ' Mr. Provider-against-a-future-evil', ' Mr. Cool-head', and ' Mr. what-will-be-will-be ').

अनागतिः *f.* Non-arrival, non-attainment, non-access.

अनागम *a.* 1 Not come, not present. —2 [न. व.] (In law) Without the title-deed or document of possession (such as purchase deed &c.), anything possessed from time immemorial and without any documentary proof; *उपभोगः enjoyment of property without such a deed. —म 1 Non-arrival. —2 Non-attainment.

अनागम्य *a.* Unapproachable.

अनागमिन् *a.* 1 Not coming, not arriving. —2 Not future, not likely to return. —*m.* An epithet of the third among the 4 Buddhist orders.

अनागासक *a.* Not likely to return.

अनागांधित *a.* Not smelt; (fig.) not touched or affected; सर्वदोषानागांधितं प्रतिवचनमाह Sankara.

अनागम् *a.* 1 Innocent, blameless; भार्तापाय वः शस्त्रं न प्रहर्षुमनागसि S. 1. 11.—2 Conferring bliss or happiness.

अनाचार *a.* Devoid of customary observances or duties, improper in behaviour, unprincipled, regardless of custom, law or propriety &c.; also अनाचारिन् in this sense.—**रः**, अनाचरणं Absence of (due observances or customary duties, improper conduct, departure from established usage or principle; अनाचार is of two kinds विहितस्य अनुष्ठानं निषिद्धस्य चानुष्ठानम्.

अनाज्ञात *a.* 1 Unknown, not properly known. —2 Surpassing all that has yet been known.

अनातप *a.* Free from or devoid of heat or the blaze of the sun, not exposed to heat, cool, shady; वांछन्ते-क्षमनातपं विधिवश्चानालस्य दूलं गतः Bh. 2. 90. —**पः** Coolness, shade.

अनातुर *a.* 1 Not eager, indifferent; °रोक्तद्वितयोः v. l. for अनादर M. 3. 13.—2 Not fatigued, unwearied; भेजे धर्ममनातुरः R. 1. 21: —3 Not ill or diseased, well, healthy, in good health; अनातुरः सप्तशतमवकीर्णव्रतं चरेत् Ms. 2. 187; 4. 144.

अनात्मन् *a.* [न. व.] 1 Destitute of spirit or mind. —2 Not spiritual, corporeal. —3 One who has not restrained his self; अनात्मनस्तु शत्रुत्वे वर्तन्तास्मैव शत्रुवत् Bg. 6. 6.—*m.* [अप्रज्ञा-स्तो मित्रो वा आत्मा न. त.] Not self, another, something different from आत्मन् (spirit or soul) i. e. the perishable body; अप्राप्तः प्राप्यते योयमत्यन्तं त्यज्यते ऽथवा । आनीयात्मनात्मानं बुद्धयन्तं वपु-रादिकम् ॥ अनात्मन्यात्मबुद्धिर्यो माऽविद्या परिकीर्तिता ॥ —**Comp.**—**ज्ञः**, वेदिन् *a.* 1. devoid of spiritual knowledge or true wisdom. 2. not knowing oneself, foolish, silly; मा तावदनात्मज्ञे S. 6; कार्यं कार्यविनिमयेन व्यवहरति मायि °ज्ञः M. 1; स्फुटमापदां पद्मनात्मवेदिता Si. 15. 22.—**प्रत्यवेक्षा** reflection that there is no spirit or soul (with Buddhists). —**संपन्न** *a.* foolish, destitute of qualities °(of the soul), not self-possessed; न त्वेवानात्मसंपन्ना इहृत्तिमीहेत पंडितः Pt. 1. 49.

अनात्मक *a.* [नास्ति आत्मा स्थितो यत्र] Unreal, transitory, of an unenduring character, an epithet (with Buddhists) for the world.

अनात्मजीव *a.* Not adapted to, or for the benefit of, self; disinterested.

अनात्मवत् *a.* [आत्मा वदन्नेन नात्मन्] Not self-possessed; having no control over the senses; अनात्मवतः पशु-वत् भुञ्जते यऽप्रमादतः Sutr.

अनात्म्य *a.* [आत्मनः इदं आत्म्ये शरत् न. व.] Impersonal, incorporeal (अ-शरीर) . —**त्वं** Want of affection for one's own family.

अनात्यंतिक *a.* 1 Not constant or perpetual, not final.—2 Intermittent, recurrent.

अनाथ *a.* [न. व.] Helpless, poor, forlorn, parentless, orphan (as a child); widowed (as a wife); having no master or natural protector, without a protector in general; नायवंतस्त्वया लोकास्त्वमनाया विपत्स्यसे U. 1.43; R. 12.12.—**यं** Ved. Helplessness.—**Comp.**—**पिंडः**, **पिंडिकः** 'giver of food to the poor,' N. of a merchant in whose garden Buddha (Gautama) used to instruct his pupils. —**सना** a poor-house.

अनादर *a.* [न. व.] Showing no respect, indifferent, calm, regardless; M. 3. 15. —**रः** [न. त.] 1 Disregard, disrespect, disdain, contempt; षष्ठी चानादरे P. II. 3. 38, मन्यकर्मणि अनादरे विभाषाऽ प्राणिषु 17. —2 Ease, facility (one of the senses of आदर being 'effort or care', see the word); °खंडितशंकरशरासनः U. 1 (perhaps also 'without any respect for the bow of the great god'); अनादरोपात्त-धृतैकसायकं Ki. 4. 36.

अनादरणं Disrespectful conduct, neglect.

अनादरिन् *a.* Disrespectful, irreverent.

अनादि *a.* [आदिः कारणं पूर्वकालो वा नास्ति यस्य सः] Having no beginning, eternal, existing from eternity, epithet of परमेश्वर; जगद्वाहिरनादिस्त्वं Ku. 2. 9; अनादिप्रादिर्गोविंदः सर्वकारणकारणः; also of हिरण्यगर्भ. —(**Comp.**—**अनंत**, **अंत** *a.* without beginning and end; eternal.—(**तः**) N. of Śiva.—**निधन** *a.* having neither beginning nor end, eternal.—**मध्यांत** *a.* having no beginning, middle or end; eternal.

अनादिता-स्वं State of having no beginning.

अनादिमत् *a.* Not produced or effected, having no beginning.

अनादीनव *a.* Faultless; ब्रह्मसुदे-वेनादीनमनादीनवनीरितं Si. 2. 22.

अनादृत *a.* 1 Disrespectful, disrespectful, M. 2. 234; °सत्कार not accepting the hospitality.—2 Not careful, negligent &c. Different to, अनादृतन्या-मरसायकेष्वपि Ki. 11. 10.—**तं** Disrespect, contempt.

अनादेय *a.* Not to be taken, un-acceptable; finalis-sible; अनादेयस्य चागनागदेयस्य च वर्जनात् Ms. 8. 171.

अनादेशः Absence of direction or command.—(**Comp.**—**कर** *a.* doing what is not commanded; or (अन-आ-देशकर) not doing what is ordered.

अनाद्य *a.* 1 =अनादि q. v.—2 Not eatable; what ought not to be eaten.

अनाधार *a.* Without support, an epithet applicable, according to the Naiyāyikas, to eternal objects only (such as sky), or to Brahman according to the Vedāntins.

अनाधि *a.* 1 Without mental pain or anxiety; R. 9. 54.

अनाधृप् *a.* Ved. Not checking or not being checked.

अनाधृद-व्य *a.* 1 Invincible, unchecked, irresistible. —2 Perfect, unimpaired.

अनानुहृत्य *a.* Ved. Inimitable, unparalleled.

अनानुद *a.* Ved. [अनु ददाति; द-क न. त., द. दीर्घः] Unsurpassed in giving (अनुत्पदान्).

अनानुपूर्व्य 1 Separation of the different members of compounds by the intervention of others. —2 Not coming in regular order.

अनानुभूतिः *f.* Ved. Neglect, absence of experience or observation, inattention.—(pl.) Neglectful people.

अनापद् *f.* Absence of calamity or misfortune; Ms. 4. 2.

अनापि *a.* आप्यते-आप कर्मणि इन् आ-निः आने वंधुश्च, न. व. Tv.] Without friends or kindreds.

अनाप्त *a.* 1 Not obtained. —2 Not reaching or attaining, unsuccessful in the attempt to get. —3 Unfit, not apt, unskilful; बुद्धस्याः प्राज्ञकोऽनापे सर्वे वंद्धाः शतं शतं Ms. 8. 294. —**तः** A stranger.

अनाप्तिः *f.* Non-attainment.

अनाप्त *a.* Not getting &c.; अनाप्त-रेनसां Si. 16. 38 not touched by sin.

अनाभयिन् *a.* Ved. [आभयेति आ-भी-भय-रि, आभयिन् न. त.] Not afraid.

afraid, fearless, undaunted; अनाभ-
विजयिता ते Rv. 8. 2. 1.

अनाभू *a.* Ved. [आनिमुख्येन भवती-
त्याभूः स्तौता न. त.] Not praising or
worshipping, irreligious (अस्तौत्);
not coming in front.

अनामन् *a.* 1 Nameless. -2 In-
famous. -*m.* 1 'The nameless month,
an intercalary month. -2 The ring-
finger; see अनामिका below. -*m.* [अ-
नमन्, अनं ज्ञानं अमयति रुजते, अम-
कन् Tv.] Pile (अशरीरम्).

अनामक *a.* [न. व. स्वार्थे कन्] Name-
less, infamous. -*कः-कः* = अनामन above.

अनामा, अनामिका [नास्ति नाम अन्त्यां-
निवन् यस्याः, स्वार्थे कन्] The ring-finger;
so called because it has no name
like the other fingers; cf. Tv. तत्र हि
शिषेन ब्रह्मशिरसिष्ठे. तेन तस्या अनाविव्रजानी-
यता; अतएव तस्याः पवित्राकरणार्थं यज्ञादौ प-
वित्रनामककुशधारणं तत्र क्रियते। अनामिका-
धृता दर्भा दैकानामिकायामि वा। द्वाभ्यामनामिका-
भ्यां तु धार्ये दर्भपवित्रेकः॥; also पुरा कवीनां ग-
णनाप्रसंगे कनिष्ठिकाभिहितकालिदासः। अद्यापि
तत्पुण्यकवेरभावादानामिका सार्थवती बभूव॥
Subhāsh.

अनामय *a.* [नास्ति आमयः रोगो यस्य]
Free from disease, healthy, sound;
जन्मबंधविनिमुक्ताः पदं गच्छन्त्यनामयं Dg.
2. 51 where there is no unhappiness.
-*यः-यः* (Good or sound health; health,
well-being, welfare; स भवंतमनामय-
प्रभपूर्वकमाह S. 5; महाश्वेता कार्दंबरि-
नामयं पप्रच्छ K. 192 inquired about
her health; अप्यनामयं राज्ञः Mv. 1
how does the king do? ब्राह्मणं कुशलं
पृच्छन्त्वात्रबन्धुनामयं। वैद्यं क्षेमं समागम्य
शुभमारोग्यमेव च Ms. 2. 127. -*यः* [नास्ति
मयं यस्मात्] N. of Vishnu (or Śiva
according to some); पुण्यकीर्तिरनामयः;
विष्णुर्हं बाधाम्यन्तरपीडां निवारयति तस्मादना-
मयः.

अनामयत् *a.* Ved. Not causing pain
or hurt, not hurting. -*a.* Health (?)

अनामयितु *a.* 1 Not injuring or
paining; हस्ताभ्यामनामयितुभ्यां Rv. 10.
137. 7. -2 Salubrious, curative.

अनामिष *a.* Without flesh or
any bait; bootless, profitless.

अनामृण *a.* [आमृणति हिनास्ति आमृण-
क. न. व.] Having no injurer or an
enemy that can injure (हिंसकरहित).

अनामृत *a.* Immortal.

अनायक *a.* Without a leader,
disorderly.

अनायत *a.* 1 Unrestrained, un-

checked. -2 Not propped or support-
ed. -3 Not long, of short duration; अ-
नायतस्वभावमंशुराणि मुखानि K. 175.
-4 Continuous, close, unseparated.

अनायत्त *a.* Not dependent; 'नो रो-
पस्य K. 45 not swayed by; uncontrol-
led, independent; एनावज्जन्मसाफ-
त्यं यदनायत्तवृत्तिता H. 2. 22 freedom,
independent livelihood, indepen-
dence of life.

अनायन *a.* [न आयनं चलनं यत्र] In-
variable (एकांत).

अनायास *a.* Not troublesome or
difficult, easy; मनाप्येकस्मिन् से कर्मणि
त्वया सहायेन भवितव्यं S. 2. -*सः* 1 Fa-
cility, ease, absence of difficulty or
exertion; शरीरं पीडयते येन शुभेनाप्यशुभेन
वा। अन्यतः तत्र कुर्यात् अनायासः स उच्यते॥
-2 Idleness, neglect; 'सेन easily,
without difficulty, readily. -*Comp.*
-कृत *a.* done easily or readily.
(-तं) an infusion prepared without
effort or exertion (prepared extem-
poraneously) Ak. See फांट.

अनायुष्य *a.* [आयुषे न हितं न. त.]
Not giving long life, fatal to long
life (such as excessive food, sexual
union &c.); अनारोग्यमनायुष्यमस्वर्ग्यं
चातिभोजनं Ms. 2. 57, 4. 134.

अनारत *a.* 1 Not ceasing or stop-
ping, continuous, uninterrupted. -2
Eternal. -*तं* 1 Continuity. -2 Ab-
solute non-entity (अयंतभाव). -*adv.*
Continuously, always; eternally;
अनारतं तेन पदेषु लंभिताः Ki. 1. 15, 40.

अनारंभः Non-commencement,
not undertaking; विकारं खलु परमार्थतो-
ऽज्ञात्वा भः प्रतीकारस्य S. 3; 'भो हि का-
र्याणां प्रथमं बुद्धिलक्षणम्.

अनारभ्य *a.* Unfit to be commenc-
ed or undertaken -*ind.* Without
commencing; without reference to
any particular thing; e. g. 'वादः
detached remark (upon sacrifices &c.);
किंचित्कर्मारभ्य उद्यते उच्यते इत्यारभ्यवादः न
आरभ्यवादः. -*Comp.* -अधीत *a.* [न
आरभ्य किंचिदधीतः] studied or taught
or read without reference to any
particular subject (not as part of a
regular or authoritative work); learnt
as a detached subject; येषां मंत्राणां कर्म-
विशेषे विनियोगो नेक्तः तेषां मंत्राणां अनारभ्या-
धीतत्वात् ब्रह्मयज्ञे एव विनियोग इति मीमांसा.

अनारंभण *a.* Having no support
(for अनालंबन); also written अनारंभण.

अनारोग्य *a.* [नास्ति आरोग्यं यस्मात्
न. व.] Unwholesome, not conducive
to good health, fatal to health; अना-
युष्यमनारोग्यमस्वर्ग्यं चातिभोजनं Ms. 2.
57. -*ग्यं* Sickness, indisposition;
'कर unhealthy, unwholesome.

अनार्जव *a.* Crooked; dishonest.
-*वं* 1 Crookedness (moral also), fraud,
insincerity Si. 8. 11. -2 [नास्ति आर्जवं
सारल्यं स्वाच्छं यं वा यस्मिन्] Disease.

अनार्तव *a.* (वी. f.) Unseasonable,
inopportune, premature (as a flower
blossoming out of season). -*वा* A
girl who has not attained to puber-
ty (the menstruation period).

अनार्य *a.* Not respectable (not
deserving to be styled आर्य), not
polite or decent; vulgar; not belong-
ing to an Ārya, unworthy, vile, base,
mean, wretched; अनार्यो नार्यलिखितः
Ms. 9. 260; अनार्याणां समुत्पन्नो ब्राह्म-
णान् 10. 66; H. 4. 25; कीटका नाम
देशोऽनार्यनिवासः Nir. void of Āryas;
शकुंतलायामनार्यमाचरितं तेन राज्ञा S. 4
the king has behaved basely or un-
worthily towards Sakuntalā; कदा-
चिदस्मिन्नप्यनार्योऽनार्यमाचरिष्यति Ve. 4.
-*र्यः* 1 One who is not an Ārya. -2 A
country not inhabited by the Āryas.
-3 A Śūdra. -4 A Mlechchha. -5 An
ignoble person. -*Comp.* -कर्मिन् *a.*
doing work unbecoming an Ārya or
becoming only a non-Ārya. -*ज* *a.* of
vile or base origin. (-जं) [अनार्यदेशे
जातं] agallochum (being produced in
the country of the Mlechchhas &c.).
-*जुष्ट* *a.* discarded by the good, not
practised or observed by the Āryas
or respectable people. -*तित्तः* [अना-
र्यभियः तित्तः शाक. त] N. of the plant
Gentiana Cheraṭta, Rox. (Mar.
किराईत).

अनार्यक [अनार्ये देशे भवं अनार्यकं]
Agallochum or aloe wood.

अनार्ष *a.* 1 Not belonging to the
Rishis, not Vedic; not belonging to
the text of a Vedic hymn (as इति
used in the Padapāṭha with certain
words not followed in the Samhitā
by इति); संबुद्धौ शाकल्यस्येतौ अनार्षे P.
1. 1. 16 (=अवैदिके Sk.). -2 Not added to
a Rishi's name (as an affix); P.
IV. 1. 78.

अनार्षेय = अनार्ष.

अनालंब *a.* Without support or
stay; कथंकारमनालंबा कीर्तिर्द्यामिषित-

हति Si. 2. 52. —वः Want of support; despondency. —वी Siva's lute.

अनालंबु (भु)का A woman during menstruation (रजस्वल).

अनालाप *a.* [न. व.] Reserved, taciturn. —पः Reserve, taciturnity.

अनालोचित *a.* Unseen, unheeded, unconsidered, unexpected, not well considered or examined, rash.

अनावया *a.* Ved. Not yielding or desisting.

अनावर्तिः *f.* Non-return (to birth), final emancipation.

अनावर्ति *a.* Not recurring or returning; °ती कालो व्रजति स वृथा तत्र गणितं Bh. 3. 115.

अनाविद्ध *a.* 1 Not pierced or wounded; unperforated; °द्धं रत्नं S. 2. 10. —2 Unhurt, uninjured.

अनाविल *a.* 1 Not turbid or muddy, pure, clear. —2 Not marshy, wholesome, salubrious, as a country Ms. 7. 69 (रोगोपसर्गोयैरनाकुल).

अनावृत्त *a.* Not returning, not repeated, being for the first time; मलमासेष्यनावृत्तां तीर्थयात्रां विवर्जयेत्.

अनावृत्तिः *f.* 1 Non-return, absence of repetition or recurrence. —2 Non-return (to birth), final emancipation.

अनावृष्टिः *f.* Drought, one of the kinds of इति q. v.

अनावस्कः Uninjured condition.

अनाश *a.* [न. व. नास्ति आशा यस्य] 1 Hopeless, despondent. —2 [नास्ति नाशो यस्य] Imperishable, living, undestroyed.

अनाशक *a.* [न आ सम्यक् यथेच्छं आशः अशनं यस्य, न नाशो यस्य वा, न. व. कप्] Devoid of full enjoyment or indestructible, not hurtful. —क Fast, abstaining from eating even to death; यज्ञेन शानेन तपसाऽनाशकेनैतमेव विदित्वा मुनिर्भवति Bri. Ar. Up; Y. 3. 154.

अनाशकायनं [न नश्यति अनाशकः आत्मा तस्यायनं प्राप्नुयात्] The state of ब्रह्मचर्य, unmarried or student's life, devoted to contemplation and knowledge of the soul; अथ यदनाशकायनमित्याचक्षते ब्रह्मचर्यमेव तत् । एष ह्यात्मा न नश्यति यं ब्रह्मचर्येणानुविंदते Ch. Up.; a course of fasting as a penance (?).

अनाशस्त *a.* Not praised.

अनाशिन *a.* [न नश्यति or न कर्मफलमश्नुते; न. त.] Imperishable, indestructible, as the Soul or Supreme

Being; अनाशिनोऽग्नेयस्य Mb. (ईश्वरस्य कर्मफलमोक्तत्वाभावात्).

अनाशु *a.* [नश् उण, न. त.] 1 Imperishable, indestructible. —2 [अश्-उण, न. त.] Not pervading or occupying. —3 [न-आशु] Not quick, slow.

अनाश्रमिन् *m.* One who does not belong to, or follow, any of the 4 orders of life (गृहस्थाश्रमशून्य); अनाश्रमी न तिष्ठेत् अपनेकमपि द्विजः अनाश्रम-ने-वासः not dwelling in any Ashrama.

अनाश्रय *a.* Defenceless, unprotected, isolated. —यः Self-dependence, isolation, absence of support.

अनाश्रव *a.* Not listening to, obstinate, turning a deaf ear to; तथाश्रुतिश्रुतिषु अनाश्रवैवासीत् Dk. 57; K. 350; निषजामनाश्रवः R. 19. 49.

अनाश्रित *a.* Not connected with, or dependent on, independent, detached; non-inherent.

अनाश्वस् *a.* [अश् भोजने कमु निपातः न. त. P. III. 2. 109] Not having eaten or enjoyed, fasting; घृतजयघृतेरनाश्वः Ki. 12. 2; Si. 14. 49.

अनास् *a.* [आस्यते निरास्यते छंदम-नेन इति आः मुखं, तत्रास्ति साधनत्वेन अस्य] Without mouth or face; without the power of speech (आस्यव्यापारश्चरहित).

अनासादित *a.* Not obtained, not found or met with; not encountered or attacked; not occurred or having happened, non-existent. —Comp. —विग्रह *a.* unused to war, having had no occasion to fight.

अनास्था 1 Indifference, unconcern, want of consideration; अनास्था बाह्यवस्तुषु Ku. 6. 63; विडम्बनास्था खलु भौतिकेषु R. 2. 57; स्त्री पुमानित्यनास्थैषा वृत्तिं हि महितं सतां Ku. 6. 12 a male or female is no consideration &c.; Ki. 4. 34. —2 Want of faith or confidence, want of devotedness, disrespect; अत्यङ्गुतैर्मम हतस्य तथाप्यनास्था Mv. 2. 39 diffidence. —*a.* (स्य) Indifferent.

अनास्थान *a.* 1 Having no fixed seat or site. —2 Having or yielding no basis or fulcrum, unfit for a fixed seat (as water); Rv. 1. 116. 5.

अनास्वाद *a.* Without taste, insipid. —वः Insipidity.

अनास्वादित *a.* Untasted; S. 2. 10.

अनास्त्राव *a.* Without injury or hurt (केचरहित).

अनाहत *a.* 1 Unbeaten, un-wounded, intact. —2 [अहतं छेदं भोगो वा नशस्ति यस्य] Now and unbeached (as cloth) (Mar. कैंरें). —3 Not produced by beating (as sound). —4 Not multiplied. —*त-तः* The 4th of the mystical Chakras in the body, (तंत्रशास्त्रे प्रसिद्धं हृदयस्थितं सूक्ष्ममध्यस्थं ब्रह्मरूपं तन्मयं); शब्दो ब्रह्ममयः शब्दोऽनाहतो यत्र हृदये । अनाहतस्थं तत् परं मुनिभिः परिकीर्तितम् ॥

अनाहार *a.* Abstaining from food, fasting. —रः 1 Abstinence from food, fasting; अनाहारं ग्राह्यान् व्यापादयिष्यामि H. 1. —2 Non-production. —3 Non-seizure.

अनाहारिन् *a.* Fasting.

अनाहार्य *a.* 1 Not artificial, natural, not producible. —2 Not eatable.

अनाहुतिः *f.* Not sacrificing; a sacrifice not worthy of that name; also an improper oblation.

अनाहूत *a.* Not called, uninvited. —Comp. —उपजल्पिन् an uncalled-for speaker or boaster. —उपविष्ट *a.* seated as an uninvited guest.

अनिकेत *a.* Houseless, vagrant; having no fixed abode (as a recluse); Ms. 6. 25, 43.

अनिशुः [न इक्षुः सादृश्ये अमाशस्ये वा नश्] Not (true) sugarcane, a sort of long grass or reed producing coarse sugar; Saccharum Spontaneum.

अनिर्गोप्य *a.* 1. Not swallowed. —2 (In Rhet.) Not hidden or concealed, present, not to be supplied (अनवहृत-मेद); *c. g.* in अधः श्वेतो धावति, the श्वेतत्व of the horse is not निर्गोप्य or hidden.

अनिग्रह *a.* Unrestrained, invincible, unconquerable. —हः 1 Non-restraint. —2 Non-refutation. —3 Not admitting one's defeat in argument; °स्थानं occasion of non-refutation.

अनिङ्ग्य *a.* Not divisible, a word not divisible.

अनिच्छ, च्छक, च्छु, च्छुक, च्छुत *a.* Not desirous, unwilling, averse, reluctant; अनिच्छतमपि मां against my will. **अनिच्छा** Unwillingness, indifference, reluctance.

अनित *a.* [अन-इत] Not gone with, unattended, destitute of; °भा having no splendour; वनितयाऽनितया रजनीवधूः R. 9. 38; Si. 6. 60.

अनित्य *a.* 1 Not eternal or everlasting, transient, non-eternal,

perishable (नश्वर) (अनित्य); गो-धवनी पृथ्वी सा द्विविधा नित्याऽनित्या च T. S. 9 (अनित्य-कार्यरूपा); See नित्यः यदि नित्यमनित्येन निर्मलं मलवानिना । यशः कायेन लभ्येत तन्न लब्धं भवेत्तु किं ॥ H. 1. 49; Ms. 6. 77; धर्मोऽनित्यः सुख-दुःखेऽनित्ये जीवोऽनित्यो हेतुः स्यादिति-त्यः Mb. -2 Occasional, temporary, casual; not permanent or obligatory as a rule &c., special. -3 Unusual, extraordinary; वर्षे चानित्ये P. V. 4. 30 (लोकिकः कोपेन अन्यात् धनवर्गं जनि-भावः); आनाय्योऽनित्ये III. 1. 127 (स हि गार्हपत्यदानं यतेऽनित्यं सततमपजलनत् Sk.) See VI. 1. 147. -4 Unsteady, fickle, not permanent; अनित्यं यौवनं रूपं H. 4. 68; °हृदया हि ताः Rām. -5 Uncertain, doubtful; अनित्यो विजयो यस्माद्-दृश्यते शुभ्यमानयोः Ms. 7. 199; विजयस्य ह्यनित्यत्वात् Pt. 3. 22. -त्यं *adv.* Occasionally, not permanently, incidentally, casually; अनित्यं हि स्थितौ यस्मात् Ms. 3. 102. -Comp. -कर्मन्-क्रिया an occasional act, such as a sacrifice for a special purpose, a voluntary and occasional act. -इत्तः, -इत्तकः, -इत्तमः a son given by his parents to another temporarily (for temporary or preliminary adoption). -प्रत्यवेक्षा (with Buddhists) the consciousness that every thing is perishable and is passing away. -ना-वः transitoriness, transient state, limited nature or existence; so अनित्यतात्वं frailty, instability. -समः a sophism or fallacious reasoning which generalizes what is exceptional (as अनित्यत्वं). -समाप्तः a compound which it is not obligatory to form in every case (the sense of which may be equally expressed by resolving it into its constituent members.).

अनिद्र *a.* Sleepless, awake; (fig.) vigilant, watchful, -रा sleepless-ness, vigilance.

अनिधृष्ट *a.* Unchecked, unsubdued.

अनिन *a.* Ved. Having no master or lord (इन).

अनिद्र *a.* [न. व.] Dispensing with or disregarding Indra or his worship; (इन्द्रोपासनाशून्य); नामनिद्राः कृ-पवन्मृक्याः Rv. 5. 2. 3.

अनिद्रिय 1 Reason (that which is not the senses). -2 Not an organ of sense, the mind.

अनिपद्यमान *a.* Not falling down (to sleep), unching.

अनिपानः Not a full, continu-ance of life.

अनिबद्ध *a.* Not bound, incohe-rent; °प्रलापिन् prattling (talking incoherently).

अनिबाध *a.* Unobstructed; Rv. 3. 1. 11. -घः Liberty.

अनिभूत *a.* 1 Not private or re-served, public, open, not hidden. -2 Immodest, bold. -3 Unsteady, not firm, tremulous; °करेष्वाक्षिपत्सु प्रियेषु Me. 68; °वेलावीचिबाहुः Ki. 3. 60, 13 66; असौ संध्याशंखध्वनिरनिभूतः खे विचर-ति Mā. 2. 12 not hidden, loud; Si. 10. 63. See निभूत also.

अनिभृष्ट *a.* [नि-भ्रंश-क्त निपानः न-त.] Unobstructed, unimpaired, unabated; Rv. 2. 25. 4, 10, 116. 6.

अनिभ्य *a.* Not wealthy (इभ्य).

अनिमकः [अनु-जीवने शब्दे च, भावे बाहु-व्ययः इत्यनिमः जीवन्, तेन कायति प्रकाश-ते. कै-क. Tv.] 1 A frog (तस्य मरणेपि पुनरुज्जायनात्). -2 A cuckoo. -3 A bee (उमशोरानि तयोः मधुरशब्देन प्रकाशमानत्वात्). -4 The filament of a lotus, पद्म-केशरः. -5 N. of the tree मधूक Med.

अनिमान *a.* Unbounded, immense (अपरिच्छिन्न); °नो धूमकेतुः Rv. 1. 27. 11.

अनिमित्त *a.* Causeless, ground- less; casual, incidental; आलक्ष्यदेतमु-कुलाननिमित्तहासैः S. 7. 17; °त्तं मित्रं dis- interested, Dk. 25; °उक्त्वा M. 3. 9.

-त्तं 1 Absence of an adequate cause or occasion, causelessness, groundlessness. -2 A bad omen, ill-omen; चारुइत्तस्यैव दर्शनमनिमित्तं प्रमाज-यिष्यति Mk. 6; नमानिमित्तानि हि खेदयं-ति 9. 10; शमनार्थं अनिमित्तस्य Ve. 2, 3. - *adv.* -°त्तः Groundlessly, causelessly, without any adequate cause; अनिमित्तमिदुवक्ते किमत्रभवतः पराङ्मुखी भवति M. 1. 18; Ms. 4. 144.

-Comp. -निराक्रिया averting ill omens. -लिङ्गनाशः a kind of ophthal- mic disease ending in total darkness.

अनिमिष-षामेष *ind.* Ved. Without winking, vigilantly; incessantly.

अनिमि (मे) ष *a.* [न. व.] 1 Not winking, steadfastly or intently fixed; °लोचनं सुचिरमालोक्य K. 102; °पक्ष्मणा 131; शतैस्तमक्ष्णामनिमेषवृत्तिभिः R. 3. 43; °दर्शनमपीयैः K. 50 fish and twinkleless glances. -2 Vigilant,

watchful. -3 Open (as eyes, flowers). -घः 1 A god (for the eyes of gods do not twinkle); Si. 5. 57. -2 A fish. -3 Vishnu. -4 N. of Mahākāla. -Comp. -दृष्टि, नयन, लोचन *a.* look- ing steadfastly or with a fixed gaze, gazing intently.

अनिमिषीय *a.* Relating to the gods.

अनियत *a.* 1 Uncontrolled, un- restricted. -2 Indefinite, uncertain, not fixed; irregular (forms also); °वैलं आहारोऽदृश्यते S. 2 at irregular hours. -3 Causeless, casual, incidental, occasional; °रुहितस्मितं (वदनकमलं) U. 4. 4; Mā. 10. 2. -Comp. -अंकः an indeterminate digit (in Math.). -आत्मन् *a.* not self-possessed, whose soul is not properly controlled. -पुंस्त्वा a woman loose in conduct, unchaste.

-वृत्ति *a.* 1. having no regular or fixed employment or application (as a word). 2. having no regular income.

अनियंत्रण *a.* Unrestrained, un- controlled, free; °अनुयोगो नाम तप-स्विजनः S. 1.

अनियमः 1 Absence of rule, con- trol, regulation or fixed order; no settled rule or direction; पंचमं लघु सर्वत्र समं द्विचतुर्थयोः । षष्ठे पादे गुरु द्वेयं शै- ब्यव नियमो मतः ॥ Ch. M. -2 Irregularity, uncertainty, indefiniteness, vague-ness, doubt. -3 Improper conduct. -*a.*, अनियमित *a.* Irregular.

अनियुक्तः An assessor at a court who has not been formally appointed and who is not entitled to vote.

अनिर *a.* [न ईरयितुं शक्यते, ईर-क पृ० ह्रस्वः] That cannot be propelled or driven along; अप त्या अस्थुरनिप Rv. 8. 48. 11 (धेरयितुमशक्य). -रा 1 Want of food; utter destitution (अन्नरहितदारीय); शुश्रुतमस्मदनिराममीवां Rv. 7. 71. 2. -2 [नास्ति इरा अञ्जं यस्याः पं. व.] A calamity such as अतिवृष्टि, अनावृष्टि (=हृति).

अनिराकरण Not obstructing or warding off.

अनिरुक्त *a.* 1 Not articulated or clearly spoken. -2 Not clearly stated or explained, vague, not plain or well-defined; °क्तप्रातःसवनः प्रथमः Kāty.; एतस्मिन्नदृश्येऽनात्म्येऽनिरुक्ते Ait. Br. -Comp. -गानं indistinct singing or humming, a particular mode of chanting the सामवेद.

-Comp. -अनुबन्धिन् *a.* followed by or attended with calamities : विषयो-पभोगेषु °धिषु यः सुखबुद्धिमारोपयति K. 155. -आपत्तिः *f.* -आपादनं getting what is not desired, an undesired occurrence. -आशंसिन् *a.* (सञ्चक) indicating or boding ill. -घ्नः an evil or malignant planet. -दुष्टधी *a.* having an evil and corrupt mind. -प्रसंगः 1. an undesired occurrence. -2. connection with a wrong object, argument or rule. -फलं an evil result. -शंका fear of evil. -हेतुः an evil cause.

अनिष्टिन् *a.* One who has not sacrificed.

अनिष्टृत *a.* Ved. Unhurt.

अनिष्पत्तिः *f.* Non-accomplishment, non-completion.

अनिष्पत्रं *ind.* [किञ्चन पत्रं पश्येय तदङ्गं न भवति] So that the arrow (the feathery portion of it) does not come out on the other side; *i. e.* not with great force.

अनिस्तीर्ण *a.* 1 Not crossed, set aside or got rid of. -2 Unanswered, unrefuted (as a charge). -Comp. -अभियोगः a defendant who has not cleared himself of a charge (by refuting it).

अनीकः-कं [अनिक्तिं शिव्यनेन; अन्-ईकन् Up. 4. 16-17] 1 Army, forces; troop, host; दृष्ट्वा तु पांडवानीकं Bg. 1. 2; पश्चात्तश्च नहीपालः पुरोऽनीकस्य योजयेत् H. 3. 80. -2 A collection, group, mass; नवांडुदानीकमुद्भूतलांछने R. 3.53. -3 Battle, fight, combat. -4 A row, line, marching column. -5 Front, head; chief; रथेषु नोऽनीकेष्वधिष्ठियः Rv. 8. 20. 12. (सेनामुखेषु); अग्निर्वै देवानामनीकं Sat. Br; अग्निमनीकं कृत्वा. -6 Face, countenance, *ind.* (मुखं) (तस्य प्राणवायुनिस्सारणात् तथात्वं); splendour; brilliance; form (तेजस्); स्वनीक Rv. 7. 2. 23, 3. 6 (mostly Ved. in these two senses). -7 Edge, point. -Comp. -स्थः 1. a warrior, combatant. -2. a sentinel, (armed) watch. -3. an elephant-driver, or its trainer. -4. a war-drum or trumpet. -5. a signal, mark, sign.

अनीकदन् *a.* Ved. forming the face or front rank; occupying the foremost rank.

अनीकसः *adv.* In rows or columns.

अनीकिकी [अनीकानां संघः; अनीकं युद्धं प्रयोजनतया अस्त्यस्याः इति वा, अनीक-इति]

1 An army, host, forces. -2 Three chariots or one-tenth of a complete army (अश्वैर्हिणः); 10935 foot, 6561 horse, 2187 elephants and as many chariots. -3 A lotus.

अनीच *a.* 1 Not low or vile, decent, respectable. -2 Not pronounced with the अनुदात्त accent. -Comp. -अनुवर्तिन् *a.* not associating with low or vile persons. (-न्) a faithful husband.

अनीड *a.* Having no abode (body), incorporeal, epithet of Agni.

अनीतिः *f.* 1 Impropriety, immorality; injustice, wrong act; indiscretion, foolish conduct. -2 (न-ईतिः) Freedom from calamity. -Comp. -ज्ञः-विद् *a.* impolite, not discreet, not conversant with policy.

अनील *a.* Not blue, white &c.; वाजिन *m.* 'white-horsed'; N. of Arjuna; Ki. 14. 26, 42.

अनीश *a.* 1 Having no lord or superior, paramount, supreme, without a controller, uncontrolled; सर्वप्रभुस्तीक्ष्णस्त्वं R. 10. 20. -2 Not a master or lord, having no mastery or control over, not master of (with gen.); powerless; गात्रापामनीशोऽस्मि संवृत्तः S. 2; अनीशया शरीरस्य हृदयं स्ववशं सविन्यस्तं V. 2. 19; Ms. 9. 104. -3 Not one's own master, not independent (अस्वतंत्र); एको ह्यनीशः सर्वत्र. -शः N. of Vishnu (सर्वनियंता अनन्यस्वामिको हि सः). -शा Helplessness (दीनभाव); समाने वृक्षे पुरुषो निमग्नोऽनीशया शोचति मुह्यमानः Mund.

अनीश्वर *a.* 1 Having no superior, uncontrolled. -2 Unable; शयिता स विधेयनीश्वरा सफलीकर्तुमहो मनोरथान् Bv. 2. 182. -3 Not relating to God; ध्यानेनानीश्वरात् शुणान्-दहेत् Ms. 6.72. -4 Not acknowledging God, atheistical. -र The godless one (with Sāṅkhyas), epithet of the world; जगदाहुरनीश्वरम्. -Comp. -वाद्ः atheism, not acknowledging God as the Supreme Ruler. -वादिन् *m.* one who maintains the doctrine of no god or atheism, an atheist.

अनीह *a.* Indifferent, listless. -हः N. of a king of Ayodhya. -हा Disregard, apathy, indifference, disinclination; अनीहया Ki. 2.10 carelessly.

अनीहित *a.* Undesired, disagreeable, unpleasant. -तं Displeasure.

अनु *ind.* (Either used with nouns to form adverbial compounds, or as a prefix to verbs and verbal derivatives, or as a separable preposition with acc. and regarded as a कर्म-प्रवचनीय) 1 After, behind, along after (पश्चान्); सर्वे नारदमनु उपविशन्ति V. 5; प्रमदामनु संस्थितः शुचा नृपतिः सन् R. 8. 72; तं गच्छत्यनु ये विपनिषु सदा ते तत्प-निष्ठाद्याया Mu. 1.14; असौ कुमारस्तमजो-नुजातः R. 6. 78; रत्या च साशकमनु-प्रयातः Ku. 3. 23; क्रमेण सुसामनु संवि-वेश सुसोत्थितां प्रातरनुवतिष्ठत् R. 2. 24; अनुविष्णु-विष्णोः पश्चात् P. II. 4.18 Sk.; तदनु कथयेमार्धवीर्यामवस्थां Mā. 9. 26 afterwards. -2 Along, along-side, by the side of, lengthwise (यस्य च आग्र-मः); जलानि सा तीरनिखातयूपा वहत्यथो-ध्यामनु राजधानीं R. 13. 61; सोऽश्वमेधश्च-तेनेद्वा यमुनामनु वीर्यवान् विशताम्वान् स-स्वत्यां गंगामनु चतुःशतान् Mb.; अनुगम्य वाराणसी = गंगामन्वायतं (गंगादैर्घ्यसदृश-दैर्घ्योपलक्षिता) situated alongside the Ganges P. II. 1. 16 Sk.; आवि-र्भूतप्रथममुकुलाः कंदलीश्चानुकच्छं Me. 21; गिरिरिव अनुतदपुष्पितकर्णिकारयष्टिः V. 3. 3 along the sides or slopes. -3 After, in consequence of, being indicated by; जपमनु प्रावर्षत् P. II 3. 8 Sk. (हेतुभूतजपो-पलक्षितं वर्षणं); so वृक्षमनु विद्योतते विद्युत्. -4 With, along with (सहाय्यं); connected with; नदीमनु अवसिता सेवा P. I. 4. 85. Sk. (नद्यासह संबद्धा); उमास्तनो-द्भेदमनु प्रवृद्धः Ku. 7. 24 along with, contemporaneously; Si. 8. 56; दिवसोनुमित्र-मगमद्विलयं 9. 17. -5 Inferior or sub-ordinate to (हीने); मित्रलाभमनु लाभसं-पदः Ki. 13. 52 inferior, lower in value or importance; अनु हरिं सुराः-हरे-हीनाः P. I. 4. 86 Sk. -6 In a particular relation or state (इत्यभूताख्याने प्रकारविशेषनिरूपणे); भक्तो विष्णुमनु Sk. (विष्णोरित्यभूतः, भक्तिविशेषयुक्तः) an ardent devotee of Vishnu; यस्त्वां द्वेष्टि स मां द्वेष्टि यस्त्वामनु स मामनु Rām. favour-ably inclined or devoted to. -7 Having a part or share, participation; or one that claims a share of (भागं); भागोऽस्यास्ति इति भागस्वामी; लक्ष्मीर्हरिमनु (हरेर्भागः) Sk., हरिस्वामिकभागवतीत्यर्थः. -8 Repetition, in a distributive sense, mostly in comp. (निष्सार्य, विषय-तायां); अनुदिवसं day by day, every day; अनुक्षणं every moment; °वेले every time, frequently; वृक्षं वृक्षमनु सिंचति Sk. waters tree after tree, *i. e.* every tree (यावद्वृक्षव्यापकः सेकः). -9 Towards, in the direction of

near, to, at (अनुयत्समया P. II. 1. 15); अनुवनमशानिर्गतः Sk.; °नदि Si. 7. 24 near the river; प्रजिघास्य कांतमनु मुग्धतरः 9. 55 to (प्रति); on or in, with the force of the locative; यदेतदस्यानुतर्तं विभाति 4. 39, 7. 1; तस्मादच्छरनुकनखलं शैलराजावतीर्णी (जहोः कन्यां) Me. 50. -10 In orderly succession, according to; अनुक्रमं in regular order; अनुज्येष्ठं=ज्येष्ठस्यानुपूर्वेण in order of seniority; °पूर्वः; अनुरूपं=रूपस्य योग्यं Sk. -11 Corresponding with, like, in imitation of; सर्वं मामनु ते प्रियविरहजां त्वं तु व्यथां मातुभूः V. 4. 25; so अनुगर्ज्ज to roar after or in imitation of. -12 Following, conformable to (अनुगत); तथैव सोऽभुदन्वर्थो राजा प्रकृतिरंजनात् R. 4. 12 (अनुगतोऽर्थो यस्य). -13 With regard to, towards, in respect of; अर्धज्ञानमनु चोदितो वचः Si. 14. 53; सा-भुद्वेदतो मातरमनु. -14 On account of, by reason of (with abl.); समस्तो बत लोकोऽयं भजते कारपादनु । त्वं नु निष्कार-पादिव प्रीत्येव वरवर्णिनि || Rām. As a separable adverb अनु is used only in the Vedas and means after, afterwards, later on, now, at this time, again, once more, then, and further. (The senses of अनु as given by G. M. are:—अनु वेदाध्ययनानुष्ठानसामीप्यपश्चाद्वा-नुबन्धसाम्याभिमुखहीनविसर्गलक्षणेभु; e. g. वेदे अनुवाकः; अनुष्ठाने अनुतिष्ठति; सामीप्ये अनु-मेघं वर्षति; पश्चाद्वावे तदनु; अनुबन्धने अनुशेते; साम्ये अनुकरोति; आभिमुख्ये मातरमनुधावति वत्सः; हीने अनुहारं सुराः; विसर्गे अनुजानीति; लक्षणे अनुवनमशानिर्गतः). The senses of अनु may be thus expressed in verse:—आयामेऽपरभावे च (पश्चादर्थे) वीप्सायां सन्निधौ तथा । इत्थंभूते लक्षणे च भागसादृश्ययोरपि ॥ योग्यतायां तथा हीने वृत्तियार्थे ह्यनुक्रमे । अर्थ-क्षेतेषु बहुशो ह्यनुशब्दः प्रयुज्यते ॥

अनुः Ved. 1 A man. -2 N. of a son of Yayāti.

अनुक a. [अनु-कन् P. V. 2. 74, अनुकामयते इति अनुकः कविता Sk.] 1 Greedy; desirous. -2 Libidinous, lustful (as a lover). -3 Sloping.

अनुकथ 10 P. To relate after (some one else), mention subsequently.

अनुकथनं 1 Subsequent mention; आदेशः कथनं, अन्वदिशोऽनुकथनं Kāsi. on P. II. 4. 32. -2 Relation, narration; discourse, conversation.

अनुकनीयस् a. The next young-

अनुकम्प 1 A. To take pity or compassion on, sympathize with, pity (with acc.); किमुञ्जिह्वानजीविनां वराकीं नानुकम्पसे Mal. 10; कथं ब्राह्मणी मामनुकम्पते Mk. 3; कम्पसे नानुकम्पसे 1. 8; with loc. also; सौहृदेन तथा प्रेम्णा सदा मय्यनुकम्पसे Mb. —Caus. To pity &c.; शफरीं प्रथमा इदिरिवानुकम्पयत् Ku. 4. 39. अनुकम्पक a. Pitying, taking com- passion on, sympathizing with.

अनुकम्पन a. One who pities, kind- hearted, compassionate. —नं Com- passion, pity, tenderness, sympathy.

अनुकम्पा [कम्प-अङ्] Compassion, commiseration, pity; with gen.; तेषामे-वानुकम्पार्थं Bg. 10. 11; or with loc., भक्त्या गुरौ मय्यनुकम्पया च R. 2. 63; or in comp.; भूतानुकम्पा तव चेत् R. 2. 48; अनुकम्पायां कन् P. V. 3. 76.

अनुकम्पित p. p. Pitied; °आत्मन् having a compassionate spirit.

अनुकम्पित् a. Pitying (in comp.); sympathizing with.

अनुकम्प्य pot. p. Pitiable, worthy of sympathy; किं तन्न येनासि ममानु-कम्प्या R. 14. 74; रुहितरमनुकम्प्यामि-रादाय दोर्भ्यो Ku. 3. 76. —पञ्चः 1 A courier, express messenger. -2 An ascetic.

अनुकांक्षा Desire, wish.

अनुकाम a. [कामस्य सहस्रः अनुरूपो वा] 1 Agreeable to desire, according to one's desire. -2 [अनुकामयते कम्-अच्] Desirous, lustful. —ने ind. At will, according to desire or wish, as desired, at pleasure. —नः [अनुक-पः कामः] Proper or worthy desire; desire; °कृत् fulfilling one's desires.

अनुकामीन a. [कामस्य सदृशं अनुकामं; ख प्रत्ययः; अनुकामं गामी यथेष्टं गता इत्यर्थः P. V. 2. 11 Sk.] Going at will or pleasure; one who acts as he pleases; अनुकामीनतां त्यज Bk.

अनुकाल a. [कालस्य योग्यः] Op- portune, timely, adapted or suited to the time. —लं ind. Opportunely, on a proper occasion.

अनुकीर्तनं Act of proclaiming or publishing.

अनुकूल a. [अनुगतः कूलं तटे स्ने-हादिबन्धनं वा] 1 Favourable, agreeable (lit. following the bank or slope, according to the current, with the grain;), as wind, fate &c.; मंदं मंदं नु-वति पवनश्चानुकूलो यथा त्वां Me. 9; राति-°पवनश्च S. 4. 10; °परिणामा संवृत्ता S. 7; V. 3. 20. -2 Friendly, kind,

well or kindly disposed. -3 Con- formable to, pleasing, agreeable or favourable to, conlusing to, capable of, etc. in comp.; स्पर्शानुकूला इव सूर्य-कांताः S. 2. 7; अननुकूलोऽभिमानस्य K. 45 not inclined to pride; वशानुकू-लाहमस्य न वनि 197; कुशलविरचितानु-कूलवेषाः It. 5. 76 befitting, suitable.

—लः 1 A faithful or kind husband, (एकगतिः S. D. or एकनिरतः एकस्यामेव नाधिकया आमक्तः), a variety of नायक. -2 'Favourable to all,' epithet of Vishnu. —ला 1 N. of a tree (दन्ति) Croton Polygambrum. -2 N. of a metre. —लं 1 Favour, kindness; नारीपामनुकूलमाचरति चेत् K. P. 9. -2 (Rhet.) A figure in which unfavour- ableness turns into kindness; अनुकूलं प्रातिकूल्यमानुकूल्यावबन्धि चेत् S. D.; कुपितासि यदा तन्नि निधाय करजक्षतम् । वधान भुजपा-शाभ्यां कंठमस्य ददत् तदा ॥

अनुकूलता—त्वं 1 Favour, conformity, kindness, good will; पवनस्यानुकूलत्वा-त् R. 1. 42 the wind being favour- able. -2 Prosperity.

अनुकूलयति Den. P. To conciliate, propitiate, act in a friendly way towards; (तं) अनुकूलयतीति अपि कल्पद्रुम-विभूषणैः Ku. 2. 39; Ki. 13. 71; Si. 7. 11.

अनुकृ 8 T. 1 To do after or afterwards; follow; especially to imitate, do after or in imitation of, resemble, equal, copy (with gen.); ततोऽनुकुर्याद्विशदस्य तस्याः ... स्मितस्य Ku. 1. 44; इयानतया हरेरिवानुकुर्याती K. 10; अनुकरोति भगवतो नारायणस्य 6. 282; ननु कालमेन यूयपतेरनुकृतम् M. 5; (also with acc.); सर्वानिरन्त्यानिः कलानिरनु-चकार तं वैशंपायनः K. 76; शैलाधिपस्या-नुचकार लक्ष्मीं Bk. 2. 8; बहुतरं भवे-तमनुकरोति V. 5; Ms. 2. 199. -2 To requite, recompense. -3 To try on, adjust, adapt; बन्धं ततोऽनुकुर्यात् Suer.

अनुकर a. Imitating. —रः An assistant.

अनुकरणं, कृतिः f. 1 Imitation; ल-दीयसुचरितैकदेशस्यानुकरणं किलैवन् Mu. 7. -2 Copy, resemblance, similarity; शब्दानुकरणं onomatopoeia; अव्यक्ता-नुकरणस्यात इतौ P. VI. 1. 98; V. 4. 57; I. 4. 62; धूमोद्गमनकृतिविपुलाः Me. 69. -3 Compliance; ओमित्येतद-नुकृतिहस्म वै Taitt. Up.

अनुकर्तृ m. 1 An imitator. -2 Actor, performer.

अनुकर्तव्य a. 1 Imitation. -2 [पश्चा-त्कृतं कर्म] A subsequent rite.

अनुकारः [इ-वज] Imitation, resemblance. **गुणानुकारः** खलु जगति वैश्वसो निर्नामसंनिवेनः M.L. 9.

अनुकारिन् *n.* Imitating, resembling (with gen. or in comp.); मित्रायाः किञ्चिदनुकारिणीषु कृतानु इति विलोभयामि S. 6; अनुकारिणि पूर्वेषां युक्तरूपमिदं त्वयि S. 2. 16; 1. 21; R.I. 43, 3. 50.

अनुकार्यः -कर्णीयः-कर्तव्य *p.p.* Fit to be imitated. —**यः** अनुक्रिया A subsequent rite or ceremony.

अनुक्रीः [अनु-कृ-च्चा-क. इ. क्रक. ट.] A kind of sacrificial rite called मयम्क.

अनुकृपायते Dec. A. To sympathize or console with.

अनुकृ 1 P. To drag after oneself. To attract (in gram.). see अनुकृ below. —**Caus.** To subject.

अनुकर्षः-येन 1 Dragging after, drawing along; attraction in general. —2 Summoning or invoking (by means of spells). —3 Grammatical attraction, application or attraction of a word in a preceding rule to a subsequent rule, word &c.; नाथमनुकर्षणार्थश्चकारः Mbh. on P. II. 2. 4; see also Sk. on P. VI. 1. 127. —4 [अनुकृप्यते स्वमंडनं चक्रेण] The axle-tree or bottom of a carriage. —5 Delayed performance of a duty.

अनुकर्षन् *n.* The bottom of a carriage.

अनुकृष 1 A. To follow duly. —**Caus.** To cause others to follow duly.

अनुकल्पः [अनुगतः मुख्यं कल्पं] 1 A secondary direction or precept, a substitute or alternative to be used in times of necessity when the primary one (प्रथमकल्प) is not possible; as the direction to use गोधूम or तंदुल in the absence of यवः प्रसुः प्रथमकल्पस्य योऽनुकल्पेन वर्तते Ms. 11. 30, 3. 147. —2 A work connected with kalpa (one of the six auxiliaries of the Vedas).

अनुक्त *a.* 1 Unuttered, unsaid (in gram.) = अनभिहित q. v. under अभिधा. —2 Unheard of, extraordinary. —3 Not told, असावनुक्तोऽपि सहाय इव Ku. 3. 21.

अनुकथ *a.* Without hymns or songs of praise; Rv. 5. 2. 3.

अनुककच *a.* [अनुगतः क्रकचं] Serrated, dented like a saw.

अनुकंद 1 P. To cry after, reply to the sound; दीरुद्गीडकपोत-युजिनमनुकंदंयमी कुक्कुवाः Mal. 9. 7. **अनुकंदन्** A cry in reply.

अनुक्रम 1 U. & P. 1 To go after, follow (fig. also); महर्षिभिरनुक्रान्तं धर्मप-धानमास्थितः Rām.; to betake oneself to : तीर्थयात्रामनुक्रामन् Mb.; व्यवसायम-नुक्रान्ता कानि त्वमतिशोभन् Rām. —2 To count up, enumerate, state or go through in order: यच्चानुक्रान्तं यच्चानुक्र-स्यते Mbh. on P. I. 1. 72; give a table of contents, used frequently in the Nirukta.

अनुक्रम *n.* [अनुगतः क्रमः] In due order. —**n:** 1 Succession, order, sequence, arrangement, method, due order: प्रवक्रमे वक्तुमनुक्रमज्ञा R. 6. 70; अथूजन्तं सर्वमनुक्रमेण 14. 60; Y. 2. 41. —2 A table of contents, index, such as that of the Vedic Samhitās.

अनुक्रमणं 1 Proceeding in order. —2 Following. —**णी**, **णिका** [स्वार्थे कन्] A table of contents, an index showing the successive contents of a work.

अनुकुश 1 P. To shout at or after. —**Caus.** To join in lamenting, console with, show sympathy.

अनुक्रोशः 1 Pity, compassion, tenderness (with loc.); भगवन्कामदेव न ते मय्यनुक्रोशः S. 3; Me. 115; किमपि सानुक्रोशः कृतः made to relent S. 4; न ते मां प्रति अनुक्रोशः S. 3. —2 One who has gone over a krośa (2 miles) (अनुगतः क्रोशं).

अनुक्षणं *ind.* Every instant, constantly, frequently.

अनुक्षन्तु *m.* (चा) The attendant of a door-keeper or charioteer.

अनुक्षेत्रं Stipend given to certain temple-worshippers in Orissa (?).

अनुख्या 2 P. Ved. To desecry, see from a distance.

अनुख्यातिः *f.* 1 Desecring. —2 Reporting, revealing.

अनुख्यान् *m.* (ता) A discoverer, reporter.

अनुगम 1 P. 1 To go after, follow, attend, accompany; अनभिज्ञो गुणानां यो न भुवैरनुगम्यते Pt. 1. 73; ओद-कांतास्तिग्यो ज्ञोऽनुगतंन्यः S. 4; के-कारवैरनुगम्यमानो भूषणनिनादः K. 84; मार्गे मनुष्यश्चरधर्मपत्नी भुतेरिवार्येऽसृतिर-न्वगच्छत् R. 2. 2; छायेव ता भूपतिरन्वग-

च्छत् 6; Ms. 12. 115; Ki. 5. 2. —2 To follow, practise, observe, obey, act up to; प्रतिशब्दक इव राजवचनमनु-च्छति जज्ञो भयात् K. 104; पूर्वैरयमभि-प्रेतो गतो मार्गेऽनुगम्यते Rām.; विषचो व महाल्लोके धीरतानमनुगच्छति H. 3. 44. —3 To seek, wander through; काननं वापि शैलं वा यं रामोऽनुगमिष्यति Rām.; कृत्वा पृथ्वीमनुगच्छत *ibid.* go in quest of. —4 To come, arrive, approach, present oneself (as time); काले त्वनुगते Bhāg. —5 To answer or respond to; corre- spond with, be suitable to; imitate, resemble; धनुःश्रियं गोत्रमिदोऽनुगच्छति Ki. 4. 36; आस्फालितं व्यपनशकपौ- र्वद्वंगधीरध्वनिमन्वगच्छत् R. 16. 13; न चापि कादंबरी लक्ष्मीरनुगुणमलं K. 203. —6 To go or die out, be extinguished; यद्येष उख्योऽभिरनुगच्छेत् Sat. Br. —7 To enter into. —**Caus.** [—गमयति] To cause to follow, follow; उद्गीर्वैरनुग-मितस्य पुष्करस्य M. 1. 21 followed or accompanied in sound.

अनुग *a.* [अनुगच्छतीति, गम्-ड] (In comp.) Following, going after; cor- responding or tallying with, ad- equate to; सदा पृष्ठानुगः पुरे Pt. 1. 59; गीतानुगं वारि मृदंगवाचं R. 16. 64; Me. 47; कामक्रोधवशादानुगं Ms. 2. 214; गोत्र-रिक्तानुगः पिंडः 9. 142 governed or regulated by; 8. 239. —**गः** A fol- lower, (obedient) servant, companion; तद्भूतनाथानुग R. 2. 58, 9. 82; बलं followed by an army, being the head of an army.

अनुगत *p. p.* 1 (Used passively) (a) Followed (lit. & fig.), attend- ed; अनुगतमलिद्वंद्वैर्गंडभिनीविहाय R. 12. 102; M. 3. 9; Ms. 11. 71. (b) Full of, filled with; वारिद्विषाभिभूतेन त्वत्ने- हानुगतेन च Mk. 4. 5; वर्षधरकलमूकानु- गतेन परिजनेन K. 159 consisting or made up of; चिन्तानुगतसर्वात्मन् Mb. (c) Covered, as by a dress happing behind; शिवमिवानुगतं गजचर्मणा Ki. 5. 2 (पञ्चाद्व्याप्तं). (d) Extinguished &c. (e) Acquired, obtained. —2 (Used actively) (a) Following, obeying, observing; स्वमतमनुगतः Mu. 5. 19; विमवानुगता भार्या Mk. 3. 28; द्विग्विज्ज- प्रसंगेनानुगतो भूमिमिमां K. 191 come to; Ms. 9. 267; K. 166; Mu. 6. 5; H. 2. 56; R. 15. 9. (b) Corresponding or tallying with, adapted or answering to, in harmony with; सूत्रेणानुगतं भवति S. B.; पाद्व्याप्तो लयमनुगतः M. 2. 9 in accompaniment to the musical time.

पुत्रः संगीतमधुरः Ratn. 1; °वीणैः Si. 11. 10. (c) Adequate or suitable to, fit for; प्रस्तावानुगतं पृष्ठः Pt. 5. (d) Imitating; परितुष्टोऽस्मि यत्पितरमुगतो वृत्तः M. 5 I am glad that the boy takes after his father. —तं Moderate time in music. —Comp. —अर्थ a. having a corresponding or easily discoverable sense.

अनुगतिः f. 1 Following; बलस्य च-
तुरंगस्य नायकानुगतिन्यः Ram.; गतानुग-
तिको लोकः following, imitating; see
under गत. —2 Consent, approval; अ-
काम° forced consent.

अनुगमः-मन् 1 Following; आत्मानुगम-
नेन गां प्रसादयितुमर्हसि R. 1. 88; बृहते-
र्धनोरर्थानुगमात् S. B. —2 Comprehend-
ing, grasping (as a sense); रसाद्यनुगतः
S. D. —3 Following in death, post-cre-
mation, self-immolation of a widow
on her husband's funeral pile. —4
Imitating; approaching. —5 Conform-
ity, accordance; श्रुत्यनुगमाच्च S. B.

अनुगामिन a. Following. —m. A fol-
lower = अनुग.

अनुगातु a. Habitually or con-
stantly following.

अनुगर्ज 1 P. To roar after or in
imitation of.

अनुगर्जित p.p. Roared. —तं A roar-
ing echo, Ku. 6. 40.

अनुगव a. [गोः सदृशः आयामः, अच्]
Suiting (the length of) the oxen.

अनुगिरं ind. By the mountain-
side R. 13. 49.

अनुगवीनः [अनुग गोः पञ्चात्ययौतं
यथा गच्छति सोऽनुगवीनः गोपालः; अनुग ख
P. V. 2. 15 Sk. °] A cowherd.

अनुगादिन् a. [गद-णिनि] Repeat-
ing, following in speaking, echoing.

अनुगीति See under अनुगै.

अनुगुण a. [अनुकूलो गुणो यस्य]
Having similar qualities, of the
same nature; क्रांतास्तापसाविष्णु वंशकानु-
गुणौ स्मृतौ Susr.; conformable to,
favourable or agreeable to, suit-
able, according to; मनोरथस्यानुगुणं सर्व-
ज्ञ यस्य चेष्टितं Mv. 7. 7 obedient to
the will; 7. 38; गुणसंपन्नानुगुणतां गमि-
तः Ki. 6. 33; 10. 13; congenial,
suitable, fit; °अन्नलाभात् Dk. 64, 94;
अननुगुणसाराणां Dk. 130 not having
wives worthy of themselves; (वीणा)
इच्छति तस्य हृदयानुगुणा वयस्या Mk. 3.
3 agreeable or pleasing to the heart,
exactly after the heart (Tv. here takes

°णा to mean तच्छ्रुतकर्मणा it-off); अच-
द्वावप्यध्यानीयावेव न शान्तानुगुणौ R. G.;
रसानुगुणतामेति S. D.; °णं सर्वस्ववस्था-
नु यत् U. 1. 39 —णः A natural pec-
uliarity. —णं adv. 1 Favourably,
conformably to one's desires; चिरे-
णानुगुणं प्रोक्ता प्रतिपत्तिपराङ्मुखी Bk.
8. 95. —2 Agreeably or conformably
to (in comp.); तद्विदेशानुगुणं भवदाग-
मनमभूत् Dk. 11. —3 Naturally.

अनुगुणत्वं Favourableness.

अनुगुणयति Den. P. To make fa-
vourable, conciliate; bring about,
secure; संपदोऽनुगुणयन् सुखैविणां Ki.
13. 44.

अनुगुप्त a. Covered, sheltered.

अनुगै 1 P. 1 To sing after (aper-
son), sing to (a tune); follow in sing-
ing; अनुगायति काचिदुदञ्चिनपञ्चमरागं
Git. 1; अनुजगुरथदिव्यं दुर्मुनिध्वानमाशाः
Ki. 3. 60 sent back, echoed. —2 To
sing; to celebrate in song.

अनुगीति Singing in response to;
Ratn. 1. 19.

अनुगीतिः f. N. of a metre of
two lines, the first having 27 and
the second 32, mātrās, a species of
the Aryā metre.

अनुग्रह 9 P. (Ved. —गृणाति). 1
To favour, oblige, treat with kind-
ness; शिलातलैकदेशमनुगृह्णातु वयस्यः S.
3 our friend will be so good as to,
or kindly, take a seat on the stone;
अयं विष्टरोऽनुगृह्यतां V. 5 be pleased
to sit down &c.; महर्षेण पुनरनुगृहीता
V. 3 favoured (by modifying the
curse); with instr. or abl. of that
which is an obligation; अनुगृहीतो-
ऽहमनया मधवतः संभावनया S. 6; कतर-
त्कुलमनुगृहीतं भगवत्या जन्मना K. 135;
अनुगृहीतोऽस्मि अहमुपदेशाद्भवतः V. 4 I
am much obliged to you &c. (अनुगृहीत
is oft. used by itself in the sense of
'much obliged', 'many thanks', 'I
thank you', 'I esteem it a favour').
—2 To foster, cherish, protect,
maintain (as fire); अभिर्निव्यानुगृहीतः
स्यात् Asval. —3 To receive, welcome.
—4 To hold up, support, uphold. —5
To follow in robbing, seizing or de-
priving. —6 To keep to, conform or
correspond to, follow, take after;
आकृतिमनुगृह्णति गुणाः Vb. 2; क्षात्रधर्म-
श्चानुगृहीतो भवति U. 5. —Caus. To
cause to favour, or to favour; आर्य-
स्य दर्शनेनात्मावमनुग्राहयितुं Mu. 4.

अनुग्रहः, दणं 1 A favour, kindness.

obligation; showing favour, obliging,
rewarding (opp. निग्रह); निग्रहानुग्रह-
कर्ता Pt. 1 पात्रपणानुग्रहपूतपृष्ठ R. 2.
35; अनुग्रह इवेयमभ्यर्थना S. 1; अनुग्र-
हं संस्मरणमवृत्तं Ku. 3. 3. —2 Assist-
ance, help (shown to the poor in
feeding them &c. इन्द्रदिवेयम्). —3 Fa-
cilitating by spells. —4 Acceptance.
—5 Reassurance. —Comp. —कातर a.
anxious to please or for favour. —स-
र्गः creation of feelings or mental
conditions.

अनुग्राह्य pot. p. Fit to be favour-
able or obliged; ततः कथनेनात्मानमनुग्राह्य-
निच्छानि K. 134; न वयमनुग्राह्याः प्रा-
यो देवानां 61.

अनुग्राहक a. 1 Favouring, further-
ing, promoting. —2 Gracious, kind.

अनुग्रासकः A mouthful; the
equivalent of a mouthful.

अनुघटनं Linking together with;
श्रिता कथानुघटनाय मयापि वार्णा K. 240.

अनुचर 1 P. 1 To follow, pur-
sue, go after; to serve, attend or
wait upon; पित्रोः पादाननुचरन् K.
308 serving. —2 To traverse, seek
after, go through, wander. —3
To conduct oneself, behave.

अनुचरः 1 A companion, follower,
attendant, servant; तेनानुचरेण धेनोः
R. 2. 4; आत्मानुचरस्य भावं जिज्ञासमाना
26, 52; Me. 3; Ms. 12. 47. In comp.
attended or followed by; वानर°, रा-
क्षस° &c. —2 Following a spy (चरम-
नुगतः). —री, —रा 1 A female attend-
ant. —2 A logical or due strophe.

अनुचरित p.p. Followed &c. —तं
Walk; walk in life; conduct.

अनुचारकः A follower, servant
&c. —रिका A female servant.

अनुचरिचिः f. Ved. Repeating (in
a chorus).

अनुचित a. 1 Wrong, improper.
—2 Unusual, unfit.

अनुचित् 10 P. To consider,
think of, call to mind; धानुर्विमुक्तम-
नुचित्य वपुश्च तस्याः S. 2. 9; Bg. 8. 8;
Ms. 4. 92.

अनुचिता, —चितनं 1 Calling to mind,
thinking of, meditating upon. —2
Recalling, recollecting. —3 Constant
thinking, anxiety.

अनुच्छादः The part of a man's
under-garment which is allowed to
hang down in front from the waist
to the feet (Mar. निव्या).

अनुच्छिन्ति: *f.* अनुच्छेदः Non-extirpation; non-destruction; indestructibility.

अनुच्छिष्ट *a.* Not rejected; pure, holy; fresh, unused: °शौचना Dk. 112.

अनुजन् *4* A. 1 To be born after, arise or be produced after, to follow in being born, arising &c.; पुत्रिकायां कृतायां तु यदि पुत्रोऽनुजायते Ms. 9. 134; अथवा जायमानस्य यच्छीलमनुजायते Mb. -2 To take after (one's parents): to be born similar to.

अनुज-जात *p. p.* Born after, later, younger: राममनुजातः P. III. 4. 72; असौ कुमारस्तमजोऽनुजातः R. 6. 78; पुमांसमनुजं जाता पुमनुजा Sk.; so रुद्रनुजा. -जः, -जातः 1 A younger brother; Ms. 5. 58. -2 A cadet; born again, after born, younger, later. -3 Taking after. -4 Born again, invested with the sacred thread. -जा, -जाता 1 A younger sister. -2 N. of a plant (त्रयमाणा लता). -जं N. of a plant (प्रयौडरीक). -Comp. -अवर *a.* lower than the younger, youngest.

अनुजन्म *m.* [अनु जन्म यस्य] A younger brother; जननाथ तवानुजन्मना Ki. 2. 17; Si. 13. 2, 14.

अनुजीव 1P. 1 To depend upon for subsistence, hang on, live by or upon (something); ये च त्वामनुजीवन्ति नाहं तेषां न ते मम Rām.; स तु तस्याः पाणिमाहकमनुजीविष्यति Dk. 122 hang or depend on, live (submissively) under, live as a subordinate to. -2 To see without envy: यां तां श्रियमसूयामः पुरा दृष्ट्वा युधिष्ठिरे अद्य तामनुजीवामः Mb. -3 To live for any one. -4 To follow or imitate in living; R. 19. 15 *v. l.* -5 To survive.

अनुजीविन् *a.* Dependent, living on or upon. -*m.* A dependent, servant, follower; अवचनीयाः प्रभवोऽनुजीविभिः Ki. 1. 4, 10; भर्तृश्रितानुवर्तित्वं सुवृत्तं चानुजीविनाम् Pt. 1. 69.

अनुजीव्य *a.* To be served (as a master).

अनुज्ञा 9 U. 1 To permit, allow (a person or thing); assent or consent to, approve; authorise, sanction; तदनुजानीहि मां गमनाय U. 3 so let me go; सेयं याति शकुंतला पतिगृहं सर्वैरनुज्ञायतां S. 4. 8 permitted to go; Bk. 1. 23; M. 1. 19; Ms. 2. 116; तन्मया प्रीतिमताऽनुज्ञातं S. 5 approved, agreed to. -2 To betroth, affiancé; मां आत्ममायां धनमित्रान्मनेऽनुज्ञानाद्वावी

मे पिता Dk. 50.-3 To excuse, forgive; अनुप्रवेष्टे यद्वीर कृतवांस्त्वं नमाप्रियं । सर्वं नदनुजानानि Mb. -4 To repent, be sorry for. -5 To request, entreat, beg: त्वां साहमनुजानामि न गंतव्यमितो वनं Rām. -6 To treat or behave kindly, favour; ते मां वीर्येण यशसा... अल्लैश्चाप्यन्वजानत Mb. -7 To dismiss, bid farewell (usually in *caus.*). -*Caus.* (-ज्ञायति) 1 To ask or beg for, request. -2 To ask permission, ask for leave; take leave of, bid adieu to; सोऽपि तच्छ्रुत्वा... वानरमनुज्ञाप्य स्वाश्रयं गतः Pt. 4; तं चक्रधरमनुज्ञाप्य स्वगृहं गतः 5; Ms. 4. 122; 9. 82; स नातरमनुज्ञाप्य तपस्येव मनो दधे । जग्मनुश्च यथाकाममनुज्ञाप्य परस्परं Mb.

अनुज्ञा, -ज्ञानं [जा-अङ-ल्युट् वा] 1 Permission, consent, sanction; गुरोरनुज्ञामधिगम्य मातः R. 2. 66.-2 Permission or leave to depart. -3 Excusing, forgiving, allowance made for faults. -4 An order, command. -Comp. -एषणा, -प्रार्थना requesting permission, taking leave.

अनुज्ञात *p. p.* Permitted, allowed, assented to, granted, honoured, favoured, authorised, dismissed.

अनुज्ञापकः One who commands or orders.

अनुज्ञापनं, -ज्ञप्तिः *f.* 1 Authorising. -2 Issuing an order or command.

अनुज्येष्ठ *a.* [अनुगतो ज्येष्ठः] Next to the eldest. - *अं* *adv.* According to seniority.

अनुतप 1P. 1 To heat; vex, annoy (fig.). -2 (4 A. or *pass.*) To repent, grieve, be sorry for, be stung with remorse; विविधैरनुतप्यन्ते दयितानुनयैर्मनस्विभ्यः V. 3. 5 (*v. l.* for निभूतैर्व्यपन्नपते &c.); Ki. 17. 40. -*Caus.* To pain, afflict, distress विरहः किमिवानुतापयेद्दह बाह्वैर्विषयैर्विपाशितं R. 8. 89.

अनुतप्त *p. p.* 1 Heated. -2 Filled with regret, repentant.

अनुतापः 1 Repentance, remorse, contrition, subsequent regret or sorrow; जानातुतापिव सा V. 4. 38 stung with remorse; Ms. 11. 228. -2 Heat.

अनुतापन *a.* Causing distress or regret or sorrow.

अनुतापिन् *a.* Repentant, sorry.

अनुतर See under अनुत्.

अनुतर्षः [तृष्-घञ्] 1 Thirst, desire to drink; सोपचारमुपशान्तविचारं सातुतर्षमनुतर्षयेन Si. 10. 2 (thirst and

liquor). -2 Wish, desire. -3 Drinking spirituous liquors. -4 A drinking vessel (used in drinking spirituous liquors). -5 Liquor itself.

अनुतर्षणं=अनुतर्ष 3 and 4.

अनुतिल *a.* Following तिल (as a field). - *लं* *ind.* Grain after grain, i. e. by grains or very minutely.

अनुतुन्न *a.* Ved. Depressed or repressed (in sound), unruffled.

अनुतूलयति Den. P. To rub (as the point or end of grass) with cotton; P. III. 1. 25.

अनुतूलनं Rubbing in this manner.

अनुतृ 1 P. 1 To go across or to the end. -2 To stretch lengthwise.

अनुतरं [अनुतीर्यते अनेन; करणे अप्] Fare, freight.

अनुत्क *a.* Not over-anxious, not repentant or regretful; self-complacent.

अनुत्त *a.* Ved. [उद्-क्लन-त.] 1 Not moistened or wet; सुभ्यमिदं द्विवोऽनुत्त Rv. 1.80.7. -2 Not set driven forth or urged (अप्रेरित); invincible (?).

अनुत्तम *a.* [न उत्तमो यस्मात्] 1 Than which there is nothing better, having no superior or better, unsurpassed, the very best or highest, incomparably or pre-eminently the best; सर्वद्रव्येषु विद्यैव द्रव्यमाहुरनुत्तमं H. Pr. 4; कांक्षन् गतिमनुत्तमं Ms. 2. 242; Y. 1. 87; अदस्त्वया नुत्तमनुत्तमं तमः Si. 1. 27 all-pervading; Bg. 7. 18; Ms. 2.9; 5. 158; 8.81. -2 Not the best. -3 (In gram.) Not used in the उत्तम or first person. -*m.* N. of Śiva or Vishṇu. -Comp. -अंभस्, -अंभसिकं a term in Sāṅkhya philosophy, said to mean indifference to and abstinence from sensual enjoyment, as fatiguing or involving injury to external objects.

अनुत्तर *a.* [नास्ति उत्तरो यस्मात्] 1 Principal, chief. -2 Best, excellent; अनुत्तराणि विलसितानि Dk. 162 unsurpassed. -3 [नास्ति उत्तरं यस्य] Without a reply, silent, unable to answer; भवत्यवज्ञा च भवत्यनुत्तरात् Naishadha. -4 Fixed, firm (न उत्तरति चलाति). -5 Low, inferior, base, mean. -6 Southern. -*रं* [न. त.] No reply, a reply which, being evasive

is considered to be no reply. —राः (pl.) A class of gods among Jains (= उपपातिक). —रा The south.

अनुत्तरंग *a.* Steady, not ruffled (by waves); अपामिवाधारमनुत्तरंग Ku. 3. 48.

अनुत्थानं Absence of exertion.

अनुत्पत्तिः *f.* Failure, non-production. —*a.*, —*क्तिक* *a.* Not yet produced. —**Comp.** —**धर्मक्षातिः** preparation for a future state, acquiescence in the state and moral condition which is yet to come. —**समः** ना a method of arguing against a thing by attempting to prove that nothing exists from which it could spring.

अनुत्पन्न *a.* Not produced or born, unborn, unproduced &c.

अनुत्पादः Not coming into existence, not taking effect. —**Comp.** —**क्षाति** see अनुत्पत्तिधर्मक्षाति.

अनुत्साह *a.* Destitute of energy or determination. —**हः** Want of determination, energy &c.; listlessness, languor, indifference.

अनुत्सुक *a.* Moderate, not over-eager, retiring, calm.

अनुत्सृज *a.* Not deviating from the Sūtra (of Pāṇini or of morality); not anomalous or irregular; *पदव्यासा सद्गतिः सन्निबन्धना Śi. 2. 112.

अनुत्सेकः Absence of haughtiness or pride; *को लक्ष्म्या Bh. 2. 63; modesty; *कः खलु विक्रमालंकारः V. 1; cf. "Modesty is the handmaid of heroism".

अनुत्सेकिन् *a.* Not puffed up, not proud or arrogant; भाग्येषु *नी भव S. 4. 17.

अनुद *a.* [न नुदति or अनुददति तुल्यं ददति, दा-क] Ved. Not urging or driving onward; or, emulating others in giving (तुल्यरूपदात्); see अनानुद.

अनुदक *a.* 1 Waterless (as a desert). —2 Having very little water (as a puddle). —3 Devoid of the libations of water (a sort of श्राद्ध).

अनुदग्र *a.* 1 Not lofty, low. —2 Soft, tender; weak, not sharp.

अनुदर *a.* 1 Having a slender waist; thin, lank; *राजकन्या Sk. (अल्पार्थे नञ्, see अ).

अनुदा 3 U. To give back, restore; to yield, grant, remit.

अनुदेयी 1 Restoration. —2 A female companion.

अनुदात्त *a.* Grave (accent); not elevated or raised (not pronounced with the Udatta accent); उदैरुदात्तः. नाचैरनुदात्तः accentless, having the neutral, general tone; उदात्तश्चानुदात्तश्च स्वरितश्च त्रयः स्वराः uttered with the grave accent (as a vowel). प्रयत्नदेरितो वयुर्यदार्धभागं प्रतिहतोऽर्धं निष्प्रयत्नं न उदात्तः एवमधोनिष्पन्नोऽर्धं अनुदात्तः; नात्वादपि समगेषु स्थानेषु नाचभागं निष्प्रयत्नोऽर्धं अनुदात्तः *न पदमेकवर्जं Sk. (The term अनुदात्त is used by Pāṇini for the grave accent which immediately precedes the Udatta, and also for the general accentless tone neither high nor low, termed एकश्रुति, the one monotonous intonation belonging to the generality of syllables in a sentence).

—**त्तः** The grave accent. —**Comp.** —**आदिः** a nominal base of which the first syllable is अनुदात्त. —**इत्** a verbal root having for its अनुवैध the grave accent (denoting that it takes the 1st. terminations only). —**उदय** a syllable followed (immediately) by the grave accent. —**तर** *a.* more than अनुदात्त; still lower or graver accent, i. e. that which immediately precedes a syllable having the उदात्त or स्वरित accent and is thus more depressed than the ordinary अनुदात्त accent.

अनुदार *a.* 1 Not liberal, niggardly; not high or noble. —2 Having none more liberal, very liberal, or great. —3 (अनुगतो दारान्) Adhering to or followed by a wife; यस्मिन्पत्नीसि पुनः स भवत्युत्तरोऽनुदारश्च K. P. 4 (used in sense 1 also). —4 Having a suitable or worthy wife (अनुत्तमः दारः यस्य).

अनुदित *a.* 1 Unsaid, not uttered. —2 Not risen or appeared forth.

अनुदिनं दिवसं *ind.* Daily, day after day; पारावतः खलु शिलाकणमात्रभोजी कामी भवेदनुदिनं वक् कोऽत्र हंतुः Udh.; अनुदिवसं परिहीयसेऽग्रेः S. 3.

अनुदिश 6 P. To point out, assign.

अनुदेशः 1 Pointing back; a rule or direction which refers or points back to a previous rule; यथासंख्यमनुदेशः समानां P. I. 3. 10; subsequent mention of things (words, suffixes &c.) in the order of things previously mentioned, respective enumeration or statement, first for first,

second for second; as in समुदाकृतशब्देन इत्युत्तरः P. III. 4. 39. —2 Direction, order, injunction.

अनुदेशिन *a.* Pointing or referring back; 1 in the object of an अनुदेश.

अनुदृश 1 P. To survey, behold; to keep in view or mind. see in retrospect न च श्रेयोऽनुपश्यामि ब्रह्मा स्वजनमाह्वये B. 1. 31; B. 3. 3. —*a.* To show, tell, inform; 1 a view; सेनापतिः एवमस्मिन् पविश्वय्य अनुदृश्यन्ति M. 5. 5. or inform; 1 a view.

अनुदर्शन Inspection, survey; उत्थितश्चाप्रमत्तश्च बलानामनुदर्शने Bham. consideration, regard; जन्ममृत्युजराव्याधिरुःखदोषानुदर्शनं B. 13. 8 perception.

अनुदृष्टि *a.* Having a favourable look. —**दिः** *f.* A favourable look.

अनुदैर्घ्य *a.* [दैर्घ्यमनुगतः] Longitudinal, lengthwise.

अनुद्धत *a.* Not raised or puffed up; *ताः सत्यरुषाः समृद्धिभिः S. 5. 12; humble; modest; unsurpassed.

अनुद्धरण 1 Not removing or taking away. —2 Not offering, establishing or proving.

अनुद्धारः 1 Non-partition; not taking a share (विश्वद्वारशून्यो विभागः). —2 Non-removal.

अनुद्धृत *a.* Undivided, unremoved, uninjured, unharmed, undestroyed, unoffered or established &c.

—**Comp.** —**अभ्यस्तमयः** taking place of sunset, while the आहवनीय are continues to be unremoved from the गार्हपत्य.

अनुद्धट *a.* 1 Not bold; soft, mild. —2 Not exalted or lofty.

अनुद्यत, अनुद्यम *a.* Not diligent, idle, inactive.

अनुद्यतं Repeated playing or gambling; N. of a part of the Sabhāparvan.

अनुद्योग *a.* Lazy, not industrious. —**गः** Illness, inactivity.

अनुदु 1 P. 1 To run after, follow, accompany; धनुर्धरं राजसूतेरनुदुत्तं B. 3. 38; 12. 67; 16. 25; Śi. 1. 52; 5. 59. —2 To chase, pursue.

अनुदुत *p. p.* 1 Followed, pursued; (sometimes used actively). —2 Sent or brought back (as sound). —**तं** A measure of time in music = half *druta*, or one-fourth of a *Mātrā* (or of the time taken to utter a short vowel); अर्धमार्चं द्रुतं ज्ञेयं द्रुतार्थं चाप्यनुदुतं.

अनुदाहः Non-marriage, celibacy.
अनुद्विग्न *a.* Easy in mind, secure.
अनुद्वेग *a.* Free from anxiety or apprehension. —**गः** Security or freedom from fear.

अनुधाव् 1 P. 1 To run after; follow; कवीणां पुनराद्यानां वाचमर्थोऽनुधावति U. 1. 10 the sense follows the words (the words being not uttered with a view to a particular sense); स्वस्ति निश्चयतोऽनुधावति Si. 16. 44 follows his own will. —2 To run up to, approach. —3 To cleanse, wash.

अनुधावनं 1 Going or running after, following, pursuing; तुरगं कंडितसंघेः S. 2. —2 Close pursuit of an object (for the knowledge of truth); research, investigation. —3 Seeking a mistress, though unattainable. —4 Cleansing, purification.

अनुधै 1 P. 1 To think of, muse, consider attentively. —2 To wish well of, to bless, favour; प्रजातिषेकं मयि वर्तमानं सुनोरनुधायत चेतसेति R. 14. 60 bless; अनुद्व्युरनुधेयं सानिधेयं प्रतिमागतैः 17. 36 favoured.

अनुध्या [धै-अङ्] Thinking or wishing well of, favouring, attachment.

अनुध्यान *p. p.* Mused, thought of &c. —तं-नं [धै-लुट्] 1 Thought; अनुध्यानानंतरमेव K. 262; meditation, religious contemplation. —2 Thinking of, remembrance; या नः प्रीतिर्विरूपाक्ष त्वदनुध्यानसंभवा Ku. 6. 21. —3 Wishing well of, affectionate solicitude for; अनुध्यातैरुपेतव्यं वत्सयोर्भिद्रमस्तु वः U. 7. 11; सा त्वमंब स्तुषायामरुभतीव सीतायां शिवानुध्यानपरा भव U. 1.

अनुध्यायः [धै कर्तेरि घञ्] One who wishes well of.

अनुधेय *a.* To be favoured or wished well of; अनुद्व्युरनुधेयं R. 17. 36.

अनुनद 1 P. To sound towards or at (with acc.). —*Caus.* To cause to sound, make resonant, fill with echo; पृथिवीं चंतरिक्षं च सागरांश्चानुनादयन्; साधु साध्विति नादेन पृथिवीमन्वनादयन्; विहंगैरनुनादितं Mb. made musical or resonant.

अनुनादः [अनुरूपो नादः] Sound, noise; Si. 7. 18; reverberation, echo.

अनुनादि *a.* Echoing, sounding, resonant.

अनुनाय, नायिका See under अनुनी.

अनुनासिक *a.* [अनुगतो नासिको] 1 Nasal, pronounced through the

nose; मुखसहितनासिकया उच्चार्यमाणो वर्णोऽनुनासिकमजः म्याह Sk.; मुखनासिकावचनांऽनुनासिक P. I. 1. 8; अमोऽनुनासिकान्नोऽसिक्ता; अनुनासिक being a name for the 5 nasal consonants, the vowels or the consonants इ, व, ल् (under certain circumstances); *i. e.* the letters included in the प्रत्यहारम् except ह् and र्. —2 The sign used to mark the nasalization in the case of इ, व् or ल्. —कं The nasal twang. —*Comp.* —आदिः a conjunct consonant beginning with a nasal.

अनुनिर्देशः Description or relation following the previous order or sequence; भूयसासुपदिष्टानां क्रियाणामय कर्मणाम् । क्रमज्ञो योऽनुनिर्देशो यथानुसृत्य तदुच्यते S. D.

अनुनिर्वापः Subsequent libation (with clarified butter).

अनुनिर्वाप्या A ceremony connected with this libation.

अनुनी 1 P. 1 To conciliate, win over, induce, persuade, prevail upon; request, supplicate, entreat, propitiate, pacify, appease (anger &c.); स चानुनीतः प्रणतेन पश्चात् R. 5. 54, विप्रहाच्च शयने पराङ्मुखीनांनुनेतुनबलाः स तत्त्वरे 19. 38, 43; Bk. 6. 137; 5. 46, त्वत्संगमेन मम तत्तद्विवातुनीतं V. 3. 20 pacified, made favourable or agreeable; Ki. 13. 67; M. 5; K. 168, 178; Dk. 3, 4, 7. —2 To cherish love; विद्विषोऽप्यनुनय Bh. 2. 77; cf. Shakespeare "Cherish those hearts that hate thee". —3 To bring near to (with dat. of person). —4 To train, discipline. —5 To honour.

अनुनय *a.* [नी-अच्] Kind, conciliatory, pacifying (as words). —**यः** 1 Conciliation, propitiation, pacification (of anger), friendly persuasion; कथं नु शक्योऽनुनयो महर्षेर्विभाषनाच्चान्यपयस्विनीनां R. 2. 54; कथं वा तेषामनुनयः कृतः H. 4; प्रकृतिवक्रः स कस्यानुनयः प्रनिगृह्णाति S. 4. —2 Courtesy, civility, courteous or polite behaviour, modesty, modest or respectful deportment, conciliatory act (such as salutation); showing respect (to a guest, deity &c.); विविधैरनुत्पद्ये दयितानुनयैर्मनस्विन्यः V. 3. 5; दयितजनः 2. 22; वाक्यैः स्निग्धैरनुनयो भवेदर्थस्य साधनं S. D. 458. —3 An humble supplication or entreaty, a request in general; भद्रं प्रियं नः । किंतु त्वत्प्रियायापारिजानांतरितोऽयम-

स्मनुनयः Mu. 2; R. 6. 2; निषेधवाक्यालंकारजिज्ञासासुनये खलु Ak.; आनंवनं conciliatory address. —4 Discipline, training, regulation of conduct. —**व** *adv.* Fitly, suitably.

अनुनयिन् *a.* Courteous, polite, humble, supplicating.

अनुनीतिः = अनुनय q. v.; सासुनीतिश्च सीतायै नाकुध्यत् Bk. 8. 75 adopting a conciliatory tone; Si. 16. 55.

अनुनायक *a.* Submissive, humble, supplicating.

अनुनायिक *a.* Conciliating; प्रियतमेषु वधूरनुनायिका Si. 6. 7. —**का** A female character subordinate to the Nāyikā or leading character, such as a friend, nurse, maid-servant &c.; सखी प्रव्रजिता दासी प्रेक्षाधायिका तथा । अन्याश्च शिष्यकारिण्यो विज्ञेया ह्यनुनायिकाः ॥

अनुन्नत *a.* Not raised or elevated, not lifted up. —*Comp.* —**आन्नत** *a.* level (neither raised nor lowered). —**गात्र** *a.* having limbs not stout or prominent.

अनुन्माद, **अनुन्मत्त** *a.* Not mad or frantic, sober, calm, sane.

अनुप = अनुप, q. v.

अनुपकारिन् *a.* 1 Not obliging, ungrateful, not making a return for benefits received. —2 Worthless, useless.

अनुपक्षित *p. p.* Not injured or destroyed (अनुपक्षीण).

अनुपगीत *a.* Not praised. —**तं** *ind.* So that no other person accompanies in singing.

अनुपघातः Absence of damage or detriment; अजित obtained without any detriment (to the paternal estate).

अनुपजीवनीय *a.* Not yielding or granting livelihood, having no livelihood.

अनुपद् 1 P. To say after, repeat.

अनुपादित *p. p.* Read through, repeated in imitation of the teacher's instruction.

अनुपादेतिन् *a.* Who has read through, proficient.

अनुपत् 1 P. 1 To fly to or towards. —2 To fly or run after, follow (fig also); pursue, chase; सुहृदनुपतति स्वर्गे हस्तदृष्टिः S. 1. 7; कथमनुपतत एव मे प्रयत्नप्रेक्षणीयः संवृत्तः S. 1.; नयन् प्रत्यक्षामनुपतति नो वा रह्यति (चेतः) Mb. 9. 8 does not run after (cherish).

hope or leave it; यस्यैवं भवतः कुटुम्ब-
निमुपतिताः Mv. 1; Si. 11. 40.—2 To
fall upon, attack; प्राग्गीराननुपत्य Māl.
8, 9. —Caus. 1 To fly to.—2 To throw
another down along with oneself.

अनुपतनं-पातः 1 Falling upon,
alighting upon in succession.—2
Following, going after, pursuit; उप-
वनपवनानुपातद्वयैः Si. 7. 27.—3 Going or
proceeding in order or as a con-
sequence.—4 [अनुरूपः त्रैराशिकेन पातः]
Proportion.—5 Rule of three.—6 A
degree of latitude, opposite to one
given.—तं ind. (regarded as a namul
from पत्) Following in succession,
going after; लतानुपातं कुष्ठमान्यगृह्णात्
Bk. 2. 11 (लतां लतामनुपात्य going to
creeper after creeper, or after bend-
ing the creepers).

अनुपातिन् a. Following as a result.
—m. A follower; मनुपातिनामेष पंथाः
Dk. 168.

अनुपथ a. [पथानमनुगतः] Follow-
ing the road.—थः A road, favour-
able road; अंतस्पर्था अनुपथाः Rv. 5. 52.
10 (अनुकूलमार्गाः).—थं adv. Along
the road.

अनुपद् 4 A. (P. in epic poetry)
1 To go after, follow, attend.—2 To
be fond of, be attached to (as a
wife); उत्तथ्यस्य यवीयांस्तु ममतामन्वपद्यत
Mb.—3 To enter, go to or into.—4
To fall down, come down (to the
earth); वसुधामन्वपद्येतां वातनुन्नाविव
दुमौ Mb.—5 To enter upon, betake
oneself to; जितमित्येव तानक्षान्पुनरेवान्व-
पद्यत, ध्यानमेवान्वपद्यत Rām.; पुनौ दृष्ट्वा
सुसंभ्रांता नान्वपद्यत किञ्चन Mb. did
not do anything else.—6 To find,
discover, see, notice; दीर्घं सृष्टौ....
निमित्तं सोऽन्वपद्यत Bhāg.—7 To lose
(with abl.); महत्त्वान्नान्वपद्येतां Mb.
—8 To handle.—9 To fall to the share
of (Ved.)

अनुपद् a. [पद-किप्] Ved. Coming
to pass.—f. Food (got every day)
(अनुदिनलभ्यमन्नं).

अनुपद् a. [पदान्यनुगतः] 1 Follow-
ing the feet closely.—2 Follow-
ing every word; *सूत्रे a com-
mentary (of a Brāhmaṇa) explain-
ing the text word for word.—इः
N. of a man or tribe.—इं A chorus,
burden of a song or words sung
again at regular intervals.—ind. [प-
दानां पश्चात्] 1 Along the feet, near
the feet; अनुपद्ं बद्धा अनुपदीना Sk.
—2 Step by step, at every step; Si.

9. 78.—3 Word for word.—4 On
the heels of, close behind or after,
immediately after (of time or
space); अनुपदमन्वेष्टा अनुपदी Sk.; ग-
च्छतां पुरो भवन्तौ। अहमप्यनुपदमागत एव
S. 3 I shall be close behind you.
just follow you; *उमुच्चलित एव K.
263, 264; oft. with gen. or in
comp. in this sense; लक्ष्मीवाननुपद-
मस्य संप्रतस्थे Ki. 12. 54; (तौ) आ-
शिषामनुपदं समस्पृशत् पाणिना It. 11.
31; अमोघाः प्रतिगृह्णन्तावर्ध्यानुपदमाशिषः
1. 44, 14. 81; Si. 14. 48.

अनुपदिक a. [अनुपदमस्यस्य गन्तव्येन,
टन्] Following, going after.

अनुपदिन a. [अनुपद-दिन P. V. 2.
90] Following, seeking after or
for, a searcher, inquirer; अनुपदमन्वे-
ष्टा गवामनुपदी Sk.; अणसाकरोऽनुपदिभिः
प्रयत्ने Si. 9. 70.

अनुपदीना [आयामर्थे अनु, पदस्यायामनु-
त्यायाम्; तेन बद्धा ख] A shoe (boot,
buskin, or slippers) of the length
of the foot (अनुपदं बद्धा अनुपदीना
उपानत् P. V. 2. 9 Sk.)

अनुपदची A way, road.

अनुपधः 'Having no उपधा or
penultimate', a letter or syllable
not preceded by another.

अनुपधि a. [न. व.] Guileless,
without fraud; रहस्यं साधूनामनुपधि
विद्युद्धं विजयते U. 2. 2.

अनुपन्यासः 1 Not mentioning;
non-statement.—2 Uncertainty,
doubt, failure of proof.

अनुपपत्तिः f. 1 Failure, failing to
be; लक्षणा शक्यसंबन्धस्तात्पर्यानुपपत्तिः
Bhāṣā. P. 82 (तात्पर्यं) being the failure
of the meaning aimed at, or of any
connected meaning.—2 Inapplica-
bility, not being applicable.—3 In-
conclusive reasoning; absence of rea-
sonable grounds (युक्त्यभाव); पीनो देवदत्तो
दिवा न भुंक्ते इत्यत्र दिवाऽभोजिनः पीनत्वं रात्रि-
भोजनं विनानुपपन्नम्; see अर्थापत्ति also.—4
Penury, adversity.

अनुपपन्न a. Improper, impossible,
inapplicable, impracticable, incon-
clusive, irrelevant.

अनुपम a. [न. व.] Incomparable,
matchless, peerless, best, most ex-
cellent.—मा The female elephant of
the south-west (mate of कुमुद).

अनुपमेय-मिश्र a. Matchless, incom-
parable.

अनुपमर्दन Non-refutation of a
charge.

अनुपयुक्त a. 1 Not used (as
food).—2 Unsuitable, unfit, impro-
per, useless, unserviceable S. 7.

अनुपयोग a. Useless.—मः Use-
lessness, not being used (as food).

अनुपरत a. 1 Not dead.—2 Not
stopped, uninterrupted.

अनुपलब्ध a. Unobserved, un-
perceived.

अनुपलब्धिः f. Non-recognition,
non-perception (प्रत्यक्षाद्यभावः); ना-
स्ति वदोऽनुपलब्धेः (the knowledge of
घटभाव is possible because the प्रति-
क्षेपा or counter-entity is not found
with the non-entity or अभाव (that
is, there being no उपलब्धि or know-
ledge of the घट); one of the instru-
ments of knowledge according to the
Mīmāṃsakas, but not according to
the Naiyāyikas.—Comp.—समः a
fallacy, trying to establish a fact
(say, the eternity of sound) from
the impossibility of seeing the non-
perception of it.

अनुपलम्भः Want of apprehension,
non-perception.

अनुपवीतिन् m. One who does
not wear the sacred thread (belong-
ing to his caste).

अनुपशयः Any thing or cir-
cumstance that aggravates a malady.

अनुपश्य a. Following with his
looks, keeping in view.

अनुपसंहारिन् m. A kind of
हेत्वाभास or fallacy in Nyāya, a sub-
division of the अनेकातिकहेत्वाभास;
वस्तुमात्रपक्षकोऽनुपसंहारी that is, that
which includes every known thing
in the पक्ष and thus prevents the
corroboration of a general rule of
causation by illustrations, positive
or negative; as सर्वं नित्यं प्रमेयत्वात्;
अत्र सर्वस्यैव पक्षत्वात् प्रमेयत्वं हेतुः अनुपसंहारी
अन्वये न्यातिके वा दृष्टाभावात्.

अनुपसर्गः 1 A word (particle &c.)
that is not, or has not the force of,
an Upasarga.—2 That which has no
Upasarga.—3 That which needs
no additions (as a divine being).

अनुपसेचन a. Having no उपसेच-
न i. e. some condiment, sauce, curds
&c. to moisten food with.

अनुपस्कृत a. 1 Unpolished, (as

silver). -2 Genuine, blameless. -3 Not cooked or dressed (as food). -4 Not requiring any evident object.

अनुपस्कार *a.* Not elliptical (अध्याहारोपरहित) Ki. 11. 38.

अनुपस्थानं Absence, not being at hand.

अनुपस्थापनं Not placing, offering or producing, not having ready or at hand.

अनुपस्थापित *a.* Not ready or at hand, not offered or produced.

अनुपस्थायिन् *a.* Not present, absent, distant.

अनुपस्थित *a.* Not present, absent, not at hand or near, not current. —तं A word that is not उपस्थित q. v.

अनुपस्थितिः *f.* 1 Absence; मम °ति क्षमता भवतः your honour will be pleased to excuse my absence. -2 Inability to remember.

अनुपहत *a.* 1 Not injured, unimpaired, unvitiated. -2 Not used, unbleached, new (as cloth): °तं दुकूलयुगलं K. 110, 229. See अनुहत.

अनुपा 2 P. 1 To drink after (a person or thing), drink along with; (मधु पीत्वा) ... अनुपास्यसि बाष्पवृषिन् जलाञ्जलि R. 8. 68; कल्पापान्मध्यन्मधु चानुपिबेत् Susr.; Bri. S. 76. 6. -2 To follow in drinking. -3 (2 P.) = अनुपात् q. v.

अनुपानं 1 A drink taken with or after medicine (अनु भेषजेन सह पश्चाद्वा यत् किञ्चिन्मधुस्त्रीरादि पीयते तत्); a fluid vehicle in medicine. -2 A drink close at hand.

अनुपानीय *a.* Serving as a liquid vehicle of medicine. —यं An after-drink, what is fit to be drunk after.

अनुपा 2 P, -पात् 10 P. 1 To guard, watch over, protect, defend; बालशयादिकं रिक्तं तावद्राजानुपालयेत् Ms. 8. 27 keep in custody. -2 To conform to, obey, observe; दशरथवचनमनुपालयन् K. 21; सत्योनुपालयेत्सत्यं H. 4. 23; so प्रतिज्ञां, धर्मं, मार्गं &c.; keep, preserve; अनुपालयतां प्रशुशक्तिं Ki. 2. 10 watching.

अनुपालनं Preserving, keeping up, obeying.

अनुपाकृत *a.* Not rendered fit for or consecrated for sacrificial purposes. —Comp. —मोक्षं flesh of an animal not prepared for sacrifice.

अनुपातः, चित् २०० under अनुपत्.

अनुपाख्य *a.* Not clearly visible or discernible.

अनुपातकं [सतकं ब्रह्महत्यादि तत्सदृशं] A heinous crime such as theft, murder, adultery &c. 35 such sins are enumerated in Vishnupurāṇi: Manu mentions 39 kinds. See 11.54-58.

अनुपार्श्व *a.* Lateral, along or by the side. —(pl.) N. of a people.

अनुपावृत्त *a.* Ved. Western.

अनुपुरुषः [अनुगमः अन्यं पुरुषं] A follower.

अनुपुष्पः [अनुगतः पुष्पं तद्विकारं] A kind of weed (शरद्वृक्ष).

अनुपूर्व *a.* [अनुगमः पूर्व परिपार्श्वं क्रमं वा] 1 Regular, having a suitable measure, regularly shaped, symmetrical, वृत्तानुपूर्वे च न चातिदीर्घे Ku. 1. 35; तत्त्वानुपूर्वायतवृत्तबाहुः Ki. 17. 50 (गोपुच्छाकार Malli.); जघे अनुपूर्ववृत्ते Dk. 131; °ताम्रागुली बाहुलते ibid.; °केश who has regular hair; °मात्र having regularly shaped limbs; so °दंष्ट्र, °नाभि, पाणि. -2 Orderly, successive, in due order or succession; coming in the order, following. -3 The lowest (निकृष्टप्रमाण); अनुपूर्वा इतरे Kāty. —Comp. —ज *a.* descended in a regular line. —वत्सा a cow that calves regularly.

अनुपूर्वशः, -पूर्वेण *adv.* In regular order, one by one, successively, from above, downwards; from the beginning or first; वर्णानामनुपूर्वशः Ms. 8.142; 3.39, 7.35.

अनुपूर्व *a.* Regular, orderly, successive. —वीं = अनुपूर्वी q. v.

अनुपृष्ठ *a.* [अनुपृष्ठं बध्यते, अनुपृष्ठ-यत्] (A rope, cord &c.) Fastened along the back, tied lengthwise.

अनुपेत *a.* 1 Not endowed with. -2 Not invested with the sacred thread (अनुपनीत).

अनुत *a.* Not sown (as seed); °सस्य fallow, meadow, (ground &c.).

अनुत्थित *a.* Grown without being sown.

अनुप्रज्ञानं Tracing, tracking.

अनुप्रदानं 1 A gift, donation. -2 A sort of external effort of the vocal organs giving rise to particular letters (बाह्यमयन्); एते श्वासानुप्रसना अचोषाश्च विवृण्वते Sk. -

अनुप्रपातं-दं *ind.* Going in succession; गेह °तं-दं आस्ते गेहं गेहं अनुप्रपातं-दं P. III. 4. 56 Sk.

अनुप्रयुज् 7 A. To employ, apply, employ in addition.

अनुप्रयोगः Additional use, repetition; P. I. 3.63; III. 4. 4-5.

अनुप्रवचनं Repetition or reproduction of what has been said by the teacher; °आदि a class of words given in P. V. 1.111.

अनुप्रविश 6 P. 1 To enter into, join, पथिकसार्थं विदिशामिनमनुप्रविष्टः M. 5; (fig. also); विश्रम्य लौकिकाः संस्त्यायमनुप्रविशन्ति Mv. 1 enter into familiar talk or conversation. -2 To accommodate or adapt oneself to; यस्य यस्य हि यो भावस्तस्य तस्य हि तं नरः अनुप्रविश्य मेधावी क्षिप्रमात्मवशं नयेत् Pt. 1. 68; सखे वामदेव त्वमपि गाधिर्नदनमनुप्रविष्टोऽसि A.R.1 you too share in his opinion, or think with him. -3 To follow in entering; sleep with. -4 To attack.

अनुप्रवेशः 1 Entrance into; पुषोष वृद्धि हरिदश्वरीधितेरनुप्रवेशादिव बालचन्द्रमाः R. 3. 22; 10. 51. -2 Adapting oneself to the will of; बलवताभिभूतस्य विदेशगमनं तदनुप्रवेशो वा नीतिः Pt. 1; भजते विदेशमधिकेन जितस्तदनुप्रवेशमथवा कुशलः Si. 9.48. -3 Imitation.

अनप्रश्नः A subsequent question (having reference to what the teacher has previously said).

अनुप्रसक्तिः *f.* 1 Very close attachment. -2 Very close logical connection (of words).

अनुप्रसद् *Caus.* To propitiate, conciliate; प्रियं V. 3.

अनुप्रसादनं Propitiation, conciliation; मिय °नं नाम व्रतं V. 3.

अनुप्रस्थ *a.* Latitudinal, following the breadth or latitude.

अनुप्राण 2 P. To breathe after. —*Caus.* To animate, support, feed, help; mostly used in the statement of Alankāras in a sentence; उल्लेखानुप्राणिता स्वभावोक्तिः &c.

अनुप्राणनं Breathing after, animation.

अनुप्राप् 5 P. 1 To get, obtain. -2 To reach, go to, overtake; गंगानदीमनुप्राप्ताः Mb. -3 To imitate; लीलाखेलमनुप्राप्नुर्नहोक्षास्तस्य विक्रमं R.

4.22. -4 To arrive, come (intrans.); कथनिमां भूमिमुप्रासः K. 132; Ve. 6. -5 To get back.

अनुप्रास *p. p.* Reached, got, obtained.

अनुप्रासि: *f.* Getting to, reaching, arriving &c.

अनुप्रासः [अनुगतः रसाद्यनुगुणं प्रकृष्टमासं वर्णन्यासं समवर्णरचनां समवर्णाचार-
णं वा] Alliteration, repetition of similar letters, syllables or sounds; वर्णसाध्यमनुप्रासः K. P. 9; (स्वरवैसादय-
ऽपि व्यंजनसदृशत्वं वर्णसाध्यं रसाद्यनुगतः प्रकृष्टो न्यासः; अनुप्रासः शब्दसाध्यं वैषम्येऽपि स्वरस्य यत् S. D. 633.) अनुप्रास is of 5 kinds; (a) छेक° or single alliteration; बकुलमंगधानं श्रीकुर्वन्, कविरा-
गारिपावनः पवनः मूर्धामुद्धूतकृत्वा विरलगरल &c. K. P. 7. (b) वृत्ति° or harmonious. (c) श्रुति° or melodious. (d) अंत्य° or final; as मंदं हसन्तः पुलकं वहेतः. (e) लाट°; स्मेरराजीवनयने नयने किं निर्मालिते. For definitions and examples see S. D. 633-38 and K. P. 9th Ullāsa.

अनुगु 1 A. To run after, follow; इदमन्यतो वानरद्वयं आर्यस्य पार्श्विमाहनिव संभ्रयादनुगुह्वते A.R. 5.

अनुगुह्वः A follower, servant; सा-
नु-
ह्वः प्रभुरपि क्षणदाचराणां R. 13. 75; Mv. 2, 7. 19.

अनुबंध 9 P. 1 To bind or fasten to, attach, tie, connect; सीमन्तं निज-
मुबध्नी कराभ्यां Si. 8. 69 forming, arranging; उभयोरपि राजेंद्र संबंधेनानुब-
ध्यतां (इक्ष्वाकुल) Rām. सखीजनानुबद्धां कथां Dk. 114 connected with. -2 (a) To have in the train (fig. also); न शिष्याननुबध्नीत Bhāg. (b) To bring about, cause, lead to, result in, produce as a consequence; नानुबध्नाति कुशलं Mb.; हे वृषल ते तथा विक्षेपोऽस्तु यथा हिंसामनुबध्नाति P. VI. 1. 141 com. -3 To press, importune, urge, request; पुनः पुनश्चानुबध्यमाना K. 69, 133, 207, 233. -4 (a) To attend or follow closely, follow at the heels of, follow; को नु खल्वयमनुबध्यमानस्तपस्विनी-
भ्यामबालसत्त्वो बालः S. 7; मधुकरकुलेर-
नुबध्यमानं K. 139; दिष्ट्या तावदयमनंगो मामिव तमप्यनुबध्नाति K. 158, 194, 319, 347; Ki. 6. 8; Mv. 7. 18; Si. 5. 26. (b) To chase, pursue; तच्चानुबध्य-
मानं K. 120; अनुबध्नाता नुरगमुखनिधुनं 132. (c) To adhere or stick to, cling to; धन्या चित्रलेखा यामनुबध्नाति द्वैत्रीप्रसादः K. 221. (d) To continue, take up; तदेवानुबध्यतां तपः 322; तान्मेव

चिरपरिचिन्तान्यक्षराणि मामनुबध्नाति U. 3 v.l. for अनुबध्नेति; वैशंपायनागमनात्पामेवा-
नुबध्य K. 262. (e) To follow, suc-
ceed, come close upon; सत्त्वोऽयं ज-
नप्रवासो यद्विपद्विषयं संपत्संपदमनुबध्नाति K. 73; see अनुबंधि below. -5 To foster, cherish, entertain, harbor; तेषु किं भवतः स्नेहमनुबध्नाति मानसं Mark. P. -6 To bear, endure; Ks. 49. 47. -7 Not to burst or break loose, hold or keep together; मंगेऽपि हि मृणालानामनुबध्ना-
ति तंतवः H. 1. 95. —*pass.* To be relat-
ed to or connected with.

अनुबद्ध *p. p.* 1 Bound, attached, tied to. -2 Following in the train, coming as a consequence; अनुबद्धा-
र्थानर्थसंशयान् विचार्य Dk. 41. -3 Con-
nected with, related to, relating or
belonging to. -4 Constantly sticking
to, being in; continued, continuous;
नित्यानुबद्धकुलवैरः Ve. 1; °मुग्धकाकली-
हसितं U. 3; °विजृम्भकं K. 66; °विजृम्भि-
रश्रुतिः 135 constantly flowing. -5 Fixed upon, directed towards. कल-
हंस° वक्त्रायाः Dk. 33.

अनुबंधः 1 Binding or fastening on
connection, attachment, tie (lit.
& fig.); यस्यां मनश्चक्षुषोरनुबंधमनस्यामृ-
द्धिः Māl. 2; एतद्येष्ट्येन दर्शनेन कीदृशो
मे हृदयानुबंधः इति न जानासि U. 3
state of feeling; K. 257. -2 Un-
interrupted succession, unbroken se-
quence, continuous flow, continuity;
series, chain; बाष्पं कुरु स्थिरतया वि-
रतानुबंधं S. 4. 14; मरण° K. 236 follow-
ing up death, desire for dying;
अनुबंधाद्विरेद्धा K. 280; यदा नात्या-
धीदेवानुबंधं 309 (persistence in)
following me, 317; वैर°, मत्सर°,
Dk. 63, 161; मुग्धतां देवि शोकानुबंधः
K. 63 continuous sorrow; दुर्लभजन-
प्रार्थना° Ratn. 1; 4. 16; सातुबंधाः कथं
न स्युः संपदो मे निरापदः R. 1. 64 con-
tinuous, uninterrupted; परिवृद्धरागम-
नुबंधसेवया R. 9. 69 continuous en-
joyment; अयं सोऽर्थोऽनर्थानुबंधः संवृत्तः
V. 5 giving rise to a chain of evils. -3
Descendants, posterity; सातुबंधा
हंता ह्यसि Rām. -4 Consequence, re-
sult (good or bad); आलस्येष्टानुबंधेन
K. 319 in consequence of; यद्ये चानु-
बंधे च सुखं Bg. 18. 39, 25; अनुबंध-
मजानंतः कर्मणामविचक्षणाः Rām. -5
Intention; design, motive, cause;
अनुबंधं परिज्ञाय देशकालौ च तत्त्वतः सार-
पराधी चालीक्य इदं इच्छेत् पातयेत्
Ms. 8. 126; पाप° of evil designs. -6 An adjunct of a thing, a second-

ary member (मुख्यानुवाचि, अग्रधानं); a
secondary symptom, symptomatic
affection, attendant on the princi-
pal disease (रुक्मिणीदिदोषागममाधानं);
मुखांनुबंधा विषमश्चाः Susr. -7 Connect-
ing link or adjunct of a subject or
topic; theme, matter of discussion;
introductory reasons (विषयप्रयोजनाधि-
कारमेवैव अनुबंधः) (an indispensable
element of the Vedānta). -8 (Gram.)
An indicatory syllable or letter in-
tended to denote some peculiarity in
the inflection, accent &c. of the
word to which it is attached; as the
ह in गम्ह, गृह्णङ्ग, रिपुराप परामवाय म-
ध्यं प्रकृतिप्रत्यययोरिवानुबंधः Ki. 13, 19.
-9 Offence, fault. -10 An obstacle,
impediment; also the clog or en-
cumbrance of a family; domestic
ties or attachment. -11 A child or
pupil who follows the example set
by his parent or teacher (मुख्यानुवाची
शिष्यः). -12 Beginning, commence-
ment. -13 Repeated application or
devotion (कौन. एवमेव अभिविषे). -14
Course, pursuit. -15 A small bit or
part, a trifle. -16 The junction of a
fraction (with an integer), as भागानु-
बंधपूर्णकः. -17 Base, stem (प्रकृति). —*धी*
[अनुबध्यते अतिधामेन व्याप्रियते अनया]
1 Thirst. -2 Hickup.

अनुबंधक *a.* Connected, related.

अनुबंधनं Connection, succession,
series &c.

अनुबंधिन् *a.* (oft. at the end of
comp.) 1 (a) Connected with,
attached or related to; अहो सरसरम-
पिथानुबंधिनी स्त्रीजनकया Māl. 1 hav-
ing for its contents or subject
matter &c.; परिचर्यानुबंधी Dk. 101
continuing. (b) Mixed or blended
with; नीलकण्ठकलकैकानुबंधिनी मंत्रहंता-
तेन मामनुमन्यते Māl. 9. -2 Followed
by, accompanied with; having in
its train, resulting in, having as a
consequence; तदिवमापत्समेतस्योऽनर्थानु-
बंधिनी Dk. 60; अयमर्थोऽर्थानुबंधी 67;
शास्त्रं शास्त्रांतरानुबंधि 156; दुःखं दुःखा-
नुबंधि V. 4 one misfortune closely
follows another, or misfortunes
never come single; K. 349; Ki. 1.
20; Bg. 15. 2; गुणा गुणानुबंधित्वात्
सप्रसवा इव R. 1. 22 being associated
with. -3 Lasting, thriving, pros-
perous, growing apace, continuous,
uninterrupted; अपि स्वभावमनुबध्नीत
श्रुतं प्रवालमासामनुबंधि कीदृशं Ms. 8. 126

ऊर्ध्वं गतं यस्य न चानुबन्धि R. 6. 77 continuous, uninterrupted or all-pervading; K. 246, 393.

अनुबन्ध *a.* 1 Principal, chief, primary (which may receive an adjunct, as a root, a disease &c.). -2 [वधार्थे बन्धः अनुबन्धः कर्मणि प्यत्] To be killed (as a bull), one of the three principal sacrificial animals at the इयेतिष्टोम sacrifice; गौरानुबन्धः K. P. 2.

अनुबलं [अनु पश्चात्स्वित्त्वं बलं] A rear-guard, an auxiliary army following another.

अनुबुध् *4* A. To awake, to recollect; learn, obtain information of, know, be aware of; न सत्यमनुबुध्यते K. 104 does not perceive or recognise. -*Caus.* 1 To remind, put in mind of; अये सम्यगनुबोधितोऽस्मि S. 1 well reminded. -2 To advise, inform; इति दिश्येण किलान्वबोधयत् R. S. 75.

अनुबोधः 1 An after-thought, recollection. -2 Reviving the scent of faded perfumes, replacing them when removed by bathing.

अनुबोधनं Recollection, reminding.

अनुब्राह्मणं A work resembling a Brāhmaṇa (ब्राह्मणसदृशो ग्रन्थः P. IV. 2. 62 Sk.).

अनुब्राह्मणिन्, क *a.* [तदधीति वेद वा इति इतिप्रत्ययः] One who learns or knows an अनुब्राह्मण.

अनुभव-भाव &c. See under अनुभू.

अनुभाषणं 1 Repetition of an assertion to refute it. -2 Repeating what has been said. -3 Conversation, dialogue (अनु सह भाषणं).

अनुभाषित् *a.* Speaking in reply; R. 16. 86.

अनुभासः A kind of crow.

अनुभुज् *7* A. To enjoy, experience (good or bad things), suffer (as the due consequences of one's deeds); मेघमुक्तविद्यारो स चंद्रिकां अन्व-युक्त R. 19. 39; सा मंडनान्मंडनमन्व-युक्त Ku. 7. 5.

अनुभोगः 1 Enjoyment. -2 A grant of land in perpetuity for service done.

अनुभू 1 P. 1 To enjoy; taste, experience, feel, have experience or knowledge of, notice, perceive (by the senses &c.); to suffer, bear, undergo (as misery &c.); अन्वभव च मयुक्तर इव नवमस्तिकामाह्वयमानसं Dk.

121; असक्तः सुखमन्वभूत् R. I. 21; Ku. 2. 45; R. 7. 28; आत्मकृतानां हि दोषा-णामनुभवितव्यं फलमात्मनैव K. 121; अनुभवति हि मूर्ध्ना पादपन्तीब्रमुष्णं S. 5. 7; Ku. 4. 41; संवत्सरमात्रं प्रेष्यभावमनुभूय M. 5 undergoing the state of a servant; षष्ठमनुभवत् वर्षं K. 77 being in the sixth year, six years old. -2 To learn, hear, understand; वेदात्राजु-भवसि Ch. Up. -3 To try, test, put to the test; न त्वं तेनान्वभाविष्टा नान्व-भावि त्वयाप्यसौ । अनुभूता मया चासौ तेन चान्वभविविष्यहं ॥ Bk. 5. 35. -4 To comprise, include, grasp; द्वे वामलके अनुभवति Ch. Up. -5 To come up with, arrive at, get, obtain (mostly Ved. in these senses). -*Caus.* 1 To cause to enjoy, feel, or experience; अनुभाव-यितुं मन्ये यत्नः संप्रति मां विधेः Mu. 6. 15; स्नानभोजनादिकमनुभावितोऽस्मि Dk. 125; आमीदो न हि कस्तूर्याः शपयेनानुभाव्यते Bv. 1. 120. -2 To reflect on, meditate, think of; मनसा तमेव वृत्तान्तमन्वभावयत् K. 176, 279. -3 To infer, know; त-स्मात्परोक्षवृत्तीनां फलैः कर्मानुभाव्यते H. 4. 101.

अनुभवः 1 Direct perception or cognition, knowledge derived from personal observation or experiment, notion, apprehension, the impression on the mind not derived from memory, one of the kinds of knowledge; सर्वव्यवहारहेतुर्ज्ञानं बुद्धिः । सा द्विविधा स्मृतिरनुभवश्च । संस्कारमात्रजन्यं ज्ञानं स्मृतिः । तद्विज्ञं ज्ञानमनुभवः which again is यथार्थं right & अयथार्थं wrong. See T.S. 34. (The Naiyāyikas recognize प्रत्यक्ष, अनुमान, उपमान and शब्द as the four sources of knowledge; the Vedāntins and Mīmāṃsakas add two more अर्थोपपत्ति and अनुपलब्धि; the Vaiśeṣhikas and Bauddhas admit the first two only, the Sāṅkhyas exclude उपमा, while the Chārvākas admit प्रत्यक्ष only. Other sections of philosophical schools add three more to the six sources of knowledge recognised by the Mīmāṃsakas; -संभव 'equivalence'; ऐतिह्य 'fallible testimony', and चेष्टा 'gesture'. -2 Experience; अनुभव-वचसा सखि लुपसि N. 4. 105 -3 Understanding. -4 Result, consequence. -*Comp.* -सिद्ध *a.* established by experience.

अनुभावः 1 Dignity, consequence or dignity of person, majestic

lustre, splendour, might, power, authority; (परिमेयपुरःसरौ) अनुभावविशेषाच्च सेनापरिवृताविव R. 1. 37; संभाव-नीयानुभावा अस्याकृतिः S. 7; अनुभाव-सौभाग्यमात्रपरिचेषधूसरश्रीः U. 1. 3; 6. 20, 41, 4. 22, K. 108, 240; V. 1; Ki. 1. 6; Dk. 29, 113; Mv. 6. 53; अ-हो महानुभावः पार्थिवो दुष्यंतः S. 3 of great might or power; जाने वो रक्ष-साक्रांतावनुभावपराक्रमौ R. 10. 38, 2. 75 greatness (dignity) &c., valour; Ki. 6. 28; महानुभावप्रकृतिः कापि त-त एवागतवती Māl. 1 very noble or dignified. -2 (In Rhet.) An external manifestation or indication of a feeling (भाव) by appropriate symptoms, such as by look, gesture &c., called by some *ensuant* (भावबोधक-न); भावं मनोगतं साक्षात् स्वगतं व्यञ्जयति ये तेऽनुभावा इति ख्याताः; यथा भृंगः कोपस्य व्यञ्जकः; उद्बुद्धं कारणं स्वेः स्वैर्बहिर्भावं प्रकाशयत् । लोके यः कार्यरूपः सोऽनुभावः काव्यनाट्ययोः ॥ S. D. 162, 163 &c.; धिमेव रमणीयतां त्वदनुभावभावा-वृत्ते Māl. 9. 35. -3 Firm opinion or resolution, determination, belief; अनुभाववता गुरुस्थिरत्वात् Ki. 13. 15.

अनुभावक *a.* Causing to understand, making one apprehend, indicative; °ता understanding, knowledge; यत्पदेन विना यस्याननुभावकता भवेत् Bhāṣhā. P. 84.

अनुभावनं Indication of feelings by signs, gestures &c. *

अनुभाविन् *a.* 1 Perceiving, knowing, showing signs of feeling. -2 An eye-witness; अनुभावी तु यः क-ञ्चित्कुर्यात्साक्ष्यं विवादिनां Ms. 8. 69. -3 Being or coming after.

अनुभू *a.* [भू-क्तिप्] Perceiving, understanding. -*भूः f.* Experience, direct knowledge or perception; अयमात्मा सर्वानुभूः Bri. Up.

अनुभूतिः *f.* 1 Perception, apprehension, experience. -2 (In Nyāya) Knowledge derived from four sources: namely direct perception, inference, comparison, and verbal knowledge; see Bhāṣhā. P. 51-52. -3 Dignity, consequence. -*Comp.* -प्र-काशः N. of the gloss or paraphrase of the principal Upanishads by Mādhavāchārya.

अनुभू 1. 3. P. To praise conformably; to throw or commit into.

अनुभर्तु *m.* Praising conformably, imitating.

अनुभ्रातृ *m.* A younger brother (अनुगतो भ्रातरं).

अनुमद् 1 P. Ved. To rejoice over, gladden.

अनुमत्त *p. p.* Intoxicated with joy.

अनुमाद्य *pot. p.* To be praised in succession, to be granted with praise.

अनुमन् 4 A. 1 To agree or consent to, comply with, approve, sanction, grant; to permit, allow; तत्र नाहमनुमन्मुत्सहे मोषट्वात् कलभस्य चेष्टितम् R. 11. 39; M. 1.12; राजन्यान् स्वपुरनिवृत्तयेऽनुमेने R. 4.87; 14.20; द्युभूषमाणं गिरिशोऽनुमेने Ku. 1. 59, 3. 60, 5. 68; कृतानिमेषाननुमन्यमानः सुतां S. 5. 20; इमां स्वसारं च यवीयसीं मेऽनुमुद्वर्ती नार्हसि नानुमन्तु R. 16. 85 be pleased not to reject or refuse; Bh. 3. 22. -2 To follow, have recourse to; धर्मार्थावभिसंख्यस्य संरभं योऽनुमन्यते Mb. -*Caus.* 1 To ask for leave or permission; ask the consent of; अनुमान्यतां महाराजः V. 2 ask for leave to go; take counsel with; भूयोऽपि सखीजनमनुमानयिष्यामि S. 3.-2 To ask for, request or beg; Y. 1. 240. -3 To honour. -4 To put to account.

अनुमत *p. p.* 1 Approved, assented to, agreed to, permitted, allowed, granted &c.; कृतमनुमतं दृष्टं वा यैरिदं गुरुपातकं Ve. 3. 22; *गमना S. 4. 9 allowed to depart; अनुमतो गृहाय R. 5. 10; उभयतः साक्षी Y. 2. 72 admitted by both parties &c. -2 Liked, beloved, pleasant, loved, agreeable, desired by, dear to; दृष्टिं च कर्षकजनानुमतां करोति Bri. S. 5. 72. -3 Being of one opinion, agreeing or concurring with. -तः A lover; घनमतो नमतोऽनुमतान् प्रियाः Si. 6. 65. -तं Consent, approval, permission; प्रथमं कस्यानुमते चौरितमेतत्त्वया हृदयं V. 3. 17.

अनुमतिः *f.* 1 Permission, consent, approval, assent. -2 The 15th day of the moon's age on which she rises one digit less than full; when the gods and manes receive oblations with favour; personified as a goddess or worshipped in the Rājāsūya sacrifice (कलाहीनचंद्रवती शुक्लचतुर्दशीपूज्यमातिथिः); अनुमत्यै हविरष्टाकपालं प्रोडाशं निर्वपति Sat. Br.; Ms. 3. 86-87. -*Comp.* -पत्रं a deed expressing assent.

अनुमननं 1 Assent; sufferance. -2 Independence.

अनुमन्तु *a.* Consenting to, permitting, allowing, suffering (opp. to active agent); Bg. 13. 22; Ms. 5. 51 adviser.

अनुमंत्र 10 A. To consecrate or accompany with sacred hymns or magical formulas; to dismiss with sacred and auspicious words, dismiss with a blessing; विसृष्टश्च वामदेवानुमंत्रितोऽथः U. 2 (v.l. for अभिमंत्रित); रथमारोप्य कृष्णेन यत्र कर्णोऽनुमंत्रितः Mb.

अनुमंत्रणं Consecration by hymns and prayers.

अनुमरणं See under अनुमृ.

अनुमरुः A country next to a desert.

अनुमा 3 A, 2 P. 1 To infer, (as from some signs, premises &c.); अलिगां प्रकृतिं त्वाहुर्लिगैरनुमिमीमहे Mb.; conclude, guess, conjecture; धूमादग्निमनुमाय T. S. 41; पर्याकुलत्वान्महतां वेगानंगोऽनुमीयते Ku. 2.25; R. 15. 77, 17.11; तेजाविशेषानुमितां दधानः 2. 7, 68; 5. 12; Ki. 5. 47. -2 To reconcile, equal. -*Caus.* (-मापयति) To lead one to infer or guess, bespeak, indicate; आकृतिरेवानुमापयत्यमानुषतां K. 132, 202.

अनुमा [मा-अङ्] Inference, conclusion from given premises; see अनुमिति.

अनुमातृ *a.* One who infers; न हि करिणि दृष्टे चीत्कारेण तमनुमितेऽनुमातारः.

अनुमानं 1 Inferring as the instrument of an अनुमिति, conclusion from given premises; an inference, conclusion; one of the four means of obtaining knowledge according to the Nyāya system; (अनुमितिकरणमनुमानं तच्च धूमो वाङ्मन्याप्य इति व्यापिशानं. It is of two kinds स्वार्थानुमानं & परार्थानुमानं); प्रत्यक्षं चानुमानं च शास्त्रं च विविधागमं । त्रयं सुविदितं कार्यं धर्मद्युद्धिमभीप्सता ॥ Ms. 12. 105. -2 A guess, conjecture, sign to know; इंगितैरेनुमानैश्च मया ज्ञेया भविष्यति Rām. -3 Analogy, similarity; आत्मनो हृदयानुमानेन प्रेक्षते S. 5 you judge (of others) by the analogy of your own heart; स्वानुमानात्कारं बरीमुत्प्रेक्ष्य K. 305. -4 (In Rhet.) A figure which consists in a notion, expressed in a peculiarly striking manner, of a thing established by proof; S. D. 711; यत्र पतत्यबलानां दृष्टिनिशिताः पतन्ति तत्र शराः । तच्च आपोपितशरो धात्रत्यासां

पुरः स्मरौ मन्ये ॥ अनुमानं तदुक्तं यन्माध्यमाधनयोर्वैच. K. P. 10. -*Comp.* -उक्ति *f.* reasoning, logical inference.

अनुमापक *a.* (पिका *f.*) Causing an inference as an effect, being the ground of an inference.

अनुमितिः *f.* Inference from given premises; the knowledge obtained by means of अनुमानः परामर्शजन्यं ज्ञानमनुमितिः the knowledge that arises from deduction or syllogistic reasoning.

अनुमिल्ता Desire of inferring.

अनुमय *pot. p.* Inferable, to be inferred; कलाऽनुमेयाः प्रारंभाः R. 1. 20.

अनुमार्ग *adv.* Along the way, according to a (particular) way, on or in the way; अनुमार्गागमनया K. 100 come by this way.

अनुमाषं *adv.* Like a kidney bean or in it.

अनुमासः [अनुगतो मासः] The following month. -सं *ind.* Every month, month after month.

अनुमुद् 1 A. (P. in epic poetry) 1 To rejoice with, join in rejoicing or sympathizing with; मुदितामनुमोदते Bhāg. -2 To express approval; तदेव राममातृभिरनुमोदितं U. 2; approve, second, applaud; निषेजुनासीदनुमोदितुं वा R. 14. 43; to allow with pleasure, permit; अनुमोदितमाचारैः K. 77; अनुमोदिता मात्रा 160. -*Caus.* To gladden, delight, favour, permit.

अनुमोदः 1 The feeling of pleasure arising from sympathy, subsequent pleasure. -2 अनुमोदनं see below.

अनुमोदनं 1 Approval, assent, seconding, acceptance, compliance. -2 Causing pleasure.

अनुमृ 6A. To follow in death; रुक्ता कुत एव सा पुनर्भवता नानुमृतापि लभ्यते R. 8. 85 followed in death by you; गतिविभ्रमसादनीरवा न शुचा नाऽमृतेव लक्ष्यते 58 (used actively).

अनुमरणं Following in death; तन्मरणे चानुमरणं करिष्यामीति मे निश्चयः H. 3; post-cremation of a widow (अनुमरणं हि भर्तृदेशांतरादिमरणे देहाद्यलभ्य एव); देशांतरच्युते पत्न्यौ साध्वी तत्पादुकाद्वयं । निधायोरसि संशुद्धा प्रविशेज्जातवेदसं ॥ This is allowed to Kshatriya, Vaisya and other women, but not to Brāhmaṇya women; प्रत्यक् कृतां सम्यक् न विद्या गंतुमर्हति. Bāṇa severely condemns this practice; see K. 173-4.

अनुया 2P. 1 To follow, go after (fig. also): अनुयाहि साधुपद्वी Bh. 2: 77; अनुयास्यन्मुनितनयां S. 1. 29; त्वामनुयानि वद्यपि Ku. 4. 21. -2 To imitate, equal; न किलानुययुस्तस्य राजानो रक्षितुः R. 1. 27: 9. 6; अनुयातलीलः 16. 71; Si. 12. 3 followed and imitated. -3 To attend, accompany; इयं मुसलमनुयाति कलेन हंजते Mn. 1. 4; अनुयातारुंधनीको वसिष्ठः U. 3. 48.

अनुया *a.* Following. -या: Ved. Food.

अनुयान् *m.* A follower.

अनुयात्रं -त्रा Retinue, train; attendance upon; following: त्यक्तभोगस्य मे राजन् वने वन्येन जीवतः । किं कार्यमनुयात्रेण Rām. -त्रं *adv.* In or after a procession.

अनुयात्रिकः [अनुयात्रा अनुगमनमस्त्यस्य उन्] A follower, attendant, S. 1. 2.

अनुयानं Following.

अनुयायिन् *a.* [P. III. 2. 78] 1 Following: attending, consequent. -2 Like, similar. -3 Following a principal person as a teacher (मुख्यस्य अनुयाता शिष्यः). -*m.* A follower (lit. & fig.): रामानुजानुयायिनः followers of the doctrines of R.; a dependent or attendant; न्यषेधि शेषोऽप्यनुयायिवर्गः R. 2. 4, 19.

अनुयाजः [यज-घञ्, कुत्वाभावः P. VII. 3. 62] A part of a sacrificial ceremony (यज्ञांग); secondary or supplementary sacrificial rite; usually written अनुयाज q. v.

अनुयुज् 7 A. 1 To ask, question; किं वस्तु विद्वन्गुरवे प्रदेयं त्वया कियद्वेति समन्वयुक्त R. 5. 18; अन्वयुक्तं गुरुमीश्वरः कितेः 11. 62; Si. 13. 68. -2 To examine (as an accused). put on trial; Ms. 8. 79, 259. -3 To impart or give, as instruction. -4 To order, enjoin. -5 To select as husband.

अनुयुक्त *p. p.* 1 Asked, questioned, examined, ordered &c. -2 Censured, reproached

अनुयुक्तिन् *a.* [अस्त्यर्थे इति] One who has ordered, examined; cf. गृहीतिन्, अभीतिन्.

अनुयुक्तम् *m.* An examiner, interrogator; inquirer; a teacher, especially hired or mercenary (भृतकाध्यापक).

अनुयोजः 1 A question, inquiry, examination; अनियंत्रणानुयोगस्तपस्विजनः S. 1; निपुणानुयोगे P. VIII. 2. 94; वार्ता-मधुराशरवा न वाक्का R. 13. 71. -2 Censure, reproof. -3 Solicitation. -4

Exertion, effort; अनुयोगं विना तैलं तिलानां तोषजायते Pt. 2. 140. -5 Religious meditation: spiritual union. -6 Comment. -**Comp.** -कृत् 1. an interrogator. -2. a teacher, spiritual preceptor (अनुयोगं कृतं तपि प्रवृत्तिः यद्वर्तयति इति नित्यं).

अनुयोगिन् *a.* 1 What combines or unites; connected with, situated in or on. -2 Examining, questioning.

अनुयोज्य *part. p.* Fit to be questioned, asked; asked with a reproof.

-**ज्यः** A servant; obedient and humble servant; उभाभ्यामपि दासवानुयोज्योऽनुव्यतः प्रणमति S. 7; Ms. 8. 31.

अनुयोजनं A question, inquiry.

अनुरंज 4 U. 1 To be red; भृशमन्वरज्यस्तुषारकरः Si. 9. 7 (became red or attached). -2 To be delighted, find pleasure; तव प्रकीर्त्या जगत्प्रहृष्यत्यनुरज्यते च Bg. 11. 36. -3 To be attached or devoted to, be fond of, love, like (with acc. or loc.); समस्यमनुरज्यंति विषमस्यं त्यजंति च Rām.; अशुद्धप्रकृतौ राशि जनता नानुरज्यते Pt. 1. 301; आनुवृत्तस्य भार्यायां योऽनुरज्येत कामतः Ms. 3. 173. -**Caus.** 1 To make red, redden, dye, colour; सरसाकिसलयानुरंजितैर्वा Si. 7. 64, 8. 17, 12. 68; Dk. 168; Ki. 12. 23, 4. 27. -2 To attach oneself to, please, gratify, conciliate, keep contented or satisfied; अनुरक्तः प्रजानिश्च प्रजा-आप्यन्वरंजयन् Rām.; कष्टं जनः कुलधनैरनुरंजनीयः U. 1. 14; शिष्यगुणानुरंजितमनसं Pt. 1 pleased, gratified.

अनुरक्त *p. p.* 1 Reddened, dyed, coloured; कुंडलमणिप्रभाभानुरक्तगंडस्थलः K. 170. -2 Pleased, contented; loved, beloved; loyal, loyally devoted; अनुरक्तः शुचिर्दक्षः Ms. 7. 64; गुणानुरक्तमनुरक्तसाधनः Ki. 1. 31 having all means favourable to him; *प्रजः-लोकः beloved by people; attached or devoted to, fond of (with loc. or acc.); अपि वृषलमनुरक्ताः प्रकृतयः -अथ किन्-चंद्रगुप्तं वृद्धमनुरक्ताः प्रकृतयः Mu. 1; कथं वसंतसेना आर्यचारुदत्तमनुरक्ता Mk. 1; एषा भवतमनुरक्ता S. 6. 18; अलभ्यमनुरक्तवान् कथय किन् नारी-जनं Mu. 6.

अनुरक्तिः *f.* Love, attachment, devotion, affection.

अनुरंजक *a.* Gratifying, pleasing. **अनुरंजनं** Conciliating, satisfying, gratifying, pleasing, keeping contented; युक्तः प्रजानामनुरंजने स्याः U. 1. 11.

अनुरंजित *p. p.* Pleased, conciliated, kept contented &c.

अनुराग *a.* Become red, reddened. -**गः** 1 Redness. -2 Devotion, attachment, contentment, loyalty (opp. अपरागः); love, affection, passion (with loc. or in comp.); आविर्भूता-नुरागाः Mu. 4. 21; कंदकितेन प्रथयति मध्यनुरागं कपोलेन S. 3. 15; R. 3. 10; इंगितं a gesture or external sign expressive of love; प्रसादस्तु शब्दः स्यान्नुरागजः Ak.

अनुरागिन्, **अनुरागवन्** *a.* 1 Attached, enamoured, impassioned, inspired with love; स वृद्धस्तस्यामतीवानुरागवान् H. 1; ता केनापि वणिक्पुत्रेण सहानुरागवती बभूव *ibid.* -2 Causing or inspiring love. -**णी** Personification of a musical note.

अनुरणनं 1 Sounding conformably to; a continuous tinkling echo produced by the sounds of bells, anklets &c. -2 The power of words called व्यंजन q. v.; the meaning suggested by what is actually stated; कमलक्षयत्वात्त्वानुरणनरूपो यो व्यंयः S.D. 4.

अनुरतिः *f.* Love, attachment.

अनुरध्या [रध्यामन्वायतं स्थिता] A foot-path, a by-road, the margin of a street, (a path along the margin of a road); प्रकाशीकरणाथं च निशागमनशंकाया शीघ्रवृक्षांस्तथा चक्रानुरध्यासु सर्वशः Rām.

अनुरसित *a.* Sounding, echoing; उद्गीर्वाणनुरसितस्य पुष्करस्य M. 1. 21 accompanied in sound.

अनुरसः, -**रसितं** Echo, reverberation; *गुरु magnified by echo; U. 2. 21; Māl. 9. 6; Mv. 5. 41.

अनुरसः [अनुगतो रसः] 1 A secondary feeling (in Rhet.). -2 A secondary flavour; लवण° saltish taste; मधुरानुरसं रुक्षं लवणानुरसं लघु । नार्यास्तु मधुरं स्तन्यं कषायानुरसं हिमं Susr.

अनुरहस *a.* [अनुगतं रहः] Secret, solitary, private. -**सं** *adv.* In secret, apart, privately; Si. 7. 50.

अनुरात्र *a.* Following the night. -**त्रं** *adv.* In the night, every night, night after night.

अनुराध *a.* 1 Causing welfare; also written as अनूराध; इन्द्रं वयमनूराधं हवामहे Av. -2 Born under the asterism अनुराधा P. IV. 3. 34. -**धा** [अनुगता राधं विज्ञात्वा] N. of the 17th of the 27 lunar mansions or asterisms (so called because it follows राधा or विज्ञात्वा). B

consists of four stars.—**Comp.**—**ग्रामः**, the ancient capital of Lanka or Ceylon; also called अनुरोधपुर, described by Rajasekhara as full of curiosities. It is a large town in the north of Ceylon "with 1600 square granite pillars which supported the floor of an enormous monastery called 'The Great Brazen Palace' said to have been built in 161 B. C."

अनुरुद् 2 P. To weep along with, condole with, sympathize; **गुरुशोका-** **मुरोदित्वी** मां Ku. 4. 15; **अनुरोदित्वी** **करुणेन** पविषां Si. 4. 47.

अनुरोदनं Condolence, sympathy.

अनुरुद् 7 U. 1 To obstruct, block up; **शिलाभिर्वै मार्गमनुरुधति** Mb.; to surround, hem in; **रुद्रानुचरैर्मखो महान्**. **अनुरुध्यत** Bhāg. —2 To bind, fasten. —3 To stick or adhere to, follow closely, observe, practise; **अनुरुध्या-** **न्वै त्र्यहं** Ms. 5. 63 should observe impurity (he in mourning); **पुमांसम-** **नुरुध्य जाता पुमनुजा** P. III. 2. 100 Sk. born immediately after a male. —4 To love, be fond of, or devoted to, attach oneself to; **समस्थमनुरुध्यते** **विषमस्य त्यजति च** Rām.; **सद्वृत्तिमनुरु-** **ध्यतां भवतः** Mv. 2 follow or adopt; **स्वधर्ममनुरुध्यते** **नातिक्रमं** Ki. 11. 78; **नानुरोत्स्ये जगद्धर्मी** Bk. 16. 23 love, like. —5 To conform to, obey, follow, adapt oneself to, act up to; **निशतिं लोक इवानुरुध्यते** Ki. 2. 12; **इदं तिर्यचोऽपि परिचयमनुरुध्यते** U. 3 remember or cherish (act up to it); **मह-** **चनमनुरुध्यते वा भवान्** K. 181, 298; **वात्सल्यमनुरुध्यते** **महात्मनः** Mv. 6 feel the force of compassion; **तेनापि रावणे** **मैत्रीमनुरुध्य व्यपेक्ष्यते** Mv. 5. 35 following up; **यदि गुरुष्वनुरुध्यसे** Mv. 3 regard with respect, obey; **अनुरुध्यस्व** **भगवतो वसिष्ठस्यादेशं** U. 4; **चंद्रकोतोर्वच-** **नं** U. 5. —6 To coax, gratify, flatter, soothe; **इत्यादिभिः प्रियशतैरनुरुध्य सुग्धां** U. 3. 26; **अभिनवसेवकजनेऽपि एवमनुरुध्य** **ते** K. 207 please by carefully attending to &c., show regard for, 248.—7 To urge, press, entreat, request; **आग-** **मनाय अनुरुध्यमानः** K. 277; **तथा चाहम-** **नुरुध्यमानस्तां बहुलमालां हतवान्** Māl. 1; **अथ भीमधन्वना बलवदनुरुद्धा** Dk. 122 thwarted, wooed.—8 To assent or agree to, approve, like, comply with; **प्रकृ-** **त्यो न मे व्यसनमनुरुध्यते** Dk. 106; **यदि** **वपानमनुरुध्यते** Mv. 4 agree with me. **अनुरुद्** a. [रुध-क्विप्] 1 One who

obeys, conforms to &c. —2 Obeyed, observed, practised, wanted (अनुज्ञित), written as अनुरुद् Rv. 3. 55, 5.

अनुरोधः—**धनं** 1 Compliance, gratification, fulfilling one's wishes &c. —2 Conformity, accordance, obedience, regard, consideration; **धर्मानु-** **रोधात्** K. 160, 180, 192; **अत्र नानुरोधं** **तर्क्ये** Mv. 7 pleasure or gratification. **आधारानुरोधात्** Mu. 1. 2 out of regard for; **कविभ्रमानुरोधाद्वा** Ve. 1 in consideration of; Mv. 5. 3. 28. **तदनुरोधात्**—**धेन** accordingly, in accordance with it; **वशेद्विगन्धमहतानुरो-** **धात्** Pt. 1. 100 after great consideration; humouring H. 2. 103; reference (of a rule.) —3 Pressing, urging, coaxing; entreaty, solicitation, request; **क इवानुरोधः** K. 209; **तदनुरोधात्** 135; **विनानुरोधात्स्वहितेच्छयैव** Si. 20. 81. —4 Bearing of a rule.

अनुरोधिन्, **धक** a. Compliant, complying with, obeying or conforming to, having regard to, caring for; **पतिव्रतानां समयानुरोधिनी** Rām.

अनुरूप a. [रूपस्य सदृशः योग्यो वा] 1 Like, resembling, corresponding to; **शब्दानुरूपेण पराक्रमेण भवितव्यं** Pt. 1; worthy of; **आत्मानुरूपं वरं** S. 1; **रूपानु-** **रूप** K. 192, 203.—2 Suitable or fit, adapted to, according to; with gen. or in comp. **नैतदनु रूपं भवतः** K. 146, 158; **भव पितृरनुरूपस्त्वं गुणैर्लोककान्तेः** V. 5. 21; **काममनुरूपमस्या वपुषो वल्क-** **लं** S. 1; **स्वप्रमाणानुरूपैः** **सेचनपटैः** *ibid.*; Bg. 17. 3; R. 1. 33; Me. 13.—**पं** 1 Resemblance, likeness, conformity. 2 Suitability, fitness; U. 6. 26. —**पः** The antistrophe, having the same metre as the स्तोत्रिय or strophe; the second of the three verses (तृच) recited together, the other two being स्तोत्रिय and पर्यस; एकस्तोत्रियेवहस्तु योऽन्योऽन्तरः सोऽनुरूपः *Asval.*

अनुरूपतः—**पेण**,—**पद्यः** *adv.* Conformably or agreeably to.

अनुरूपः a. Attached to, intent on, seeking or pursuing after; **येन आर्यायाः** **सुस्तिग्धा इष्टिरनुरूपः** Mk. 4 intently fixed.

अनुरूपः Repetition, tautology.

अनुरूपः,—**स्यः** [रुप्-नतैव-घञ्] A peacock.

अनुरूपः 6 P. To anoint, besmear (with perfumes &c. after bathing); smear, daub, cover over; **वपुस्त्व-**

लिन न इधुः Si. 9. 51, 9. 15; **प्रभानुरूप-** **श्रीवन्** R. 10. 10 covered with; **नच्छा-** **यानुरूपः** K. 131; **हरिभिर्गन्धिनामा** **नेजसा चानुरूपः** S. 7. 7; **सो म्मानानुरूपः** **सः** **निमिरानुरूपः** enveloped in darkness; **स्नापितोऽनुरूपः** Dk. 71 besmeared with perfumes &c.

अनुरूपः—**लेपनं** 1 Unction, anointing, smearing.—2 Ointment, unguent such as sandal juice, oil &c.; or emollient or oily application; **आर्द्र-** **सृङ्गध्वनि** K. 28 rubbed with paste; **सुरभिकुसुमधूपानुरूपानि** K. 324.

अनुरूपः,—**लेपिन्** a. One who anoints (the body) with unguents &c.

अनुरूपः a. Hidden, clinging to, attached; Si. 5. 46; **जनादनुरूपः** Dk. 104 concealed from the people.

अनुरूपः a. [अनुगतः लोम P. V. 4. 75.] 1 With the hair, regular, in natural order, successive (opp. प्रतिलोम); (luene), favourable, agreeable; **सुखो वायुस्सारयतीव मां** Rām.; **विरामानुरूपोऽमामनुमाष्टि** Sat. Br.; **कुटं** **क्षेत्रं प्रतिलोमं कर्षति** Sk. ploughed in the regular direction.—2 Mixed as a tribe. —**मा** A woman of the lower caste than that of the man's whom she marries; Y. 2. 288. —**मं** *adv.* In regular or natural order; **प्रतिलोम-** **मालिपेन्नानुरूपः** Susr. —**माः** (pl.) Mixed castes. —**Comp.**—**अव** a. having fortune favourable. —**अर्थ** a. speaking in favour of; **जडानप्यनुरूपो-** **नार्थान् प्रवाचः कुतिनां गिरः** Si. 2. 25. —**ज-** **जन्मन्** a. born in due gradation, offspring of a mother inferior in caste to the father; said of the mixed tribes; Ms. 10. 25; Y. 1. 95.

अनुरूपः 1 Regular gradation, sending or putting in the right direction. —2 (In medicine) carrying off by the regular channels, such as purging; alleviation.

अनुरूपः Den. P. 1 To stroke or rub with the hair or with the grain, go with the grain; **तत्र प्रतिलो-** **ममनुरूपयेत्** Susr. —2 To evacuate, purge, carry off by the regular channels.

अनुरूपः a. 1 Not excessive, neither more nor less (अतिरिक्त, अत्युनाधिक); smoothed, free from disturbing circumstances (?). —2 Not clear or manifest.

अनुवंशः [वंशमनुगतो वृत्तः] 1 A genealogical table; **यंत्रानुवंशं भगवान्**

जामदग्न्यस्तथा जगौ Mb. -2 Modern race or species; new family.

अनुवंश्य *a.* [अनुवंशे भवः यत्] Relating to a genealogical table.

अनुवक्र *a.* [अनुक्रमेण वक्रः] Very crooked; somewhat crooked or oblique; *ग moving somewhat obliquely or retrogressively (said of planets).

अनुवच् 2 P. 1 To say or speak after or for one; येषां द्विजानां सावित्री नानुच्येत यथाविधि Ms. 11.191. -2 To repeat, recite, reiterate; शतमनूच्यमायुष्कामस्य Ait. Br.; learn, study; परोवरं यज्ञोऽनुच्यते Sat. Br.; अरण्येऽनुच्यमानत्वाक्षरण्यकं Sáy., see अनुचन below. -3 To concede the point, assent to, yield. -4 To name, call. -*Caus.* To cause to recite; to read to oneself (before reading aloud); oft. used in dramas; उभे नाम मुद्राक्षराण्यनुवाच्य परस्परमवलोक्यतः S. 1; निपु - (गृहीत्वा) कथं वाच्यतां; देवी-अनुवाच्य तावत् यद्यविरुद्धं श्रोष्यामि V. 2; Mu. 1; अनुवाचितलेखमात्ममवलोक्य M. 1.

अनुवक्तृ *m.* Repeating, reciting (गुरुमुखीचारितानुरूपपाठक); replying &c.

अनुवचनं 1 Repetition, recitation; teaching, instruction, lecture, Y. 3. 190. -2 A chapter, section, lesson, division. -3 Repetition of Mantras or texts in conformity with प्रैष or injunction said by other priests.

अनुवाकः [अनुच्यते इति, वच् घञ् कृत्वं P. II. 4. 29 Vart.] 1 Repeating, reciting, reading. -2 A subdivision of the Vedas, section, chapter. -3 Chapter or section referring to a compilation from the Rigveda or Yajurveda (अग्न्यजुःसंह). -*Comp.* -अनुक्रमणी N. of a table of contents attributed to Sannaka.

अनुवाक्या [वच्-ण्यत्-कृत्वं] A verse recited by the Hotri priest, in which the god is invoked to accept the offering prepared for him, or a sort of priest; Si. 14. 20 (पञ्चास्तुपाठ्या तदभावे होतृपाठ्या देवताह्वानी ऋक् Malli.).

अनुवाच् *f.* [वच्-णिच् क्तिप्] Repetition, recitation &c. See अनुवचनं. -*m.* A lecture.

अनुवाचनं 1 Recitation of passages of the Rigveda by the Hotri priest in obedience to the injunction (प्रेष) of the ऋक् priest. -2 Causing

to recite, teaching, instructing. -3 Reading to oneself; see above.

अनुक्त *p. p.* Repeated, recited after; occurring in the text studied. -*क्तं, क्ति:* *f.* 1 Subsequent mention; repetition by way of explanation or illustration. -2 Study of the Vedas.

अनुचान *a.* or *n.* [अनुवच्-कानच् नि-पातः P. III. 2. 109; वेदस्य अनुवचनं कृतवान् अनुचानः Sk.] 1 One devoted to study, learned; especially one well-versed in the Vedas with their Angas so as to be able to repeat, read and teach them; योऽनुचानः स नो महान् Ms. 2. 154; 5. 82; Y. 3. 24; इदमनुचरानुचानाः Ku. 6. 15. -2 Modest, unassuming; humble, well-behaved.

अनुवत्सरः [अनुकूले वत्सरो दानादिविशेषः] 1 A year. -2 The 4th year in the 5 years' cycle; or the 5th of 5 cycles of 12 years in the Brihaspati cycle.

अनुवद् 1 P. 1 To imitate in speaking, mock (with acc.); गिरं नः...अनुवदति शुक्रस्ते मञ्जुवाक् पञ्जरस्थः R. 5. 74 repeat; उक्तमनुवदति Sk.; (P. & A.) to resound, echo; अनुवदति वीणा P. I. 3. 49 Sk. अनुवदते कठः कलापस्य *ibid.*; सभाभिक्तिप्रतिध्वानैर्भयाहन्वदन्निव Si. 2. 67 echoed and approved also; घोषस्यान्वदष्टिव लंका पूतक्रांतोः पुरः Bk. 8. 29. -2 To repeat or say again by way of explanation, illustration or corroboration; See Kull. on Ms. 1. 74; 2. 6. -3 To repeat, tell, say (generally); निजमनोरथमनुवदंत्या Dk. 21. -4 To abuse, rail at. -*Caus.* To cause to resound or echo.

अनुवादः 1 Repetition (in general); गुणं K. 206. -2 Repetition by way of explanation, illustration or corroboration; अनुवादे चरणानां P. II. 4. 3 (सिद्धस्त्योपन्यासे Sk.). -3 Explanatory repetition or reference to what is already mentioned, such as paraphrase or free translation; particularly, any portion of the Brāhmanas which comments on, illustrates, or explains a *Vidhi* or direction previously laid down and which does not itself lay down any directions; a supplementary repetition, opp. to विधि 'authoritative or direct injunction'; विधिविहितस्य अनुवचनमनुवादः अनुवादपुनरुक्तयोः विशेषः शब्दाभ्यासोपपत्तेः Nyāya sūtra. It is of 3 kinds: -प्रत्यर्थं (सदेव सौम्ये-

दमप्र आसीत्); स्तुत्यर्थं (वायुर्वै क्षेमिष्ठा देवता) and गुणं (अग्निहोत्रं जुहोति इत्युक्तं दत्ता जुहोति इति गुणविधानात्); see अर्थवाद also. -4 Corroboration, confirmation. -5 Slander, abuse, reviling. -6 Advertisement, notice; report, rumour. -7 Commencement of speech (वाचः प्रभणमात्रं.).

अनुवादक, -वादिन् *a.* 1 Explanatory, corroborative, repeating with comment, explanation or illustration; आरंभश्च साहसानुवादी Dk. 95 bespeaks. -2 Conformable to, in harmony with, like; युक्तगीतानुवादिना Rām.; तदनुवादिगुणः कुसुमोद्गमः R. 9. 30. -*m.* N. of any one of the three notes of the gamut.

अनुवाद्य *pot. p.* 1 To be explained or illustrated. -2 (In gram.) To be made the subject of an assertion (in a sentence), opposed to विधेय which affirms or denies something about the subject. In a sentence the अनुवाद्य or subject which is supposed to be already known is repeated to mark its connection with the विधेय or predicate and should be placed first; अनुवाद्यमनुक्तैव न विधेयमुदीरयेत्; in वृद्धिरादैच् आदैच् should have been placed first, though the construction is defended by Patanjali.

अनुवर्तन, -वर्तिन &c. see अनुवृत्.

अनुवश *a.* [वशमनुगतः] Subject to the will of another, obedient. -*ज्ञः* Subjection, obedience (to the will of another).

अनुवस 1 P. To dwell near to or along with (with acc.).

अनुवासिन् *a.* One who dwells near; resident.

अनुवसित *a.* [वस्-क्त] 1 Dressed clothed, wrapped up. -2 Fastened, or bound to, attached to.

अनुवहः One of the 7 tongues of fire.

अनुवातः [अनुगतो वातः] The windward direction; the wind which blows from the pupil to the preceptor &c.; प्रतिवातेऽनुवाते च नासीत् गुरुणा सह Ms. 2. 203.

अनुवारं *ind.* Time after time, repeatedly, frequently.

अनुवास 10 P. 1 To scent, perfume. -2 To use the oily ointment (see the next word). treat by

using such enema; अवश्यं स्थापनी-
वाश्च नानुवास्याः कथंचन Susr.

अनुवासः-सनं 1 Perfuming or scenting (in general,) with incense &c. -2 Perfuming clothes by dipping the ends. -3 (° नः also) A syringe, clyster-pipe (Mar. पिचकारी); an oily enema or the operation itself; असाध्यता विकाराणां स्थित्यामनुवासनात् Susr.; द्विधा वस्तिः परित्येयो निरुहश्चानुवासनम् । कषायार्थं निरुहः स्यात् स्नेहाद्यैरनुवासनम् ॥ (अनुवसति अनुवासरं वा दीयते अनुवसति न दुष्यति अनुदिवसं वा दीयते इति अनुवासनः) .

अनुवासित a. 1 Fumigated, perfumed. -2 Administered as an enema; treated by this operation.

अनुविद् 6 U. 1 To find, discover, see, obtain. -2 To deem, consider. -3 To marry.

अनुवित्तिः f. Finding, obtaining.

अनुविद्ध See under अनुव्यध्.

अनुविधा 3 U. 1 To lay down a rule, regulate. -2 To obey, act up to, follow, conform to; See अनुविधायिन्; पदमनुविधेयं च महतां Bh. 2. 28 the foot-steps of the great have to be trodden in. -3 To resemble, imitate. -pass. To be trained to follow rules; obey.

अनुविधानं 1 Obedience. -2 Acting in conformity to (orders &c.)

अनुविधायिन् a. 1 Obedient, submissive, compliant, conforming to orders; सा स्त्री आनुविधायिनी H. 2. 141; भवितव्यानुविधायिनीन्द्रियाणि V. 3. -2 Resembling; निजवधूश्चसितानुविधायिनि Si. 6. 23, 15. 96.

अनुविनश 4 P. To disappear, vanish or perish after or along with another.

अनुविनाशः Perishing after.

अनुविश 6 P. To enter or go after, follow.

अनुवेशः-दानं 1 Following, entering after. -2 Marriage of a younger brother before the elder is married; (ज्येष्ठान्तिकमेण कनिष्ठस्य विवाहः); यक्षीय-सोऽनुवेशो हि ज्येष्ठस्य विधिलोपकः Mb.

अनुवैद्य a. [अनुक्रमेण वेषमर्हति, यत्] A next-door neighbour.

अनुविश्वः (pl.) N. of a people in the north-east.

अनुविष्टमः Being obstructed in consequence of.

अनुवृत् 1 A. (sometimes P. also) 1 (Transitively used) (a) To go or roll after, follow, pursue; (fig.) to follow, conform to, act according to, obey, adapt oneself to, be guided by; humour; अहं तावत्स्वामिनश्चि-
तवृत्तिमनुवर्तिष्ये S. 2; तेऽपि परिचयमनुवर्तते K. 289; किमत्र चित्रं यदि विशाखे शशांकलेखामनुवर्तते S. 3 approve of her choice; लौकिकानां हि साधूनामर्थं वागनुवर्तते U. 1. 10 words conform to the sense; न कुलक्रममनुवर्तते K. 104 follow; मधु द्विरेफः कुसुमैकपात्रे पपौ प्रियां स्वामनुवर्तमानः Ku. 3. 36 followed his mate in drinking, drank after her; Bh. 2. 110; Bg. 3. 23; Dk. 80, 96, 126; कृतज्ञतामनुवर्तमानेन Mu. 3 following the path of gratitude; प्रसुचिचमेव हि जनोऽनुवर्तते Si. 15. 41; Māl. 3. 2. (b) To imitate, resemble, equal; तेऽन्ववर्तन् पितृन्सर्वे यशसा च बलेन च Mb. (c) To gratify, humour, please; Dk. 65. -2 (Intransitively used) (a) To follow, come after; संप्राप्त इत्यनुवर्तते H. 3. (b) To continue, endure. (c) To act towards, behave. (d) (In gram.) To be repeated or supplied from a preceding rule, Sūtra or assertion (said of a word or rule which continues to exercise influence on what follows); e. g. in P. IV. 3. 95 भक्तिः सोऽस्य (occurring in Sūtra 89 before) इत्यनुवर्तते Sk. -Caus. 1 To cause to revolve, turn round; एवं प्रवर्तितं चक्रं नानुवर्तयतीह यः Bg. 3. 16. -2 To act up to, follow, obey; तथापि लोकयात्रानुवर्तनीया Mv. 7; पुत्रैः पितरो लोकद्वयेऽप्यनुवर्तनीयाः Ve. 3; K. 367. -3 To favour, oblige, comply with one's request; विधिनापि अवतेव वयमनुवर्तिताः K. 73; यथा-
चिचमनुवर्तनीयः Māl. 7. -4 To put in, carry out. -5 To repeat or supply from a preceding Sūtra; केचिन्नु विजायते इति नानुवर्तयन्ति P. V. 2. 13 Sk. -6 To use, employ. -7 To lead one to, attach to. -8 To speak in favour of, speak for; to approve. -9 To imitate, do after one; सतां चरितान्वनुवर्तितानि नन्द्रियाणि K. 298.

अनुवर्तनं 1 Following (fig. also); attending, compliance, obedience, conformity; प्रकृतस्यानुवर्तने Ak.; इदमाश्रयमथवा लोकस्थित्यनुवर्तनं Mv. 7. 4; शशिष्यः Dk. 161. -2 Gratifying, obliging. -3 Approval of, concurrence in. -4 Continuance, result,

consequence. -5 Supplying from a preceding Sūtra.

अनुवर्तिन् a. 1 Following, obeying, conforming to, with acc. or in comp.; राक्षसाश्चापि गृह्यन्ते नित्यं छत्रानुवर्तिभिः Pt. 1. 69; नराधिपा नीचजनानुवर्तिनः 1. 353. -2 Guided by, following the advice of; obedient, faithful, compliant; अनुवर्तिनि कल्पे Pt. 1. 101, 298. -3 Like, resembling; suitable, worthy.

अनुवर्त्तन् a. [अनुगतोऽर्थम्] Following, attending.

अनुवृत् 1. p. 1 Obeying, following &c. -2 Uninterrupted, continuously kept up, continued; अनुवृत्त-
स्त्वया भगीरथगृहे प्रसादः U. 7. -3 Rounded off; taperingly round (कमलः वर्तुलकारः); दीर्घानुवृत्तपीनबाहुना K. 179. -4 Supplied from a preceding rule &c. -5 Conforming to the character (शीलानुगत). -त्तं Obedience, conformity, compliance, मूर्खं छंदोऽनुवृत्तं (गृहीयान्) Chan. 33.

अनुवृत्तिः f. 1 Assenting to, approval; तवानुवृत्तिन च कर्तुमुत्सहे Ku. 5. 65. -2 Obedience, conformity, following, continuance in (opp. व्यावृत्ति); taking up; continuity; ज्येष्ठानुवृत्तिज्जटिल R. 13. 78 by following the example of; अनुवृत्त्या प्रमादुमागतः Dk. 100 service; तत्तान वद्विः पवनानुवृत्त्या Ki. 16. 52 in consequence of. -3 Acting according or suitably to, compliance, acquiescence; gratifying, pleasing; कानां चानुर्यमपि शिक्षितं वत्सेन U. 3; Māl. 9; Si. 9. 58; Dk. 55; K. 265; M. 2. 9; राज्यं हि नाम राजधर्मः परस्व नृपतेर्महद्वी-
तित्यानं Mu. 3 who conforms to or is true to the duties of kings; (previous) compliant or obedient spirit, previous course of conduct; U. 7. 5. -4 Remembrance Ki. 18. 18. -5 (Gram.) Being supplied or repeated in a following rule; continued influence of a preceding on a following rule. -6 Imitating, resembling &c. -7 Repetition; वर्णानामनुवृत्तिरनुप्रासः.

अनुवृद्धि a. Ved. Increasing in regular ratio.

अनुवेलं ind. Ever and anon, constantly; इति स्म पृच्छत्यनुवेलमावृत्तः R. 3. 5; Si. 3. 79.

अनुवेहिन a. [वेह-क्त] Bent in conformity with; bent under. -त्तं Securing with bandages, bandaging.

a sort of bandage (ब्रजलेपनवधेदः) one of the 14 kinds mentioned by Susruta.

अनुव्य *a.* [अनुव्ययति अनुगच्छति व्येक] Following (अनुगत); °व्यमिवासुः Kāty. (व्यभूमि प्राप्ता इव).

अनुव्यजनं A secondary token.

अनुव्यध् 1 P. 1 To hit or pierce again; विद्धमनुविध्यतः Ms. 9. 43.-2 To wound, pierce; कामशरानुविद्धः &c.-3 To fill or mix with, blend with, see अनुविद्ध below.-4 To impel, urge.

अनुविद्ध *p. p.* 1 Pierced, bored; कीदानुविद्धरत्नादिसाधारण्येन काव्यता S. D.-2 Overspread, intertwined, surrounded, full of; pervaded by, replete or filled with, abounding in, mixed or blended with, intermixed; सरसिजमनुविद्धं शैवलेनापि तस्य S. 1. 20; कचिच्छमालेपिगिरिनीलेरुक्तामयी यद्विरि-वानुविद्धा R. 13. 54 interwoven with emeralds; 16. 48, 6. 18; अलके बाल-कुंशानुविद्धं Me. 65; सौरभ्य° Mk. 1; कौपातुविद्धां चितां तादयन् Mu. 3; Ku. 3. 35; पांडुतानुविद्धेव देहच्छविः Dk. 112; 137; Māl. 1.-3 Connected with, relating to; adhering to; देशवा-तानुविद्धा संकथा Dk. 117, 124; उद्गूर्णलो-हलमुडेः परितोऽनुविद्धं Si. 5. 25 chased, closely followed or pursued.-4 Set, inlaid; variegated; रत्नानुविद्धार्णवमेख-लाया दिशः सपत्नी भव दक्षिणस्याः R. 6. 63, 14; Si. 4. 49.

अनुवेधः, व्याधः 1 Hurting, piercing, perforating; न हि कीदानुवेधादयो रत्नस्व रत्नत्वं व्याहृतमीशाः S. D. 1.-2 Contact, union; सुखानोदं मदिरया कृतानुव्याधमुद्रमन् Si. 2. 20.-3 Blending, mixture; fusion.-4 Ob-structing.

अनुव्यवसायः (In Nyāya) Con- sciousness of the perception; (in Vedānta phil.) perception of a senti- ment or judgment.

अनुव्याख्यानं [अनुरूप व्याख्यानं] That which comments on and ex- plains Mantras, Sūtras &c. (मंत्रवि- करणं); especially, that portion of a Brāhmaṇa which explains difficult Sūtras, texts &c. occurring in another place (मंत्रादीनामनुरूपार्थप्रकाश- कं व्याख्यानं.)

अनुव्याहारणे, व्याहारः 1 Repeti- tion, repeated utterance; mention- ing along with something else.-2 A curse, imprecation.

अनुव्याहारिन् *a.* Cursing; execrating.

अनुव्रज् 1 P. 1 To follow, go after; तां व्रजंतीमनुव्रज K. 132, 210; attend especially a departing guest (as far as the bank of water, lake, &c.) as a mark of respect; Y. 1. 113; तं मात- रो देवमनुव्रजंत्यः Ku. 7. 38; यमिच्छेत्तु- नरायांतं नैनं दूरमनुव्रजेत् Rām.-2 To visit in order, seek.-3 To go to or near; betake oneself to; मृगा मृगैः संगम- नुव्रजंति Pt. 1 deer herd or associate with deer.-4 To obey, to do homage to.

अनुव्रजनं, -व्रज्या Following, going after, especially a departing guest: Ms. 3. 107.

अनुव्रज्य *pot. p.* To be followed as by the relatives of a dead person to the cemetery.

अनुव्रत *a.* [अनुकूलं व्रतं कर्म यस्य] 1 Devoted or faithful to, attached to (with acc. or gen.); प्रियतमा का अ- नुव्रता Bh. 2. 103; वैद्याः क्षत्रमनुव्रताः Rām.-2 Duly performing the vows or duties prescribed (opp. अपव्रत). -तः A class of Jaina ascetics.

अनुशक्तिक *a.* Accompanied with, or bought for, a hundred; °आदिः a class of words or गण mentioned in P. VII. 3. 20, where both mem- bers undergo Vṛiddhi.

अनुशय, -शयिन् &c. See under अनुशी.

अनुशरः [अनु-शृणाति, शृ-अच्] A sort of evil-spirit, Rākshasa.

अनुशस्त्रं [अनुगतं शस्त्रं शस्त्रार्थे प्रयुक्तं] Anything used (for the time being) instead of a regular instru- ment, such as a finger-nail; a secondary weapon or instrument.

अनुशास् 2 P. 1 (a) To advise, persuade, prevail upon, address; इ- ति ध्रुवेच्छामनुशासती सुतां शशाक मेना न निबंतुमुद्यमात् Ku. 5. 5; पूर्वांशुशिष्टां नि- जगाम भोज्यां R. 6. 59. (b) To direct, tell, order, enjoin; to teach, instruct (how to act); दशरथप्रभवानुशिष्टः R. 13. 75; वस्ते स्वमधुनाऽनुशासनीयासि S. 4; राजपत्नीनिबोधस्थमनुशाधि पुरीजनं Bk. 20. 17; को नु खलु मामेवमनुशास्ति V. 4 tells, directs; मधवा वनगमनाय कृतवु- द्धिं भवतमनुशास्ति V. 5 tells, directs; माणवकं धर्ममनुशास्ति Sk.; Ms. 6. 86.-2 To rule, govern.-3 To chastise, punish, correct; इत्यमेव तावद्व्ययमनुशासनीया Ve. 2; अतिकूलमनुशासनीयं 3; स्वकर्म व्यापय- न्मूयान्मां भवाननुशास्त्विति Ms. 11. 100, 9.

233. -4 To praise, extol.-5 To ac- complish, perform, execute.

अनुशासक, -शासिन्, -शास्त्र, or शास्त्रि- *a.* One who directs, instructs, gov- erns or punishes; कविं पुराणमनुशासि- तारं Bg. 8. 9 ruler; एष चोरानुशासी राजेति भयादुत्पतितः V. 4.

अनुशासनं Advice, persuasion, di- rection, order, command; instruc- tion, laying down rules or precepts; a law, rule, precept; treatment (of a subject), (with the object in comp. or with gen., the agent, if expressed, being put in the instr. or gen.); भवत्यधिकेप इवानुशासनं Ki. 1. 28 words of advice; तन्मनोरनुशासनं Ms. 8. 139; 6. 50; 2. 159; यौवन° K. 146, नामलिंग° laying down rules on the gender of nouns, explanation of gender &c.; शब्दानुशासनं Sk.; शब्दानामनुशासनमाचार्यस्य आचार्येण वा P. II. 3. 66 Sk. -Comp. -पर *a.* obedient. -पर्वन् N. of the 13th book of the Mahābhārata (so called be- cause it lays down precepts of ad- vice).

अनुशिष्टिः *f.* Instruction, teach- ing; order, command.

अनुशिद्दिन् *a.* Practising, learn- ing.

अनुशिशुः *f.* [अनुगता शिशुना] An animal followed by its young one.

अनुशी 2 A. 1 To lie or sleep with, sleep along with; lie upon, close or along; lay oneself down; to adhere to or follow closely, cling or stick to; शयानं चांशुशेते हि तिष्ठंतमनुति- ष्ठति । अनुधावति धावंतं कर्म पूर्वकृतं नरं ॥ Subhāshita.-2 To repent, grieve for; दत्तमिष्टमपि नान्वशेत सः Si. 14. 45; पु- रानुशेते तव चंचलं मनः Ki. 8. 8.

अनुशयः [शी-अच्] 1 Repentance, remorse; regret, sorrow; मन्त्रनुशय- स्थानमेतत् Māl. 8; कुतस्तेऽनुशयः M. 3 why should you be sorry; बाष्पं प्र- हृज्य विगतानुशयो भवेव S. 7. 25; इतो ग- तस्यानुशयो नाभूदिति V. 4; Si. 2. 14.-2 Intense enmity or anger; शिष्टपुल्लि- ऽनुशयं परं गतः Si. 16. 2; यस्मिन्ननुशय- वा सदैव जायते भुजंगी Māl. 6. 1.-3 Hatred.-4 Close connection, as with a consequence; close attach- ment (to any object). -5 (In Vedānta phil.) The result or con- sequence of bad deeds which very closely clings to them and makes the soul enter other bodies after de-

giving temporary freedom from mourning births; (स्वार्थिकर्मणो मुक्त-फलस्य अवशेषः कश्चिदनुशेषो नाम भांडानुमरि-स्नेहवत्, यथा हि स्नेहभांडं विरिच्यमानं सर्वात्मना न विरिच्यते भांडानुमर्यव कश्चित् स्नेहशेषोऽव-निष्टो तथा अनुशेषोऽपि Tv.). -6 Regret in the case of purchases, technically called rescission; Ms. 8. 222; see क्रीतानुशयः. —श्री A disease of the feet, a sort of boil or abscess on the upper part.

अनुशयान *a.* Regretting &c. —ना A variety of heroine (परकीयनायिकाभेदः); one who is sad and dejected, being apprehensive of the loss of her lover (इष्टहानिजनितानुतापवती).

अनुशयिन् *a.* 1 Devotedly attached to, faithful. —2 Repentant, penitent, regretful, sorry. —3 Hating intensely. —4 Connected as with a consequence. —5 Enjoying the fruits of deeds; epithet of the soul.

अनुशीलनं Intent or assiduous application, constant pursuit or exercise, constant or repeated practice or study; विज्ञातसाराण्यनुशीलनेन Ki. 16. 28.

अनुशीलित *a.* Assiduously practised, repeatedly done, carefully attended to or studied.

अनुशुच 1 P. To bewail, mourn over, regret; कथं तमेव चौरहतकमनुशो-चसि Mk. 3; नष्टं मृतमतिक्रान्तं नानुशोचन्ति पंडिताः Pt. 1. 333; शैशवं ते स्मृत्वात्मानमनुशोचामि K. 333; Ve. 5. 4 condole with, weep with. —*Caus.* To mourn over, deplore, grieve for, regret; त्वमिव वने शून्ये त्यक्ता न वाप्यनुशो-चिता U. 3. 32 nor was she (her loss) regretted.

अनुशुचिका A ceremony enjoined by the Vedas (?).

अनुशोकः, —शोचनं Sorrow, repentance, regret; अनुशु (शौ) चित् in the same sense.

अनुशोचक-शोचिन् *a.* 1 Regretful, penitent. —2 Causing regret.

अनुश्रु 5 P. 1 To hear (=शु); नानु-श्रुम जावेतत् Ms. 9. 100; तद्यथानुश्रूयते Pt. 1 heard, related. —2 To hear repeatedly as from a sacred authority, hand down as by Vedic tradition.

अनुश्रवः Vedic or sacred tradition.

अनुश्रोकं [अनुशोच्यते गीयते, श्लोक, कर्मणि अच्] A kind of Sāma (महाव्रतनयेः सामभेदः).

अनुषङ्ग (°सङ्ग) 1 P. To adhere or

cling to, follow closely. —, 7. 1. —*प-ज्यते* 1 To stick, cling, adhere to, be attached to (fig. col.). धर्मयुते च मनसि नमसीव न जातु रजोऽनुपज्यते Jk. 43; sometimes occurring as अनु-पज्यते (from सम्ज्, also). यवा हि नैद्री-याथेयु न कर्मस्वनुपज्यते Bg. 6. 4; 18. 10. —2 To be supplied from a preceding rule or statement. —*Caus.* 1 To fasten or attach (something) to. —2 To supply (as an elliptical expression); इति पदमवानुषजनीयं.

अनुषङ्ग-द *adv.* In continuous or close order, one after another.

अनुषक्त *p. p.* 1 Connected with, closely related or attached to; नित्य-स्तः प्रकृतिकोपः Mv. 2 constant, ever- arising. —2 Clinging or adhering to (actively used); मृत्युंजरा च व्याधिश्च दुःखं चानेककारणं । अनुषक्तं सद्य देहे Mb.; इति नित्यानुषक्तेन सीताशोकेन तप्यते U. 4. 2 constantly preying on the heart: °मंदाकिनीपवित्रमेखलं Mv. 4.

अनुषंगः 1 Close adherence or attend-ance; connection, conjunction, as- sociation; सायुषंगणि कल्याणानि U. 7 good things closely follow one an- other (come close upon one an- other). —2 Coalition, commixture. —3 Connection of word with word. —4 A word or words repeated from the context to supply an ellipsis. —5 Necessary consequence, inevitable result. —6 Connection of a subsequent with a previous act. —7 Incidental mention or relation (प्रसंग). —8 Yearning, eager longing. —9 Compassion, pity, ten- derness. —10 (In Nyāya) Connect- ing together the उपनय or applica- tion and निगमन or conclusion by the use of the pronoun इदं (उपनयवाक्यस्य- स्व अयमिति पदस्य निगमनवाक्ये आकर्षणं). —11 The nasals connected with cer- tain roots ending in consonants; P. VII. 1. 59 Sk.

अनुषंगिक *a.* Following as a neces- sary result, consequent; concomi- tant, adhering to, connected with.

अनुषंगिन् *a.* 1 Connected with, adhering or sticking to; अनीकजे रजसि मुखानुषंगिणि Si. 17. 57. —2 Following as a necessary conse- quence; यस्यानुषंगिण इमे भोगादयो भवन्ति Bh. 3. 76. —3 Related or applica- ble to, common, prevailing (अनुसर्ग- यस्त); सप्तकस्थास्व वर्गस्व सर्ववैद्वानुष- गिनः Ms. 7. 53; विस्तृतानुषंगि भवन्ति

जनः Ki. 6. 35 connected with, natur- ally, spontaneity. —4 Attached to, de- rived from, attached to, kindred.

अनुषजन् *Caus.* grammatical connection, or agreement.

अनुषेकः-सेचनं Rewatering, sprinkl- ing over again.

अनुपुतिः *f.* Praise (in due order.)

अनुपुष्ट 1 P. (°स्तुन्) To praise after, follow in praising.

अनुपुष्ट *f.* [अनु निरंतरं स्तुभ्यतेऽनया अनुपुष्ट वाक्] 1 Following in praise; speech. —2 Sarasvatī. —3 N. of a class of metres consisting of four Pādas of 8 syllables each, the whole stanza consisting of 32 syllables (so called because it follows with its praise i.e. अनुपुष्टति the gāyatrī, which has 3 Pādas), अनुश्रीमनादनुपुष्ट. In later metrical systems it stands as a gen- eral name for all metres which have 8 syllables in each foot (the highest pos- sible number being computed to be 256); पंचमं लघु सर्वत्र समं द्विचतुर्थ्यैः। गुरु षष्ठं च पादानां शेषेष्वनियमो मतः॥ which rule is sometimes violated.

अनुष्ठा 1 U. (°स्था) 1 To do, perform or carry out, execute, at- tend to (order, duty &c.); bring about, effect, accomplish (business); विवाहरीभाविधिमन्वतिष्ठत् Ku. 7. 1. 1. 17; किमनुतिष्ठति भगवान् मारीचः S. 7; आज्ञा- पयतु आर्यः को नियोगोऽनुष्ठीयतामिति S. 1; येमे मनसिदं नित्यमनुतिष्ठति मानवाः Bg. 3. 31 follow; गुरोर्वचनमनुतिष्ठ V. 5 do as your papa orders; अनुतिष्ठस्वात्मनो नियोगं M. 1 look or attend to your own duty, do your business. —2 To follow, practise, observe (धर्म, व्रत &c.); commit (a sin). —3 To rule, govern, superintend; appoint. —4 To stand by or near (with loc.); Ms. 11. 112; sit on; occupy; अनुष्ठा- स्यति रामस्व सीता प्रकृतमासनं Rām. —5 To follow, go after (lit.); स्वकांता- मनुतिष्ठति Rām.; नाराजके पतिं मार्शं ब- यावदनुतिष्ठति Subhāsh.; follow, obey. —6 To imitate, tread in; पदं चेहानु- तिष्ठति पूर्वेषां पूर्वजैः कृतं Bhāg. —7 (In- trans.) (a) To place or put oneself on, be in a position, present one- self. (b) To remain, continue. (c) To be engaged in religious cere- monies (muttering prayers &c.); अनु- तिष्ठतां ब्रह्मणाम् M. 5.

अनुष्ठ *a.* [स्था-क-पठन्] Standing after or in succession.

अनुष्ठान्-ष्ठायिन् *a.* Doing, performing, executing &c.; one who undertakes or begins.

अनुष्ठानं 1 Doing, performance, practice, execution, accomplishment &c.; obeying, acting in conformity to; उपरुध्यते तपोऽनुष्ठानं *S.* 4 practice of religious austerities; कोऽपि वर्षोपायश्चित्यो यस्यानुष्ठानेन *Pt. 1*; नानुष्ठानैर्विहीनाः स्युः कुलजा विधवा इव *Pt. 2. 95*; *H. 1. 103*. -2 Commencing, undertaking, engaging in; यदि समुद्रेण सह वैरानुष्ठानं कार्यं *Pt. 1*. -3 Commencement or course of conduct, procedure, course of action; कथं न्याय्यमनुष्ठानं मातृशः प्रतिषेधतु *U. 5. 21*. -4 Practice of religious rites or ceremonies, any religious rite or ceremony; क्रित्वनुष्ठाननित्यत्वं स्वातन्त्र्यमपकर्षति *U. 1. 8*; *Mv. 4. 33*. -नी Performance, doing &c.-**Comp.** -शरीरं 'the body of action'; (according to the Sāṅkhya doctrine) the intermediate body between the सूक्ष्म or subtle and the स्थूल or gross body.

अनुष्ठापक *a.* Causing to perform.

अनुष्ठापनं Causing to do an act.

अनुष्ठायिन् *a.* Doing, performing.

अनुष्ठित *p. p.* Done, performed, accomplished &c.; practised, followed, &c.; संबन्धाः सद्गुणितः *Ku. 6. 29* brought about; तथानुष्ठिते that being done, thereupon; begun, undertaken; न युक्तं हि त्यक्तुं कार्यमनुष्ठितं *Rām.*; (used actively) following, practising; *Ms. 10. 127*.

अनुष्ठिः-ष्ठुः *f.* [स्था-ष्ठु] Proper order, succession (used only in instr.); °ष्ठु, अनुष्ठया, अनुष्ठया in proper order, duly, immediately, properly; immediate, direct.

अनुष्ठेय, -ष्ठानव्य *pot. p.* To be effected, performed; followed, done conformably to; विवर्णगतमनुष्ठेयं *M. 5* what to do with.

अनुष्ण *a.* 1 Not hot, cold, chilly; अनुष्णैरानवायुर्बिबुभिः *R. 12. 62*. -2 Apathetic, lazy, sluggish (अलस). -ष्णः Cold touch or sensation. -ष्णा *N.* of a stream. -ष्णं A water-lily, blue lotus (उत्पल). -**Comp.** -शुः (-शे ऋ) having cold rays, the moon. -बह्लिका *N.* of a plant नीलद्वी.

अनुष्वध *a.* [स्वधामनु, स्वधया सहितः] Accompanied by food. -धं *adv.* 1 Through or after food. -2 According

to food; after every sacrifice. -3 Voluntarily, according to one's will.

अनुष्यदः A hind wheel.

अनुसंवरणं Concealing in order or succession.

अनुसंचर 1 *P. 1* To walk alongside, follow, join. -2 To pursue, seek after. -3 To visit, go towards or to. -4 To penetrate, cross, traverse. -5 To become assimilated.

अनुसंचरणं Following, pursuing. -*adv.* At every occasion of coming.

अनुसंतन् 8 *U. 1* To extend everywhere; to diffuse, spread about, over-spread. -2 To continue, join in.

अनुसंततिः *f.* Continued succession, continuity.

अनुसंधा 3 *U. 1* To search into or after, look after, inquire into, investigate, explore, examine, ascertain; प्रसवयोग्यं स्थानमनुसंधीयतां *H. 3*; *Ms. 12. 106*. -2 To calm, compose, quiet; आत्मानमनुसंधेहि शोकचर्चां च परिहर *H. 4*. -3 To think of, aim at, refer or allude to, consider, deliberate; यथाकर्तव्यमनुसंधीयतां *H. 3*; नैतदनुसंधाय मयोक्तं *Mv. 6* after deliberation, or because I aimed at it; अलमनेनातीतोपालभेन प्रस्तुतमनुसंधीयतां *H. 3* let us consider what is before us, (turn to the matter in hand); अत्र...इति पुरावृत्तकथानुसंधेया *Malli. on Ku. 1. 21* should be sought or referred to. -4 To plan, arrange; prepare, set in order; सारसत्वं दुर्गमनुसंधेहि, दुर्गबोधनमनुसंधातव्यं *H. 3*. -5 To follow, go after, attend, accompany; चरेण अनुसंधीयमानः *Mu. 6*; कस्ते निर्बंधः पदे पदे मामनुसंधातुं *Mk. 1*; एतौ तौ मामनुसंधतः *Mk. 2* are after me. -6 To take up, follow, continue, तच्छेषमात्मवचसाप्यनुसंधानः *K. 240* following, making up the unfinished portion &c.

अनुसंधानं 1 Inquiry, investigation; close inspection or scrutiny, examination; *Mv. 7*. -2 Aiming at, *H.* -3 Planning, arranging, getting ready &c.; दुर्गानुसंधाने को नियुज्यतां *H. 3* equipping with the necessary materials. -4 A plan, scheme. -5 Suitable connection. -6 (In the *Vais. phil.*) The 4th step in a syllogism, the उपनय or application.

अनुसंधानिन्, संधायिन् *a.* Investigating, looking after; skilful in concerting plans.

अनुसंहित *p. p.* Inquired into, investigated; connected with, in accordance or union with, conformable to; अहिंसा सर्वधर्मानुसंहिता *Mb.*; अर्थधर्मानुसंहितं वाक्यं *Rām.* -तं *adv.* In the *Samhitā* text; according to this text.

अनुसमापनं Regular completion

अनुसमि 2 *P. (°इ)* 1 To go to or visit successively or in order. -2 To join in following or being guided by. -3 To join, become assimilated.

अनुसमयः Regular or proper connection, as of words.

अनुसंबद्ध *a.* Connected with.

अनुसवनं *ind.* 1 After a sacrifice. -2 At every sacrifice, after ablutions. -3 Every moment.

अनुसाम *a.* [साम अनुगतः] Conciliated, friendly, favourable.

अनुसायं *ind.* Every evening.

अनुसार्यकं A fragrant substance, sandal, aloe &c.

अनुसूचक *a.* Indicative of, pointing out to.

अनुसूचनं Indication, pointing out.

अनुसृ 1 *P. 1* To follow (in all senses); go after, attend, pursue; to practise, observe; betake oneself to; पूर्वोद्दिष्टामनुसरं पुरीं *Me. 30* go to; उदीचीं दिशं 57. -2 To go over or through. -*Caus.* 1 To lead, forward; वायुरनुसारयतीव मां *Rām.* -2 To cause to pursue, follow.

अनुसरः A follower, companion, attendant.

अनुसरणं 1 Following, pursuing, going after, seeking after; क्रंदनानुसरणं क्रियतां *H. 3*; कनकसूत्रं प्रवृत्तै राजपुरवैः *Pt. 1*. -2 Conformity to, accordance with, consequence of (in instr. or abl.); इंदोस्त्वदनुसरणद्विक्रान्तेः *Me. 84*. -3 Custom, usage, habit.

अनुसारः 1 Going after, following (fig. also); pursuit; व्याधानुसारचकिता हरिणीव यासि *Mk. 1. 17*; शब्दानुसारेण अवलोक्य *S. 7* looking in the direction of the sound; कपटानुसारकुशलः *Mk. 9. 5* following up or tracing fraud. -2 Conformity to, accordance with, suitability, conformity to usage; किरणानुसारगलितेन *K. 137, 194, 204*; धर्मशास्त्रानुसारेण *Y. 2. 1*. -3 Custom, usage, established practice; अनुसारादधिका (इति) *Ms. 8. 152*. -4 Received or established

ed authority, especially of codes of law.—5 Nature, natural condition of anything.—6 Currency, prevalence.—7 Consequence, result.

अनुसारतः, अनुसारिण (in comp.) In accordance with, conformably to.

अनुसारक, -सारिन् *a.* 1 Following, pursuing, going after, attendant on; ताम्र-यगच्छद्विदितानुसारी R. 14. 70; मृगानुसारिणं पिनाकिनं S. 1. 6.; परिमलः पवनानुसारी Dk. 91; कृपणानुसारि च धनं Pt. 1. 278 going after, falling to the lot of.—2 According or conformable to, following; यथाशास्त्र Ms. 7. 31.—3 Seeking, looking out for, investigating, scrutinizing; Ms. 7. 102.

अनुसाराणा Going after, pursuit; तस्मात्पलायमानानां कुर्यान्नात्यनुसाराणां Mb.

अनुसृतिः *f.* 1 Going after, following; conforming to, accordance with.—2 [अनुसरति कुलतरं] An unchaste woman, harlot (कुलतर).

अनुसृप् 1 P. To glide along or after, follow.

अनुसर्पः A serpent-like being; a reptile in general.

अनुसृष्ट *a.* Created in succession.

अनुसृष्टिः *f.* 1 Creating in order or succession.—2 A ready-witted woman.

अनुसेविन् *a.* Practising, observing, habitually addicted to.

अनुसैन्य [सैन्यमनुगतं] The rear of an army, rear-guard.

अनुस्कन्दं *ind.* Having entered or gone into in succession; गेहं गेहमनुस्कन्दं Sk.

अनुस्तरण Strewing or spreading round.—नी [करणे ल्युट्] 1 A cover, (आच्छादनं such as leather); अनुस्तरण्य वषासुखिद्य शिरोमुखं प्रच्छादयेत् Asval.—2 A cow; (सैन्यं गौः स्तुतं दीक्षितमनुस्तृत्वा दक्षितत्वाच्चानुस्तरणीत्युच्यते Sây.); especially the cow sacrificed at the funeral ceremony, which enables the departed spirit to safely cross the river of Hell called वैतरिणी (अनुतीर्यते वैतरिणी नदी अनया तृ-करणे ल्युट् प्रश-मुट् Tv.).

अनुस्तात्रं Praising after; N. of a work relating to the Sāmaveda.

अनुस्नेहं *ind.* After adding oil.

अनुस्पष्ट *a.* Plain, obvious.

अनुस्फुर *a.* Ved. Whizzing (as an arrow).

अनुस्मृ 1 P. To remember, think of, call to mind, recollect (with acc. or gen.); वरप्रार्थनानुस्मृत्य S. 1; यदेव अनुस्मृतं देवेन S. 7; तस्मान्स्त्वेषु कालेषु नामनुस्मर युध्य च Bg. 8.7; व्यपगतमहरा-गत्यानुस्मर लक्ष्मी Ki. 4.38.—(Gen.) To remind (painfully), cause to remember with regret; Ki. 5. 14.

अनुस्मरणं 1 Recollection, remembering.—2 Repeated recollection.

अनुस्मृतिः *f.* 1 Cherished recollection; thinking of; अनुस्मृतेर्बाहिरः S. B.—2 Thinking of one thing to the exclusion of others.

अनुस्यूत *a.* [सिद्-क-उट्] 1 Woven together, regularly and uninterruptedly.—2 Sewn on, fastened to.—3 Closely attached or linked to.

अनुसमाहारः Continuing, following.

अनुस्वानः 1 Sounding conformably to.—2 An after sound; echo; see अनुगण and K. P. 4 (36).

अनुस्वारः [स्व-अप् स्वराः स्वराणां पव स्वराः, अनुगतः स्वरात् Tv.] The nasal sound which is marked by a dot above the line (·) and which always belongs to a preceding vowel; अनुनासिकात्परोऽनुस्वारः P. VIII. 3.4.

अनुहवः Inviting, stirring up.

अनुहुंहु 8 U. To roar in imitation of, reply to; अनुहुंहुते वनध्वनिं न हि गोमाधुरुत्तानि केसरी Si. 10. 25.

अनुहुंकारः Roaring in imitation.

अनुहृ 1 P. 1 To imitate, resemble; देहबंधेन स्वरेण च रामभद्रमनुहरति U. 4; Ki. 9. 67, sometimes with gen. of person; मातुरनुहरति Sk.; see below.—2 To take after (one's parents), to always imitate their nature (A. in this sense) (गतताच्छील्ये); पैतृकमन्वा अनुहरते मातृकं गावः P. I. 3. 21 Vart.; (गतं प्रकारः, पितृमातृभ्यागतं प्रकारं सततं परिशीलयति Sk.)

अनुहरणं, हारः Imitation, resemblance, similarity.

अनुहार्यं *pot. p.* To be imitated.—कः Monthly obsequies on the Darsa or new moon day (cf. अनुहार्य).

अनुहोडः A cart (!)

अनुकः—क [अनु-उच् समवाये कनिपातः कृत्वं, or fr. अच् with अनु] 1 The back bone, spine (वेण्याधारः आयतः पृष्ठास्थिविशेषः); सह चानुकं च गृहपतेः Ait. Br. (where Sây. remarks अनुकं सूचयतिः स्यात् सास्नेत्येके वदति च).—2 A kind of

ritual vessel (according to some, the back part of the altar; अनुगमनागमनचक्रम्).—3 Former birth or state of existence.—क 1 Family, race.—2 Disposition, temperament; character, peculiarity of race. व्याधर्ष-नकुलानुकेः पौदिका हि नराः स्मृताः Susr.

अनुकाशः [अनु-काश्-वच् उदसर्गस्य दधन्व] 1 Reflection (of light).—2 Regard, reference, illustration.

अनुक्ति, अनुचान &c. See under अनुवच्.

अनुचीन *a.* [अन्वच्-ज] Ved. Coming after, successive; °अहं day after day, on the following day; °गर्भं (गो) born in successive order.

अनूच्यं The plank or board on the side of a bed (दक्षिणोत्तरयोर्दधं खट्वणि अनूच्यसंज्ञे Sankara); अरत्निमात्राणि शीर्ष्यान्वनूच्यानि Ait. Br.; (अनूच्ये=पार्श्वद्वयवर्तिनी कलके Sây.)

अनूढ *a.* 1 Not borne or carried.—2 Unmarried; परिव्रतानुजोऽनूढे ज्येष्ठे हारपारिमहात Ak.—ढा An unmarried woman.—Comp.—मान *a.* bashful, modest.—गमनं (°ढा°) Fornication.—आतृ *m.* (°ढा°) 1. the brother of an unmarried woman.—2. the brother of the concubine of a king.

अनूतिः *f.* [वे-क्तिन्, न. त.] Not coming or going (to aid) (अनागमनं).

अनूदकं Want of water; drought, aridity; यथा वर्षमनूदके Rām.

अनूदेशः 'Relative order,' N. of a figure of speech in which a reference is made in successive order to what precedes; यथासंख्यमनूदेश उदिद्यानां क्रमेण यत् S. D. 732.

अनूद्य, अनूदित &c. See under अनुवच्.

अनून *a.* 1. Not inferior, not less (with abl. expressed or understood); not wanting or lacking in (with instr.); वृंदावने चैत्ररयादनुने R. 6. 50; अनूनसारं निषधानगैश्च 18.1; आकृतिप्रत्ययादेनामनूनवस्तुकां संभावयामि M. 1 of no inferior stuff; इमामनूनां छरभेर-बेहि R. 2. 54; गुणैरनूनां 6. 37; किंचिदूनमनूनर्षेः R. 10. 1.—2 Fall, whole, entire; large; महर्षेः शक्यं चमनूनकं धरे Ki. 14. 40; great, Si. 4. 11; (before adjectives) very; °सुरतिर्नवः S. D. excessively big or heavy.—3 Having full power

अनूप *a.* [अनु-अप अनुपेति]

98. अनूबन्धः अपः यस्मिन्] Situated near water, watery, rich or abounding in water, wet, marshy. —पः-पं 1 A watery place or country; स्थानाच्चैः समे शुब्धेनूपे नौद्विपैस्तथा Ms. 7. 192; Y. 3. 42; नानाद्रुमलतावीरुजिह्वरमां तशोनलैः । वनैर्वीर्यमनूपं तत्सम्यैर्ब्रह्मिवादिभिः. —2 N. of a particular country (—पाः pl.); R. 6. 37. —3 A marsh, bog. —4 A pond or tank of water. —5 Bank or side (of a river, mountain); सागरात्पर्वतानुपारं Ram.; नदीं गोखानुपारं अतरह ibid. —6 A buffalo. —7 A frog. —8 A kind of partridge. —9 An elephant. —Comp. —जं moist ginger. —प्राय a. marshy, boggy. अनूबन्ध a. [अनूपे देशे भवः, यत्] Being in a pond or bog.

अनूबन्ध a. Ved. To be fastened as a sacrificial animal; वशामनूबन्ध्या-मालभेत Sat. Br.; अनूबन्धयेद्वा Asval.

अनूयाज, अनूराध=अनूयाज, अनूराध.

अनूरु a. [न. व.] Thighless. —रुः Aruna, the charioteer of the sun (who is represented as having no thighs); the dawn; see अरुण. —Comp. —सारथिः the sun (having अनूरु for his charioteer); गतं तिरश्चीनमनूरुसारथेः R. 1. 2.

अनूर्जित a. 1 Not strong, weak, powerless. —2 Free from pride.

अनूर्ध्व a. Not high, low; °भास् Ved. whose splendour does not rise, who lights no (sacred) fires.

अनूर्मि a. 1 Not waving, unruffled by waves, not fluctuating. —2 Inviolable.

अनूवृज् m. Ved. A part of the body near the ribs.

अनूषर a. 1 Saline, the same as ऊषर; cf. उत्तम and अनुत्तम. —2 Not saline.

अनूह a. Thoughtless, careless.

अनूक्षर a. Ved. Thornless (as a path or couch).

अनूच-च a. [न. व.] 1 Without a hymn, not containing a verse from the Rīgveda; अनूक् साम P. V. 4. 74 Sk. —2 [नास्ति ऋक् अभ्यस्ततया यस्य अच सामासः] Not conversant with, not studying, the Rīgveda; one not invested with the sacred thread and hence not yet entitled to study the Vedas (as a boy); यथा चार्द्धं स्फुल्लं सार्धं तथा विप्रोऽनूचोऽङ्गलः Ms. 2. 158;

अनूचो मागवकः Mugdha. (In this case the form should properly be अनूच; अनूचवद्वाचयेतयेव Sk.; but sometimes अनूच also in the same sense; cf. तथाऽनूचे हविर्देत्वा न दाता लभते फलं Ms. 3. 142; सङ्खलं हि सहलागामनूचां यत्र भुजते 131); अनूक् also in the same sense.

अनूज a. Not straight, crooked; (fig.) unfair, wicked, dishonest; न पाणिपादचपलो न नेत्रचपलोऽनूजः Ms. 4. 177; P. V. 2. 75 Sk.

अनूण a. Free from debt, who has paid off the debt (due to another) with gen. of person or thing; एनामनूणां करोमि S. 1; तच्चानूणास्मि U. 7; प्राणैर्दशरथप्रीतेरनूणं (गुणं) R. 12. 54; Mv. 5. 58; पितृणामनूणः Ms. 9. 106; 6. 94. Every one that is born has three debts to pay off:—to Sages, Gods, and the Manes; cf. जायमानो वै ब्राह्मणस्त्रिभिरुणवा जायते ब्रह्मचर्येणर्षभ्यः, यज्ञेन देवेभ्यः, प्रजयापितृभ्यः; he, therefore, who learns the Vedas, offers sacrifices to Gods, and begets a son, becomes अनूण (free from debt); एष वानूणः यः पुत्री यज्वा ब्रह्मचारिवासी; cf. also ऋषिदेवगणस्वधामुजां धृतयागप्रसवैः स पाथिवः । अनूणत्वमुपयिवाचनौ परिधेयुक्त इवोष्णदीधितिः R. 8. 30.

अनूणता, अनूण्य Freedom from debt; °ताकृत्येनापकारं करिष्यामि Pt. 5 do harm by way of retaliation or injury; भर्तृभिर्यः प्रियैर्भर्तुरानूण्यमस्तुभिर्गतः M. 5. 11; येन स्वामिप्रसादस्य अनूणतां गच्छामः Pt. 1 repay or requite the favour of our lord.

अनूणिष् a.=अनूण; एकमप्यक्षरं यस्तु गुरुः शिष्ये निवेदयेत् । श्रियिष्यां नास्ति तद्द्रव्यं यद्द्रव्या सोऽनूणी भवेत् ॥

अनूत a. [न. त.] 1 Not true, false (words); °तं धनं Ms. 4. 170 wrongly got; प्रियं च नातं ब्रूयात् 4. 138. —तं Falsehood, lying, cheating; deception, fraud; सत्यानूते अवषदयज्जनानां Rv. 7. 49. 3; ऋतानूते Ms. 1. 29; साक्ष्येऽनूते वदन् 8. 97; oft. in comp.; पशु°, भूमि°, गो°, पुरुष° giving false evidence in the matter of &c.; Ms. 9. 71; cf. also: पञ्च कन्यानूते हन्ति दश हन्ति गवानूते । शतमथानूते हन्ति सहस्रं पुरुषानूते ॥ Pt. 3. 108. अनूत personified is the son of अर्धमै and हिंसा, husband and brother of निकृति, father of भय, नरक, माया and वेदना Vishnu P. —2 Agriculture (opp. सत्य); Ms. 4. 5. —Comp. —देव a. whose gods are not true (Sāy.); Rv.

7. 104. 14; not playing fairly (°), —वदन्, भाषणं, आख्यानं lying, falsehood. —वादिन्-वाच् a. a liar. —व्रत a. false to one's vows or promises.

अनूतक, अनूतिष् a. Lying, a liar.

अनूतः [न. त.] 1 Unfit season, improper or premature time; अनूतौ चाध्वदर्शने Ms. 4. 104. —2 Time before menstruation. —Comp. —कन्या agirl before menstruation.

अनेक a. 1 Not one; more than one, many; अनेकापितृकाणां तु पितृनो भागकल्पना Y. 2. 120, Ki. 1. 16; several, various; तथात्मेकोऽप्यनेकश्च Y. 3. 144. —2 Separated; divided; oft. in comp.; °आकार having many shapes or forms; diverse, multiform; °कालं-वारं several times, many a time and oft; °भार्य having more wives than one. —Comp. —अक्षर, अच् a. having more than one vowel or syllable; polysyllabic. —अग्र a. 1. engaged in several pursuits. —2. not concentrated or fixed on one object. —अंत a. 1. [न. व.] not alone so as to exclude all others, uncertain, doubtful, variable; स्यादित्यव्ययमनेकां वाचकं —2. =अनैकांतिक q. v. (—तः) 1. unsettled condition, absence of permanence. —2. uncertainty, doubtfulness. —3. an unessential part, as the several anubandhas. °वादः scepticism. °वादिन् m. a sceptic, a Jainas or an Arhat of the Jainas. —अर्थ a. 1. having many (more than one) meanings, homonymous; as the words गो, अद्भुत, अक्ष &c.; अनेकार्थस्य शब्दस्य K. P. 2. —2. having the sense of the word अनेक. —3. having many objects or purposes. (—र्थः) multiplicity of objects, topics &c. —अल् a. having more than one अल् (letter) P. I. 1. 55. —आश्रय, आश्रित a. (in Vais. phil.) dwelling or abiding in more than one (such as संयोग, सामान्य); एतेऽनेकाश्रिता गुणाः Bhāṣhā. P.; dependence upon more than one. —कृत m. 'doing much', N. of Śiva. —गुण a. of many kinds, manifold, diverse; विगणय्य कारणमनेकगुणं Ki. 6. 37. —गुप्तः N. of a king; °अर्चितपादपंकजः K. 3. —गोत्र a. belonging to two families (such as a boy when adopted), i. e. that of his own, and that of his adoptive father. —चर a. gregarious. —चित्त a. not of one mind, fickle-minded; °मन्त्रः not following the counsels of

one; H. 4. 31. — **ज** *a.* born more than once. (—**जः**) a bird (गर्भ-डाभ्यां जातवत्). — **पः** an elephant (so called because he drinks with his trunk and mouth); cf. द्विप; वन्येतरानेकपक्षिणेन R. 5. 47; Si. 5. 35, 12. 75. — **मुख** *a.* (स्त्री *f.*) *a.* 1. having many faces, many-faced. — 2. scattered, dispersed, going in various directions, taking to various ways; (बलानि) जगाहिरेऽनेक-मुखाणि मार्गान् Bk. 2. 54. — **मूर्तिः** having many forms, N. of Vishnu who assumed various forms to deliver the earth from calamities. — **बुद्धि-विजयिन्, विजयिन्** *a.* victorious in many battles; Pt. 3. 9, 11. — **रूप** *a.* 1. of various forms, multiform. — 2. of various kinds or sorts. — 3. fickle, changeable, of a varying nature; वेद्यांगनेव रूपनीतिरेकेरूपा Pt. 1. 425. (—**पः**) epithet of the Supreme Being. — **लोचनः** N. of Siva; also of Indra, and of the Supreme Being, he being said to be सहस्राक्षः सहस्रपात् &c. — **वचनं** the plural number; dual also. — **वर्ण** *a.* involving more than one (unknown) quantity (the unknown quantities *x. y. z.* &c. being represented in Sanskrit by colours नील, काल &c.); 'समीकरणं simultaneous equation; 'गुणनं, 'व्यवकलनं, 'हारः multiplication, subtraction or division of unknown quantities. — **विध** *a.* various, different. — **द्विप** *a.* cloven-hoofed. — **शब्द** *a.* synonymous. — **साधारण** *a.* common to many, the common property of many persons Dk. 83.

अनेकधा *ind.* In various ways, variously; जगत्कृत्स्नं प्रविभक्तमनेकधा Bg. 11. 13.

अनेकशः *ind.* [बीप्सायै कारके शस्] 1 Several or many times, frequently; अनेकशो निर्जितराजकत्वं Bk. 2. 52. — 2 In various ways or manners. — 3 In large numbers or quantities; पुत्रा अनेकशो मृता शराश्च H. 1.

अनेकाकिन् *a.* Not alone, accompanied by.

अनेजत् *a.* [न एजत्] Not moving, immovable; of the same form, epithet of Brahma or the Supreme Soul (सर्वदेकरूपं ब्रह्म).

अनेकीकृ or **भू** To make or be manifold, to divide or be divided into.

अनेहः A foolish or stupid person, dolt, fool. — **Comp.** — **मूक** *a.* 1. deaf and dumb; 'मूकतायैश्च यत्नं तोषै-

रसंमताश्च K. P. 7. — 2. blind. — 3. dishonest, fraudulent, wicked, perverse.

अनेद्य *a.* Ved. 1 Not to be blamed; praiseworthy, chief (प्रशस्त, प्रधान). — 2 Not near; infinite.

अनेन *a.* Sinless, faultless (Siv.); without a variegated set (of horses); Rv. 6. 66, 7.

अनेनस् *a.* Sinless, blameless; not liable to error.

अनेनः 'One who has no superior,' a sovereign or paramount lord.

अनेमन् *a.* Ved. Praiseworthy.

अनेहस् *a.* [न हन्यते, हन्-असि, धातोः एहोदेशः नञि हन् एह च Up. 4. 223] (lit.) Not killed or destroyed or obstructed; Ved. without a rival, incomparable, unattainable, inaccessible; unobstructed, not liable to be hurt or injured; शंभुवं मंत्रं देवा अनेहसं Rv. 1. 40. 6, 4; 6. 50. 3. — *m.* (हन्-हसौ &c.) Time (not being liable to be destroyed).

अनेकांत *a.* Variable, uncertain, unsteady; occasional, casual, (as a cause not invariably attended by the same effects.).

अनेकांतिक *a.* (स्त्री *f.*) 1 Unsteady, uncertain; not to the point, not very important; भृत्योऽभृत्य इति 'कनेतत् Pt. 1. — 2 (in Logic) Name of one of the five main divisions of हेतुभास (fallacies), otherwise called सव्यभिचार. It is of three kinds:— (a) साधारण, where the हेतु is found both in the सप्रक्ष and विप्रक्ष, the argument being therefore too general. (b) असाधारण where the हेतु is in the प्रक्ष alone, the argument being not general enough. (c) अनुपसंहारी which embraces every known thing in the प्रक्ष, the argument being non-conclusive.

अनेक्यं 1 Existence of many; absence of one, plurality. — 2 Want of union, confusion, disorder, anarchy.

अनेकांत्य Variable nature.

अनैतिह्यं Absence of traditional sanction or authority, or that which is without such sanction; अनागतमनैतिह्यं कथं ब्रह्माधिगच्छति Mb.

अनो *ind.* No, not; अभावे न ह्यनो नापि Ak.

अनोकशायिन् *m.* (यो) Not sleeping in a house, a beggar.

अनोकह *a.* [अन ओकश्-ह] Not leaving the house. — **हः** [अनसः शक-ट्थ्य अकं गतिं हति, हन्, ड] A tree; अनोकहाकवितपुष्पगंधी R. 2. 13; 5. 69.

अनोकृत *a.* 1 Not attended with the sacred syllable ओम् Ms. 2. 74. — 2 Not accepted.

अनोदन *a.* Without food (अनादृत).

अनोवाह्य *a.* To be carried in a carriage (अनसा वाह्यः).

अनौचित्यं Unfitness, impropriety; अनौचित्यादृते नान्यद्रसभंगस्य कारणं K. P. 7.

अनौजस्यं Want of vigour, energy, or strength; S. D. thus defines it, दौर्गन्ध्यैरनौजस्यं दैन्यं मलिनमादिकृत्.

अनौद्धत्यं 1 Freedom from pride, modesty, humility. — 2 Tranquility, placidity, calmness; नदीरनौद्धत्यमपंकता महीं Ki. 4. 22.

अनौरस *a.* Not legitimate, not one's own, adopted (as a son).

अंत 1 P. (अंतति) To bind.

अंत *a.* [अन्-तन् Up. 3. 86] 1 Near. — 2 Last. — 3 Handsome, lovely; Me. 23; Si. 4. 40, (where, however, the ordinary sense of 'border' or 'skirt' may do as well, though Malli. renders अंत by रम्य, quoting the authority of शब्दार्थव). — 4 Lowest, worst. — 5 Youngest. — **तः** (*a.* in some senses) 1 (a) End, limit, boundary (in time or space); final limit, last or extreme point; स सागरांतं पृथिवीं प्रशास्ति H. 4. 50 bounded by the ocean, as far as the sea; अपांतौ नेत्रयोरंतौ Ak.; उद्युक्तो विद्यांतमधिगच्छति H. 3. 114 goes to the end of, masters completely; श्रुतस्य याथादृश्यंतमर्भकस्तथा परेषां दुषि चेति पार्थिवः (where अंत also means end or destruction); जीवलोकमुत्सानानंतं ययौ K. 59 enjoyed all worldly pleasures; आलोकितः खलु रमणीयानामंतः K. 124 end, furthest extremity; दिग्गंतं श्रूयंत Bv. 1. 2. — 2 Skirt, border, edge, precinct; a place or ground in general; यत्र रम्यो वनांतः U. 2. 25 forest ground, skirts of the forest; ओषकांतात् सिन्धो ब्रह्मोऽनुगतव्यः S. 4; उपवनांतस्ततः R. 9. 35 as far as the borders or skirts; कृतः स नौ संगतयोर्वनांतं R. 2. 58, 2. 19; Me. 23. — 3 End of a territory, edge, skirt, fringe or border.

हुकले K. 9 (by itself in Veda). -4 Vicinity, proximity, neighbourhood, presence; नाधीवीत इमशानांते ग्रामांते Ms. 4. 116; Y. 2. 162; 1. 143; ग-गाप्रपातांतविरुद्धाश्वं (गह्वरं) R. 2. 26; पुंसो यमांतं व्रजतः P. 2. 115 going into the vicinity or presence of Yama; अन्योन्यामंत्रणं यत्स्याज्जनानां तज्जनानांति S. D.; यां तु कुमारस्यांते वाचमभाषथा-स्तान्मे ब्रूहि Sat. Br. (These four senses are allied). -5 End, conclusion, termination (opp. आरंभ or आदि); से-कांते R. 1. 51; दिनानि निहन्ति R. 4. 1; मासांते, पक्षांते, दशाहांते &c.; एकस्य दुःख-स्य न यावदंतं गच्छाम्यहं पारमिवार्णवस्य Pt. 2. 175; व्यसनानि दुरंतानि Ms. 7. 45; दशांतमुपेयिद्वान् R. 12. 1 going to the end of the period of life (end of the wick); व्यसंतं वर्धयत्येव तस्यांतं नाधिगच्छति Pt. 2. 180; oft. in comp. in this sense, and meaning 'ending in or with,' 'ceasing to exist with,' 'reaching to the end'; तदंतं तस्य जीवितं H. 1. 91 ends in it; कलहान्तानि हर्म्याणि कुवाक्यांतं च सौहृदं। कुरांतांतानि राष्ट्राणि कुकनोतं यशो नृणां || Pt. 5. 76; फलोदयांताय तपःसमाधये Ku. 5. 6 ending with (lasting till) the attainment of fruit; यौवनांतं वयो यस्मिन् Ku. 6. 44; R. 11. 62, 14. 41; विपदांता ह्यविनीतसंपदः Ki. 2. 52; युग-सहस्रांतं ब्राह्मं पुण्यमहर्विदुः Ms. 1. 73 at the end of 1000 Yugas; प्राणांतं दंडं Ms. 8. 359 capital punishment (such as would put an end to life). -6 Death, destruction; end or close of life; धरा गच्छत्यंतं Bh. 3. 71 goes down to destruction; योगेनानि तनुत्य-जां R. 1. 8; एका भवेन्मस्तिमती त्वदंतं 2. 48; 12. 75; ममाप्यंतं S. 6; अद्य कांतः कृतान्तो वा दुःखस्यांतं करिष्यति Udb.; औषध्यः फलपाकांताः Ms. 1. 46; अंतं या To be destroyed, perish, be ruined. -7 (In gram.) A final syllable or letter of a word; अजंतं ending in a vowel; so, हलंत, सुबंत, तिडंत &c. -8 The last word in a compound. -9 Ascertainment, or settlement (of a question); definite or final settlement; pause, final determination, as in मिहान्त; उभयोरपि दृष्टोत्तस्वनयो-स्त्वयोरपि निः Bg. 2. 16 (सदसतोः इत्यर्थः). -10 The last portion or the remainder (also); निशांतः, वेदांतः, &c. -11 Underneath, inside, inner part; दु-प्यदीव च जलस्योत्तं सुहृ Pt. 4 in water, underneath water; दुप्युत्तस्य वभस्य

ब्रह्माप्यंतं न गच्छति Pt. 1. 202 does not penetrate or dive into, sound, fathom; आशंकितस्यांतं गच्छामि M. 3 shall dive deep into, fully satisfy, my doubts. -12 Total amount, whole number or quantity. -13 A large number. -14 Nature, condition; sort, species; एतदंतास्तु गतयो ब्रह्माद्याः समु-दाहताः Ms. 1. 50. -15 Disposition; essence; सुद्वान्तः [cf. Goth. *andeis*, *and*; Germ. *ende* and *ent*; also Gr. *anti*; L. *ante*]. -Comp. -अवशायायिन् m. [अंते पर्यंतंने अवशेने] a chāṇḍāla. -अवसायायिन् [नखकेशानामंतं अवसातुं हेतुं शीलमस्य, से-णिनि] 1. a barber. 2. a chāṇḍāla, low-caste. -3. N. of a sage see अंत्यावसायिन् (अंते पश्चिमे वयसि अवस्य-ति तत्त्वं निश्चिनोति). -उदात्त a. having the acute accent on the last syllable. (-त्तः) the acute accent on the last syllable; P. VI. 1. 199. -कर, करण, कारिन् a. causing death or destruction, fatal, mortal, destructive; क्षत्रिया-तकरणोऽपि विक्रमः R. 11. 75 causing the destruction of; राज्यांतकरणावे-तौ द्वौ सोषौ प्रथिवीक्षितां Ms. 9. 221; अ-हमंतकरो नूनं ध्यांतस्येव दिवाकरः Bk. -क-र्मन् n. death, destruction; णो अंतक-र्मणि Dhātupāṭha. -कालः, -वेला time or hour of death; स्थित्वास्यामंतकालेऽपि ब्रह्मनिर्वाणमृच्छति Mb. -कृन् n. death, वर्जयेदंतकृन्मर्त्यं वर्जयेदन्तिदोऽनलं Rām. -ग a. having gone to the end of, thoroughly conversant or familiar with, (in comp.); शाखांतगमयाध्वर्युं Ms. 3. 145. -गति, गामिन् a. perishing. -गमनं 1. going to the end, finishing, completing; प्रारब्धस्य च द्वितीयं दुर्द्विलक्षणं -2. death, perishing, dying. -चर a. 1. walking about, going to the borders or frontiers. -2. comple-ting or finishing (as a business &c.) -ज a. last born. -दीपकं a figure of speech (in Rhetoric). -पालः 1. a frontier-guard, guarding the fron-tiers; हुर्नो M. 1; त्वदीयानांतपालेनाव-स्कंय गृहीतः *ibid.* -2. a door-keeper (rare). -भव, भाज् a. being at the end, last. -हीन a. hidden, conceal-ed. -लोपः dropping of the final of a word. -वासिन् (अंते) a. dwelling near the frontiers, dwelling close by. (-m.) [अंते गुरुसमीपे वस्तुं शीलं यस्य] 1. a pupil (who always dwells near his master to receive instruction); P. IV. 3. 104; VI. 2. 36; Ms. 4. 33. -2. a chāṇḍāla (who dwells at the extrem-ity of a village). -वेला = कालः q. v.

-व्यापतिः f. change of the final syl-lable, क in मेघ from मिह Nir. -शय्या 1. a bed on the ground. -2. the last bed, death-bed; hence death itself. -3. a place for burial or burning. -4. a bier or funeral pile. -सत्क्रिया last rites, funeral ceremonies, obsequies. -सह m. a pupil; तमुपासते गुरुनिवांस-दः Ki. 6. 34. -स्वरितः the svarita accent on the last syllable of a word. अंतक a. [अंतयति, अंतं करोति, ण्वुल्] Causing death, making an end of, destroying; सूर्यकांत इव ताडकांतकः R. 11. 21; क्रोधांधस्तस्य तस्य स्वयमिह जगतामंतकस्यांतकोहं Ve. 3. 30. -कः 1 Death. -2 Death personified, the destroyer; Yama, the god of death; नांतकः सर्वभूतानां नृप्यति Pt. 1. 137; ऋषिप्रभावान्मयि नांतकोऽपि मनुः प्रह्वे R. 2. 62. -3 A border, boundary. -Comp. -दुह Ved. provoking death; Rv. 10. 132. 4.

अंततः ind. [अंत-तसिल्] 1 From the end. -2 At last, finally; at length, lastly. -3 In part, partly. -4 Inside, within. -5 In the lowest way; (opp. मुख्यतः, मध्यतः); (अंततः may have all the senses of अंत).

अंतवत् a. [अंत अस्त्यर्थे मनुष्ये] Hav-ing an end; limited; perishable; अंतवत इमे देहा नित्यस्यान्ताः शरीरिणः Mb., स हैतानंतवत उपास्तेऽतवतः स लो-काश्च जयति Bri. 4r. Up.

अंते ind. (loc. of अंत; oft. used adverbially) 1 In the end, at last, at length, lastly, finally. -2 Inside. -3 In the presence of, near, close by. -Comp. -वासः 1. a neighbour, companion; तव वा इमेऽतिवासास्त्वमेवैभिः संपिबस्व Ait. Br. -2. a pupil; रतानि शृ-ण्वन्वयसां गणोऽतिवासित्वमाप स्फुटमंगानां Si. 3. 55; Ve. 3. 7. -वासि ind. in a state of pupilage, (*in statu pu-pilari*). -वासिन् = अंतवासिन् q. v. above.

अंतम a. Ved. Nearest, next; शिक्षा अंतमस्य Rv. 1. 27. 5; तनूपा अंतमो भव 6. 46. 10; intimate, very close or familiar.

अंतर ind. [अम्-अरन् तुडागमश्च Uṛ. 5. 60, अमेस्तुद्व] 1 (Used as a prefix to verbs and regarded as a preposi-tion or गति) (a) In the middle, between; in, into, inside; इन्, अन्, गम्, भू, इ, एली &c. (b). Under -2 (Used adverbially) (a) Between, betwixt, amongst, within; in the middle or interior, inside (opp. बहिः); अवद्यतांतः R. 2. 32 burn

within himself, at heart; अंतरेव विहरन् दिवानिश R. 19.6 in the palace, in the harem; so °निजं भ्रमति हृदयं Mil. 5.20; अंतर्विभेद Dk. 13; यदंतस्तत्र जिह्वायां Pt. 4. 88; अंतर्बोधः मृग्यते V. 1. 1 internally, in the mind. (b) By way of seizing or holding; अंतर्हत्वा गतः (हतं परिगृह्य). -3 As a separable preposition (अ) In, into, between, in the middle, inside, within, (with loc.); निवसन्नंतर्वाणि लब्धो वह्निः Pt. 1. 31; अंतरादित्ये Ch. Up.; अंतर्वैदमनि Ms. 7. 223; Y. 3. 302; अप्सवतरेमृतमप्सु Rv. 1. 23. 19. (b) Between (with acc.) Ved. अंतर्मही ब्रूही रोदसीमे Rv. 7.87. 2; अंतर्द्वाभ्यं मर्याद 8. 2. 4; हिरण्यमर्यादं कुद्वयोरंतरवहित आस Sat. Br. (c) In, into, inside, in the interior, in the midst (with gen.); प्रतिबलजलधेरंतरौर्वायमाणे Ve. 3.5; अंतःकंचुकिं कंचुकस्य Ratn. 2.3; बहिरंतश्च भूतानां Bg. 13. 15; त्वमग्ने सर्वभूतानामंतश्चरासि साक्षिवन् Y. 2. 104; लघुवृत्तितया भिन्नं गतं बहिरंतश्च नृपस्य मंडलं Ki. 2. 53; अंतरीपं यदंतर्वाणिस्तदं Ak.; oft. in comp. at the end; कृपांतः पतितः Pt. 5; सर्भांतः साक्षिणः प्राप्तान् Ms. 8. 79; इंतांतरधिष्ठितं Ms. 5. 141 between the teeth; उचित्सर्वोऽर्तनदभर्तुः Si. 3. 77; also in compound with a following word, अहं सदा शरीरांतर्वासिनी ते सरस्वती Ks. 4. 11. -4 It is frequently used as the first member of compounds in the sense of 'internally,' 'inside,' 'within,' 'in the interior,' 'having in the interior,' 'filled with,' 'having concealed within,' or in the sense of 'inward,' 'internal,' 'secret,' 'hidden' &c., forming Adverbial, Bahuvrīhi or Tatpurusha compounds, कुंदमंतस्तुषारं (Bah. comp.) S. 5. 19 filled with dew; °तोयं (Bah. comp.) Me. 64; अंतर्गिरि (Adv. comp.) Ki. 1. 34; ज्वलयाति तनुमंतर्वाहः (Tat. comp.) U. 3. 31; so °कोपः, °कोणः, °आकृतं &c. -5 It is also supposed to be a particle of assent (स्वीकारार्थक). (Note. In comp. the र of अंतर is changed to a visarga before hard consonants, as अंतःकरणं, अंतःस्थ &c.). [cf. L. inter; Zend antare; Goth. andar; Pers. andar; Gr. entos;]. -Comp. -अंसः the breast (=अंतरा-अंस q. v.). -अग्निः inward fire, the fire which stimulates digestion; दीप्तांतरग्निपरिपुद्धकोष्ठः Susr. -अंग a. 1. inward, internal, comprehended, included (with abl.); त्रयमंतरंगं पूर्वैः Pat.

Sūtra. -2. proximate, related to, essential to or referring to the essential part of the अंग or base of a word (opp. बहिरंग); धातूपसर्गयोः कार्यमंतरंगं P. VIII. 3. 74 Sk. -3. dear, most beloved (अत्यंतप्रिय); स्वपिति मुख्यमिदानीमंतरंगः कुरंगः S. 4. v. 1. (-गं) 1. the inmost limb or organ, the heart, mind; संतुष्टोतरंगः Dk. 11; °वृत्तिः 21; the interior. -2. an intimate friend, near or confidential person (forming, as it were, part of oneself); नदंतरंगभूतां Dk. 81, 93, 101; राजांतरंगभावेन 135; अंतरंगेषु राज्यभारं समप्य 159. -3. an essential or indispensable part, as अन्नं, मननं & निदिध्यासनं in realizing Brahma. -अवयव an inner part; P. V. 4. 62. -आकाशः the ether or Brahma that resides in the heart of man (a term often occurring in the Upanishads). -आकृतं secret or hidden intention. -आगमः an additional augment between two letters. -आगारं the interior of a house; Y. 2. 31. -आत्मन् m. (त्मा) 1. the inmost spirit or soul, the soul or mind; also the internal feelings, the heart; अंगुष्ठमात्रपुरुषोतरात्मा Svet.; गतिमस्यांतरात्मनः Ms. 6. 73; जीवसंज्ञोतरात्मान्यः सहजः सर्वदेहिनां 12. 13; मद्देतेनोतरात्मना Bg. 6. 47 with the heart fixed on me; जातो ममायं विशदः प्रकामं अंतरात्मा S. 4. 21, U. 3. 38, Me. 93. -2. (In phil.) the inherent supreme spirit or soul (residing in the interior of man); अंतरात्मासि देहिनां Ku. 6. 21. -आपणः a market in the heart (inside) of a town. -आय, -आल; See s. v. -आराम a. rejoicing in oneself, finding pleasure in his soul or heart; योतः सुयोतरारामस्तथांतर्ज्योतिरेव सः Bg. 5. 24. -इन्द्रियं an internal organ or sense. -उष्यं Ved. a secret abode. -करण the internal organ; the heart, soul; the seat of thought and feeling, thinking faculty, mind, conscience; प्रमाणं °प्रवृत्तयः S. 1. 22; सबाह्यं °णः अंतरात्मा V. 4 the soul in all its senses external and internal, the inner and outer man; द्वाहर्भावाभ्यामात्मनःकरणैर्विशिष्टैः R. 2. 11. According to the Vedānta अंतःकरण is of four kinds: -मनो बुद्धिरहंकारश्चित्तं करणमांतरं । संशयो निश्चयो गर्वः स्मरणं विषया इमे ॥ अंतःकरणं त्रिविधं Sāṅkhyā 33, i. e. बुद्ध्यहंकारमनांसि; सांतःकरणं बुद्धिः 35, i. e. अहंकारमनःसाहिता. -कल्पः a certain number of years (with

Buddhists). -कुडिल a. inwardly crooked (Bṛ. also); fraudulent. (-सः) a conch-shell. -कु (क्रि) निः a disease of worms in the body. -कोटरपुष्पी = अंठकोटरपुष्पी. -कोपः 1. internal disturbance; II. 3. -2. inward wrath, secret anger. -कोश the interior of a store-room. -गंगा the secret or hidden Ganges (supposed to communicate underground with a secret stream in Mysore). -गडु a. [अंतर्मध्ये गडुरिव] useless, unprofitable, unnecessary, unavailing; किमनंतर्गदुना Sar. 8. (प्राक्पदेशजातस्य गडुमालिङ्गस्य गडोर्थेति निरर्थकत्वं नष्टम्). -गम-गन् &c. See under अंतर्गम. -गर्भ a. 1. bearing young, pregnant. -2. having a गर्भ or inside, so °गर्भित. -गिरं-रि ind. in mountains. -गुडबलयः the sphincter muscle. -गूढ a. concealed inside, being inward; °घनव्ययः U. 3. 1; R. 19. 57; °विषः with poison concealed in the heart. -गृहं, -गृहं, -भवनं [अंतर्स्थ गृहं &c.] 1. the inner apartment of a house, the interior of a house. -2. N. of a holy place in Benares: पंचक्रीडया कृते पापमर्तं गृहे विनश्यति. -घणः-णं [अंतर्हृदये कोटीभवन्यस्मिन्, निपातः] 1. the open space before the house between the entrance-door and the house (= porch or court); तस्मिन्नेतर्घणे पश्यन् प्रघाणे सौधसघनः Bk. 7. 62 (इतरमतिक्रम्य यः सावकाशप्रवेशः सोऽतर्घणे). (-नः-णः) N. of a country of Bāhika (or Bāhika) (P. III. 3. 78 बाहीकप्रामविशेषस्य संज्ञेयं Sk.). -घातः striking in the middle P. III. 3. 78. -चर a. pervading the body; internally situated, internal, inward Ku. 3. 48; U. 7. -ज a. born or bred in the interior (as a worm &c.). -जडरं the stomach. (-ind.) in the stomach. -जंभः the inner part of the jaws (खादनस्थानं जंभः, दंतपंकजोरंतरालं). -जात a. inborn, innate. -जाल ind. between the knees. -ज्ञानं inward or secret knowledge. -ज्योतिस् a. enlightened inwardly, with an enlightened soul. (-स्) the inward light, light of Brahma. -ज्वलनं inflammation. (-नः) inward heat or fire; mental anxiety. -ताप a. burning inwardly. (-यः) internal fever or heat S. 3. 13. -दधन् [अंतर्हृदये आधीयते मदकतनेन] distillation of spirituous liquor, or a substance used to produce fermentation.

term in astronomy, the time when a particular planet exercises its influence over man's destiny (ज्योतिषिकः महादशांतरगतो ग्रहाणां स्वाधिपत्यकालभेदः). —**दशाहं** an interval of 10 days; °हान् before 10 days Ms. 8. 222; °हे 5. 79. —**दहन-दाहः** 1. inward heat; ज्वलयति तनुमंतर्दाहः U. 3. 31; °हेन दहनः संतापयति राघवं Rām. —2. inflammation. —**दुःख** *a.* sad or afflicted at heart. —**दुष्ट** *a.* internally bad, wicked or base at heart. —**दृष्टिः** *f.* examining one's own soul, insight into oneself. —**देशः** an intermediate region of the compass. —**द्वारं** a private or secret door within the house (प्रकोटद्वारं). —**धा-**, **-धि**, **हित** &c. see s. v. —**नगरं** the palace of a king (being inside the town); cf. °पुरं दशाननान्तर्नगरं इदं Rām. —**निहित** *a.* being concealed within; अंतर्गतनिहितवचनैः सूचितः सम्यगर्थः M. 2. 9. —**निष्ठ** *a.* engaged in internal meditation. —**पटः**—**पटं** a screen of cloth held between two persons who are to be united (as a bride and bridegroom, or pupil and preceptor) until the actual time of union arrives. —**पथ** *a.* Ved. being on the way. —**पदं** *ind.* in the interior of an inflected word. —**पदवी**—**सुयुष्मामध्यगतः पद-धाः**. —**परिधानं** the innermost garment. —**पर्शव्य** *a.* being between the ribs (as flesh). —**पवित्रः** the Soma when in the straining vessel. —**पशुः** [अंतर्ग्राममध्ये पशवो यत्र] the time when the cattle are in the village or stables (from sunset to sunrise); अंतःपशौ पशुकामस्य सायं प्रातः Kāty. (सायं पशुग्राममध्ये आगतेषु प्रातश्च ग्रामादिनिस्तेषु com.). —**पातः**, **पात्यः** 1. insertion of a letter (in gram.) —2. a post fixed in the middle of the sacrificial ground (used in ritual works); अंतःपूर्वेण सूयं परीत्यातःपात्यदेशे स्थापयति Kāty. —**पातित**, **पातिन्** *a.* 1. inserted. —2. included or comprised in; falling within; इंदकारण्यंति आश्रमपदं K. 20. —**पान्नं** Ved. interior of a vessel. —**पालः** one who watches over the inner apartments of a palace. —**पुरं** [अंतः अर्धतरं पुरं गृहं, or पुरस्यांतः (स्थितं)] 1. inner apartment of a palace (set apart for women); female or women's apartments, seraglio, harem (so called from their being situated in the heart of the town, for purposes of safety); व्यायामास्तुल्य मध्याह्ने भोजनमंतः-पुरं विधेत् Ms. 7. 216, 221, 224; क-

न्यांतःपुरे कश्चित्पविशति Pt. 1. —2. inmates of the female apartments, a queen or queens, the ladies taken collectively; °विरहपर्युत्सुकस्य राजर्षेः S. 3; K. 58; ततो राजा सांतःपुरः स्व-गृहमानीयाभ्यर्चनः Pt. 1; कस्यचिद्वा-जोऽनःपुरं जलक्रीडां कुरुते *ibid.*; °प्रचारः gossip of the harem Ms. 7. 153; °समागतः S. 4; also in pl. कदाचिद-स्मत्यार्थनामंतःपुरेभ्यः कथयेत् S. 2.; न दशति वाचमुचितामंतःपुरेभ्यो यदा S. 6. 4. °जन women of the palace, inmates of the female apartments; °चर, —अध्यक्षः—रक्षकः, —वर्ती guardian or superintendent of the harem, chamberlain; वृद्धः कुलोद्भूतः शक्तः पितृपैतामहः शुचिः | राज्ञामंतःपुराध्यक्षो विनीतश्च तथेष्यते || (of these five sorts are mentioned:— वामनक, जघन्य, कुब्ज, मंडलक and सामिन् see Bri. S.) °सहायः one belonging to the harem. —**पुरिकः** [अंतःपुरे नियुक्तः, —उक्] a chamberlain = °चर. (—काः, —का) a woman in the harem; अस्मत्यार्थनामंतः-पुरिके (का) भ्यो निवेदय Chāṇḍ. K. —**पुष्पं** [कर्म.] the menstrual matter of women, before it regularly begins to flow every month; वर्षद्वादशका-दूर्ध्वं यदि पुष्पं बहिनैर्हि | अंतःपुष्पं भवत्येव पनसोडुबरादिवत् Kāśyapa; °ष्पं is therefore the age between 12 and the menstruation period. —**पूय** *a.* ulcerous. —**पेयं** Ved. drinking up. —**प्रकृतिः** *f.* 1. the internal nature or constitution of man. —2. the ministry or body of ministers of a king. —3. heart or soul. °प्रकोपः internal dissensions or disaffection; अपुन्युपहंति विमहः प्रमुमंतःप्रकृतिप्रकोपजः Ki. 2. 51. —**प्रकोपनं** sowing internal dissensions, causing internal revolts; H. 3. 93. —**प्रज्ञ** *a.* knowing oneself, with an enlightened soul. —**प्रतिष्ठानं** residence in the interior. —**ना-ष्प** *a.* 1. with suppressed tears; अंतर्वाष्पश्चिरमनुचरो राजराजस्य दय्यौ Me. 3.—2. with tears gushing up inside, bedimmed with tears; कोपात् °ष्पे स्मरयति मां लोचने तस्याः V. 4. 5. (—ष्पः) suppressed tears, inward tears; निगृह्य °ष्पं Bh. 3. 6; Māl. 5. —**भावः**, **भावना** see under अंतर्भू separately. —**भिन्न** *a.* split or broken inside, perforated, bored (said of a pearl) Pt. 4 (also torn by dissensions). —**भूमिः** *f.* interior of the earth. —**भेदः** discord, internal dissensions; °जर्जरं राजकुलं Mk. 4 torn by internal dissensions; अंतर्भेदाकुलं भेदं न चिरादिनाशिष्यति 'a

house divided against itself cannot long stand'. —**भौम** *a.* subterranean, underground. —**महावस्थ** *a.* having the rutting state concealed within; R. 2. 7. —**मनस्** *a.* 1. sad, disconsolate, dejected, distracted. —2. one who has concentrated and turned his mind inward, lost in abstract meditation. —**मुख** *a.* (—खी *f.*) 1. going in to the mouth, pointing or turned inward; Mv. 5. 26 —2. having an inward entrance or opening (वाद्यवस्तु-परिहारेण परमात्मविषयकतया प्रवेशयुक्तं चित्तादि). —3. an epithet of the soul called प्राज्ञ, when it is enjoying the sweet bliss of sleep (आनंदमुक्तं चेतोमुखः प्राज्ञ इति श्रुतेः). (—खं) a sort of surgical scissors (having an opening inside), one of the 20 instruments mentioned by Susruta in chapter 8 of Śi-trasthāna. —**मातृका** [अंतःस्थाः षट्क्षरस्य मातृका अकारादिवर्णाः] a name given in the Tantras for the letters of the alphabet assigned to the six lotuses (पद्म) of the body; °न्यासः a term used in Tantra literature for the mental assignment of the several letters of the alphabet to the different parts of the body. —**मुद्र** *a.* sealed inside; N. of a form of devotion. —**मृत** *a.* still-born. —**यागः** mental sacrifice or worship, a mode of worship referred to in the Tantras. —**यामः** 1. suppression of the breath and voice. —2. °पात्रं, a sacrificial vessel (ग्रहरूपं सामपराख्यं यज्ञियपात्रं); according to others, a Soma libation made during the suppression of breath and voice; सुहवा सूर्यायांतर्याममनुमन्त्रयेत् Ait. Br. —**यामिन्** *m.* 1. regulating the soul or internal feelings, soul; Providence, Supreme Spirit as guiding and regulating mankind, Brahmas; (according to the Bri. Ar. Up. अंतर्-यामिन् 'the internal check' is the Supreme Being and not the individual soul; 'who standing in the earth is other than the earth, whom the earth knows not, whose body the earth is, who internally restrains and governs the earth; the same is *thy* soul (and mine), the internal check अंतर्यामिन्, &c. &c.). अंतर्-राविद्य भूतानि यो विभक्त्यन्मेकतुभिः | अंतर्-योधरः साक्षाद्भवेत् &c. —2. wind; °ब्राह्मण N. of a Brāhmaṇa included in the Bri. Ar. Up. —**योगः** deep meditation, abstraction. —**लव** *a.* acute-angular.

(-त्रः) an acute-angled triangle (opp. बहिर्लव) (the perpendicular from the vertex or लव falling within अंतर the triangle). —लीन *a.* 1. latent, hidden, concealed inside; *नस्य दुःखाग्नेः U. 3. 9; *भुजंगमं Pt. 1. -2. inherent. —लोम *a.* (P. V. 4. 117) covered with hair on the inside. (-न्) [अंतर्गतमाच्छाद्य लोम अन्] the hair to be covered. —वंशः = *पुरं q. v. —वन्धिकः, वासिकः [अंतर्वशे वासे नियुक्तः टक्] a superintendent of the women's apartments; Pt. 3, K. 93. —वण (वन) *a.* situated in a forest; *णो देशः P. VI. 2. 179 Sk. (-ज्) *ind.* within a forest P. VIII. 4. 5. —वत् *a.* being in the interior; having something in the interior. —वती (वन्ती) Ved. [अंतरस्यस्यां गर्भः] a pregnant woman; अंतर्वल्ली प्रजावती R. 15. 13. —वनिः [अंतः स्थित एव उद्गारशब्दं कारयति, वण्-इन्] indigestion, flatulence; belching. —वतिष्ठ, वासिन् *a.* being or dwelling inside, included or comprised in. —वसुः N. of a Soma sacrifice (for राज्यकाम and पशुकाम). —वस्त्रं वासस् *n.* an under-garment Ks. 4. 52. —वा *a.* [अंतः अंतरंगभावं अंतःकरणं वा वाति गच्छति स्निग्धत्वेन, वा-विच् Tv.] forming part of oneself such as children, cattle &c. *वत् *a.* (अस्त्यर्थे मनुष्य मस्य वः) having progeny, cattle &c; अंतर्वीवस्वयं इवे Rv. 1. 40. 7; abounding with precious things inside. (-adv.) inwardly. —वाणि *a.* [अंतुः स्थिता शास्त्रवाक्यात्मिका वाणी यस्य] skilled or versed in scriptures, very learned (शास्त्रविद्). —विगाहः —हन् entering within, penetration. —विद्वस् *a.* Ved. (विदुषी f.) knowing correctly or exactly (knowing the paths between heaven and earth) Rv. 1. 72. 7. —वेगः inward uneasiness or anxiety, inward fever. —वेदि *a.* pertaining to the inside of the sacrificial ground. (-adv.) within this ground. (-दिः-दी f.) [अंतर्गता वेदियं देशे] the tract of land between the rivers Gangā and Yamunā, regarded as a sacred region and the principal seat of Aryan Brāhmanas; cf. एते भगवन्त्यौ भूमिदेवानां मूलमायतनमंतर्वेदिपूर्वेण कलिदकन्यार्मदाकिन्यौ संगच्छन्ते A. R. 7; it is supposed to have extended from Prayāga to Haridvāra and is also known by the names of शक्रस्थली and ब्रह्मावती. (-m. pl.) inhabitants of this land. —वेदमन् *n.* the inner apartments, interior of a

house. —वेदिमकः a chamberlain. —द्वारः internal arrow or disease. —द्वारि internal and spiritual part of man; the interior of the body. —शन्य *a.* having in the interior an arrow, pain or any such extraneous matter making inside. —शिला N. of a river rising from the Vindhya mountain. —शेषः —शेषण Ved. internal support (scaffolding &c.) एतानि ह वै वेदानामन्तःशेषणानि यदेता व्याहृतयः Ait. Br. —संज्ञ *a.* inwardly conscious (soul of trees &c.) *ज्ञा भवत्येने सुखदुःखसमान्विताः Ms. 1. 49. —सत्त्व *a.* having inward strength &c. (-त्वा) 1. a pregnant woman. —2. the marking nut. —संतापः internal pain, sorrow, regret. —सरल *a.* upright at heart, or having Sarala trees inside; K. 51. —सलिल *a.* with water (flowing) underground; नदीमिवांतः-सलिलं सरस्वतीं R. 3. 9. —सार *a.* having inward strength and vigour, full or strong inside; powerful, strong, heavy or ponderous; *रैर्नैत्रिभिर्धायते राज्यं सुमन्त्रैरिव मंदिरं Pt. 1. 126; *साराणि इधनानि Dk. 132; *रं घनं तुल्ययितुं नानिलः शक्यति त्वां Me. 20. (-रः) internal treasure or store, inner store or contents; वमंस्तु चैरंतःसारं H. 2. 105 internal matter or essence (and pus). —सुख *a.* whose delight is in self, inwardly happy Bg. 5. 24. —सेनं *ind.* into the midst of armies. —स्य *a.* (also written अंतस्थ) being between or in the midst. (-स्थः-स्थाः) a term applied to the semivowels, य, र, ल, व as standing between vowels and consonants and being formed by a slight contact of the vocal organs (ईषत्सृष्टं अंतस्थानां); or they are so called because they stand between स्पर्श (क-म) letters and उच्चारण (श, ष, स, ह). —स्या 1. a deity of the vital organs. —2 N. of one of the Rīgveda hymns. *मुद्गरः the malleus of the ear. —स्वेदः [अंतः स्वेदो मदजलस्यंदनं यस्य] an elephant (in rut). —हणन् striking in the middle. —हन्न् N. of a country बाहीक P. VIII. 4. 24 Sk. —हस्तं *ind.* in the hand, within reach of the hand. —हस्तीन *a.* being in the hand or within reach of the hand. —हासः laughing inwardly (in the sleeves), a secret or suppressed laugh; सांतर्हासं कथितं Me. 111 with a suppressed laugh, with a gentle smile. —हृदयं the interior of the heart.

अंतर *a.* [अंतं गतिं दृष्टान्. रा-क] 1 Interior in the inside, interior, inward, internal (opp. बाह्य) योतनो यमयति Sat. Br. *र आत्मा Tait. Up.; कश्चनान्तर्गो धर्मः *J. -2 Near, proximity (असन्न) कृत्वा युजश्चिदन्तरं Rv. 1. 10. 9. -3 Related, intimate, dear, closely connected (आन्तर्य) (opp. पर) नन्वेतन्मयः पुत्रान् ... प्रेयाऽन्तर्याम्यन्तर्व्यामन्तर्गतरं यदयमात्मा Sat. Br., अयमन्तर्यं मम Bharata. -4 Similar (also अन्तर्गतम्) of sounds and words-स्थानेऽन्तरगतः P. I. 1. 50. हकारस्य प्रकारेण रतनः Sablak. सर्वस्य पदस्य स्थाने शब्दतोऽर्थतश्चांतरगतमे द्वे शब्दस्वरूपे भवतः P. VIII. 1. 1 Com. -5 (a) Different from, other than (with add.) योऽस्य तिष्ठन्नृणोऽन्तरः Bri. Ar. Up. आत्मा स्वभावोऽन्तरोऽन्या यस्य स आत्मानरः अन्यस्वभावः P. VI. 2. 166 Sk. (b) The other: उदधेरन्तरं पारं Rām. -6 Exterior, outer, situated outside, or to be worn outside (अन्तरं बाह्येर्गोपमन्थानयोः P. I. 1. 36) (In this sense it is declined optionally like सर्व in nom. pl. and add. and loc. sing.) अन्तरे-रा वा गृहाः बाह्या इत्यर्थः (चंडालादिगृहाः) अन्तरे-रा वा श्राद्धकाः परिधानीया इत्यर्थः Sk. 80 अन्तरायां पुरि, अन्तरायै नगर्यै, ननोतरस्मै अमेधस्तां Bop. -इ 1 (a) The interior, inside; नतांतरं सांत-राराशिंकारैः Ki. 4. 29, 5. 5; जलांतरगते भानौ Ms. 8. 132; विमानांतरलंबिनीनां R. 13. 33; Mk. 8. 5, Ku. 7. 62; अग्नि वनांतरं अयति V. 4. 26; लीयते मुकुला-न्तरे Ratn. 1. 26, Ki. 3. 58; अन्तरात् from inside, from out of; प्राकारपरिखानगान्निर्ययुः Rām.; अन्तरे in, into; वनं, काननं. प्रविश्यान्तरे &c. (b) Hence, the interior of any thing, contents; purport, tenor; अन्तारं ब्रह्मविदो विदित्वा Svet. Up. (c) A hole, an opening; तस्य बापांतरेभ्यस्तु बहु सुभाव शोणितः -2 Soul, heart; mind; सततमसुतरं वर्णयन्त्यन्तरं Ki. 5. 18 the inmost or secret nature (lit. middle space or region); लब्धप्रतिष्ठां लब्धैः भृत्यैः Mu. 3. 13 having entered the heart; सहस्रं पुरुषांतरविदो महेश्वर V. 3. -3 The Supreme Soul. -4 Interval, intermediate time or space, distance. रम्यांतरः S. 4. 10; किंचिदन्तरमगमं Dk. 6; अल्पकुचांतरा V. 4. 26; श्रोत्रांतरेण पाथि स्थिताः H. 4 at the distance of; बृहदुच्चांतरं R. 3. 54; अन्तरे oft. translated by between, between; गीतांतरेषु Ku. 3. 38 in their intervals of singing; मरणजीविमयोऽन्तरे

वर्ते betwixt life and death; अस्त्रयो-
गान्तेषु Rām.; तन्मुद्रमं क्रं बाष्पसलिलान्तेषु
प्रेक्षे तावद्वायुपुत्रं U. 3 in the intervals
of weeping; बाष्पविश्रामोऽप्यन्तरे कर्त-
व्य एव U. 4 at intervals; स्मर्तव्योस्मि
क्रयान्तेषु भवता Mk. 7. 7 in the
course of conversation; कालान्तरावर्ति-
शुभाशुभानि H. 1. v. 1. see कालान्तरं;
सगस्वतीदृष्टव्योर्दन्तरं Ms. 2. 17, 22;
द्यावापृथिव्योरिदन्तरं हि व्याप्तं त्वयैकेन
Bg. 11. 20; न मृणालसूत्रं रचितं स्तनान्-
तरे S. 6. 17 between the breasts; Bg.
5. 27; अस्य खलु ते बाणपथवर्तिनः
कृष्णसारस्यान्तरे तपस्विन उपस्थिताः S.
1; तदन्तरे सा विरराज धेनुः R. 2. 20; 12.
29. (b) Intervention (व्यवधान) oft.
in the sense of 'through'; मेघान्तरा-
लक्ष्यमिविदुर्बिम्बं R. 13. 38 through
the clouds; वल्लं अन्तरं व्यवधायकं यस्य
स वज्रांतरः P.VI. 2. 166 Sk.; महानद्यं-
नरं यत्र तद्देशान्तरमुच्यते; जालान्तरप्रेषित-
नृष्टः R. 7. 9 peeping through a
window; विद्वपांतरेण अवलोकयामि S.
1; क्षणमपि विलम्बमन्तरीकर्तुमक्षमा K. 306
to allow to come between or inter-
vene; कियच्चिरं वा मेघान्तरेण पूर्णिमा-
चन्द्रस्य दर्शनं U. 3.-5 Room, place, space
in general; मृणालसूत्रान्तरमन्यलभ्यं Ku.
1. 40; न ह्यविद्धं तथोर्गात्रे भभूवांगुलमन्तरं
Rām.; मूषिकैः कुतन्तरे Y. 1. 147; गुणाः
कुतान्तराः K. 4 finding or making
room for themselves; न यस्य कस्यचि-
दन्तरं दातव्यं K. 266; देहि दर्शान्तरं S.
1 room; पौरुषं श्रय शोकस्य नान्तरं शत्रुमह-
सि Rām. do not give way to sorrow;
तस्यान्तरं मार्गते Mk. 7. 2 waits till
it finds room; अन्तरं अन्तरं Mk. 2
make way, make way.-6 Access, en-
trance, admission, footing; लेन्तरे चे-
तासि नोपदेशः R. 6. 66 found no ad-
mission into (was not impressed on)
the mind; 17. 75; लब्धान्तरा सावणे-
ऽपि मेहे 16. 7.-7 Period (of time),
term; मासान्तरे देयं Ak.; सप्तैतं मनवः स्वे-
स्वैतरे सर्वनिदमुत्पाद्यापुत्रराचरं Ms. 1. 63,
see मन्वन्तरः इति तौ विरहान्तरक्षमौ R. 8. 56
the term or period of separation; क्ष-
ान्तरे-रान् within the period of a mo-
ment.-8 Opportunity, occasion, time;
क्षी चित्रलेखमवलोकयन्ती तिष्ठति । तस्मि-
न्क्षेत्रे भर्तृपस्थितः M. 1; अत्रान्तरे प्रणम्यधि-
समुपविष्टः Pt. 1 on that occasion, at
that time, अस्मिन्नन्तरे Dk. 164; केन
पुनरुपस्थितं मरणनिर्वाणस्यान्तरं संभावयिष्ये
Mā. 6; कुतकृत्याता लब्धान्तरा भेल्यति
Ma. 2. 22 getting an opportunity; 9;
बाणवन्तमिन्द्रगुप्ते निवेदयितुं अन्तरान्वेषी
श्वपनि S. 7. find a fit or opportune

time; शक्तेनापि सता जनेन विदुषा काला-
न्तरेक्षिणा वस्तव्यं Pt. 3. 172 waiting
for a suitable opportunity or time, सा-
रणस्यान्तरं दृष्ट्वा शुको रावणमब्रवीत् Rām.
-9 Difference (between two things),
(with gen. or in comp.): शरीरस्य गु-
णानां च दूरमर्थ्यन्तमन्तरं H. 1. 49; उभयोः
पश्यतान्तरं H. 1. 66, 2. 40; तव मम च
समुद्रपल्लवयोरिवांतरं M. 1; Bg. 13. 34;
यदन्तरं सर्षपशैलराजयोर्यदन्तरं वायसवैनतेय-
योः Rām.; द्रुमसालुमतां किमन्तरं R. 8. 90;
18. 15; rarely with instr., त्वया स-
मुद्रेण च महदन्तरं II. 2; स्वामिनि गुणान्तर-
ज्ञे Pt. 1. 101; difference; सैव विशिन-
ष्टि पुनः प्रधानपुरुषान्तरं सूक्ष्मं Sān. K.
-10 (Math.) Difference, remainder.
-11 (a) Different, another, other,
changed, altered (manner, kind,
way &c.); (Note that in this sense
अन्तर always forms the latter part
of a compound and its gender re-
mains unaffected i. e. neuter, what-
ever be the gender of the noun
forming the first part; कन्यान्तरं (अ-
न्या कन्या), राजान्तरं (अन्यो राजा), गृहान्तरं
(अन्यदगृहं); in most cases it may be
rendered by the English word 'an-
other'; इदमवस्थान्तरमारोपिता S. 3
changed condition; K. 154; Mu. 5;
शुभाशुभफलं सद्यो नृपदिवाङ्मवांतरे Pt.
1. 121; जनान्तरसौहृदानि S. 5. 2 friend-
ships of another (former) existence;
नैवं वारांतरं विधास्यते H. 3 I shall
not do so again; आमोहात् हरिदन्तराणि
नेतुं Bv. 1. 15; so दिगन्तराणि; पक्षान्तरे
in the other case; देशः, राजः, क्रिया. (b)
Various, different, manifold (used in
pl.); लोको नियम्यत इवात्मदशान्तरेषु S.
1. 2; मात्रिचित्तान्यवस्थांतराण्यवर्णयत् Dk.
118 various or different states; 160;
sometimes used pleonastically with
अन्यत् &c.; अन्यत्स्यान्तान्तरं गत्वा Pt. 1.
-12 Distance (in space); व्याप्तो
बाह्योः सकरयोस्ततयोस्तिर्यगन्तरं Ak.; प्र-
यातस्य कथंचिद्दूरमन्तरं Ks. 5. 80. -13
Absence; तासान्तरमासाद्य राक्षसीनां व-
रांगना Rām.; तस्यान्तरं च विदित्वा ibid.
-14 Intermediate member, remove,
step, gradation (of a generation &c.);
एकांतरं Ms. 10. 13; द्व्येकांतरास्तु जा-
तानां 7; एकांतरमामंत्रितं P. VIII. 1. 55;
तत्सह्युरेकांतरं S. 7. 27 separated by one
remove, see एकांतर also. -15 Pec-
liarity, peculiar or characteristic
possession or property; a (peculiar)
sort, variety, or kind; ब्रीह्यन्तरेण्यणुः
Triuk.; मीनो राश्यन्तरे; वेणुनृपांतरे ibid.; प्रा-
संगो युगांतरं &c.-16 Weakness, weak

or vulnerable point; a failing, defect,
or defective point; महरेदन्तरे रिपुः Sabdak.
सुजयः खलु तादृशान्तरे Ki. 2. 52;
असहजिर्मानमित्रैर्निव्यमन्तरदर्शिभिः Rām.;
परस्यान्तरदर्शिना ibid.; कीदृकेनेवांतरं सार्ध-
यमाणेन प्राप्तं मया महदन्तरं Mk. 9; अथास्व
द्वादशे वर्षे ददर्श कालिरन्तरं Nala. 7. 2; ह-
नूमतो वेत्ति न राक्षसोन्तरं न मारुतिस्तस्य
च रक्षसोन्तरं Rām. -17 Surety, guar-
antee, security; तेन तव विरूपकरणे सु-
कृतमन्तरे धृतं Pt. 4 he has pledged
his honor that he will not harm you;
आत्मानमन्तरेऽपितवान् K. 247; अन्तरे च
तथोयः स्यात् Y. 2. 239; शुवः संज्ञान-
रयोः P. III. 2. 179; धनिकाधमर्णयोरन्त-
रे यस्तिष्ठति विश्वासार्थं स प्रतिभूः Sk.-18
Regard, reference, account; न चैत-
दिष्टं माता मे यद्वोचन्मदन्तरं Rām. with
reference to me; त्वदन्तरेण कृणमेतत्.
-19 Excellence, as in गुणान्तरं ब्रजति
शिल्पमाधातुः M. 1. 6 (this meaning
may be deduced from 11). -20 A
garment (परिधान). -21 Purpose,
object, (तादर्थ्यं) (Māli. on R. 16.
82). -22 Concealment, hiding; पर्व-
तान्तरितो रविः (this sense properly
belongs to अन्तर-इ q. v.). -23 Re-
presentative, substitution. -24 Des-
titution, being without (विना) which
belongs to अन्तरेण. (अन्तरमवकाशावधिप-
रिधानांतर्धिभेदतादर्थ्यं । छिद्रान्तीयविनावहित-
सरमर्थेतरात्मनि च Ak.) [cf. L. al-
ter] -Comp. -अपत्या a pregnant
woman. -चक्रं a technical term in
augury Bri. S. chap. 86. -ज्ञा a. know-
ing the interior, prudent, wise, fore-
seeing; नान्तरज्ञाः अथो जातु मियैरासां न
भूयते Ki. 11. 24 not knowing the dif-
ference. -तत् a. spreading havoc.
-इ a. cutting the interior or heart.
-दिशा, अन्तरा दिक् intermediate re-
gion or quarter of the compass. -इष्ट
a. realizing the Supreme Soul (परमात्मा-
नुसंधायिन्). -पु (पू) रुषः the inter-
nal man, soul (the deity that resides
in man and witnesses all his deeds);
तांस्तु देवाः प्रपद्यन्ति स्वस्थैवांतरपूरुषः Ms.
8. 85. -पूजा=अन्तर-पूजा. -प्रभवः [अं-
तराभ्यां भिन्नवर्णमातापितृभ्यां प्रभवति] one of a
mixed origin or caste; अन्तरप्रभवाणां च
धर्माज्ञो वक्तुमर्हति Ms. 1. 2. -प्रश्नः an in-
ner question, one contained in and
arising out of what has been previous-
ly mentioned. -शाधिन्-स्थ, -स्थावि-
न्-स्थित a. 1. inward, internal, in-
herent; °स्थैर्गुणैः शुभैर्लक्ष्यते नैव केन
चित् Pt. 1. 221.-2. interposed, inter-

rening, separate. -3. seated in the heart, an epithet of जीव.

अंतरतः *ind.* 1 In the interior: internally, between or betwixt. -2 Within (prep. with gen.).

अंतरतम *a.* Nearest, internal, most immediate, most intimate or related; like, analogous. -**मः** A letter of the same class; for ex. see under अंतर *a.*

अंतरीयं [अंतरे भवं छ] An under garment; अतिश्रिष्टचीनांशुकांतरीयं Dk. 69; संजज्ञे शुनकमिवांतरीयमूर्ध्वः Ki. 7.14; 9. 48; नामौ धृतं च यद्रक्षमाच्छादयति जानुनी । अंतरीयं प्रशस्तं तदच्छिन्नमुभयांतयोः ॥

अंतरे Between, amidst, amongst &c.; see अंतर (1).

अंतर्था *a.* Interior, internal; being within, in the middle.

अंतरयति Den. P. 1 To cause to intervene, divert, put off; सर्वमेवान्यदंतरयति K. 338; भवतु तावदंतरयामि U. 6 well, I shall change the topic, divert the course of conversation. -2 To oppose prevent; नैनमंधकारराशिरंतरयति K. 243. -3 To remove (to a distance), push after; भुवो बलैरंतरयांबभुविरे Si. 12. 29; सर्वानंतरायानंतरयन् K. 161; जलांतराण्यिव महार्णवीष्यः शब्दांतराण्यंतरयांचकार Si. 3. 24 drowned.

अंतरा *ind.* (fr. अंतर) 1 (Used adverbially) (a) In the interior, inside, within, inwardly; भवद्विरंतरा प्रोत्साह्य कोपितो वृषलः Mu. 3 inwardly, secretly. (b) In the middle, between; निशंकुरिवांतरा तिष्ठ S. 2 stay between the two or in the mid-air; नैनमंतरा प्रतिबन्धीत S. 6 do not interrupt him (in the middle); अक्षेत्रे बीजमुत्प्लुष्टमन्तरे विनश्यति Ms. 10. 71 therein; पशुमंडूकमाज्जरश्वसर्पनकुलस्थुभिः । अंतरा गमने 4. 126; अंतरा शकलकृतः R. 15. 20; लाटी तु रीतिवैदर्भीर्पांचाल्योरंतरा स्थिता S. D. 629; °रा स्या to oppose, to stand to oppose; तत्र यद्यंतरा मृदु-यदि सैद्रा दिवौकसः । स्यास्थिति तानपि रणे काकुत्स्थो विहनिष्यति ॥ Rām. (c) On the way, en route, midway; विलंबेयां च मांतरा Mv. 7 28; अंतरा चारणेभ्यस्त्वदीयं जयोशहरणं श्रुत्वा त्वामिहस्थमुपागताः V. 1; अंतरा दृष्टा देवी S. 6; अंतरोपलभ्य Dk. 52; K. 267, 304-5; कुमारो ममाप्यंतिकमुपागच्छन्नंतरा त्वदीयेनांतपालेन अवस्कंध्य गृहीतः M. 1, Y. 2. 107. (d) In the neighbourhood, near, at hand; approaching, resembling; न द्रक्ष्यामः पुनर्जातु धार्मिकं राममंतरा Rām. approaching or resembling Rāma. (e) Nearly,

almost. (f) In the mean time जाद्याद्यैव तयांतरा Ms. 2. 56; Y. 3. 20. (g) At intervals, here and there; now and then. for sometime, now-and-then (when repeated): अंतरापितृसक्तमंतरा मानुसं ब्रह्म-मंतरा शुक्रनासमयं कुर्वन्नालापं K. 118. अंतरांतरा निपतित here and there, at intervals: 121. 127; प्रजानुरागहेनोश्चांतरांतरा दर्शनं इदौ 58, Dk. 49. -2 (Used as a preposition with acc. P. II. 3. 4.) (a) Between: पंचालास्त इमे... कलि-दन्तयां विक्षोतसं चानरा B. R. 10. 86; यदंतरा पितरं मातरं च Bri. 17. Up. ने (नामरूपे) यदंतरा ननु ब्रह्म Ch. Up. अंतरा त्वां च मां च क्रमंडलुः Mbh.; rarely with loc.; सुमंत्रस्य बभूवात्मा चक्रयोरिव चानरा Rām.; पादयोः शकटं चक्रुरंतराश-वुल्लखलं Rām. (b) Through: निरस्कारिणमंतरा *ibid.* (c) During; अंतरा कथां S. D. (d) Without, except; न च प्रयोजनमंतरा चापक्यः स्वप्नेपि चेष्टते Mu. 3. -**Comp.** -अंसः the space between the shoulders, breast; अथ *से अभिमुद्य जयति Sat. Br. -भवदेहः -भवसत्त्वं the soul or embodied soul existing between the two stages of death and birth (यो मरणजननयोरंतराले स्थितः प्राणी सौतराभवसत्त्वः). -दिश see अंतरदिश. -भरः Ved. bringing into the midst or procuring Rv. 8. 32. 12. -वेदिः-दी f. 1. a veranda resting on columns, porch, portico. -2. a kind of wall R. 12. 93. -शृंगं *ind.* between the horns.

अंतरेण *ind.* 1 (Used as a preposition with acc. P. II. 3. 4 अंतरांतरेण युक्ते) (a) Except, without, leaving; हरिमंतरेण न सुखं Sk.; क इदानीं सह-कारमंतरेण पल्लवितामतिसुक्तलतां सहते S. 3; क्रियांतरांतरायमंतरेण आर्यं द्रष्टु-मिच्छामि Mu. 3 without interfering with any other duty; न राजापराधमं-तरेण प्रजास्वकालमुत्पुश्रति U. 2; मार्मिकः को मरदानामंतरेण मधुव्रतं Bv. 1. 117. (b) With regard or reference to, with respect to, about, towards, on account of; अथ भवतमंतरेण कीदृशीऽस्या दृष्टिरागः S. 2; तदस्या देवीं वल्लभतीमंतरेण महदुपालभनं गतोऽस्मि S. 5; किं नु खलु मामंतरेण चित्तयति वैशंपायनः K. 178; चलितं नाम नाट्यमंतरेण कीदृशी मालविका M. 2 how M. is faring or progressing in the dance &c.; ततस्तथाभवतोऽविनयमंतरेण परिगृहीतार्थां कृता देवी M. 4. (c) Within, inside, into (मन्त्रे). (d) Between, (उभयोर्मध्ये); त्वां मां चांतरेण क्रमंडलुः Mbh.; अंतरेण हवनीयं गार्हपत्यं

च Sat. Br.; अंतरेण स्नानं वा भुवं वा विशुज्यान् *ibid.*; Si. 3. 3. (e) During, amidst. -2 (Used as an adverb) (a) Between, amidst; यावद्वा मक्षिकायाः पत्रं तावानंतरेणावकाशः Sat. Br. (b) At least. अंतरेण सुप्तिरग्रा गृया Mk. 1.

अंतरालं, अंतरालकं [अंतरं व्यवधान-क्षमां आरतिगृह्णति. आर-क. रम्य लत्वं] 1 Intermediate space or region or time, interval: इंद्रांतरालम K. 30; आस्थानंतरालनिःसृतेन Dk. 143; विडुनामान्यंतराले P. II. 2. 26. दक्षिण-म्याः पूर्वम्याश्च दिशोरंतरालं दक्षिणपूर्वा Sk.; Si. 9. 2; पयोधरांतरालं K. 83; रागलज्जांतरालवर्तिनिरीक्षणविशेषः Dk. 17, 143 half way betwixt love and bashfulness; प्रतिमानं प्रतिच्छाया ग-जदंतांतरालयोः Trik.; oft. used for 'room' or 'space' in general; वस्त-जनदंतांतरालया राजसीध्या Dk. 150; सु-वनांतरालविप्रकीर्णनं शाखासंचयेन K. 23, 162; अंतराले in midway, in the middle or midst; in the interval: बाष्पांभः परितप्तनोद्गमांतराले in the interval between the dropping down and starting up of tears U. 1. 31; Māl. 9. 14; अहमागच्छन्नंतराले महता सिंहेन अभिहितः Pt. 1; कींचत्युरुषम-ंतराल एवावलंब्य Dk. 15; न मन्यान्येन वा-ंतराले दृष्टा Dk. 123. -2 Interior, inside, inner or middle part: छिद्रीकृतांतरालं Dk. 148; विषमीकृतांतरालया K. 223. -3 Mixed tribe or caste (संकीर्णवर्ण); वर्णानां सांतरालानां स सवाचार इच्छते. -**Comp.** -दिश f. the intermediate point of the compass, such as, north-east &c.

अंतरि 2 P. (अंतर + इ) 1 To go between, to stand in one's way, inter-vene to separate; रात्रेन तदेतरियात् Ait. Br. -2 To exclude from, to pass over, omit. -3 To disappear, see अंतरित below. (-अयति) To come or step between, interpose; हर्दुरक उप-पसृत्य अंतरयति Mk. 2 (it may also mean, 'separates the two').

अंतरयः-रायः 1 An impediment, ob-stacle, hindrance, what stands in the way; स चेत् स्वमंतरायो भवसि च्यु-तो विधिः R. 3. 45, 14. 65; बह्वंतराययु-क्तस्य धर्मस्य त्वरिता गतिः Pt. 3. 101; अ-स्य ते बाणपथवर्तिनः कृष्णसारस्य अंतरायौ तपस्विनौ संवृक्षौ S. 1 v. 1. standing in the way. -2 (In Vedānta) Hin- drance to the concentration of mind which is said to be of four kinds लय, विक्षेप, कषाय and रसास्वाद. -3 An im-

tervention, a covering, screen; दाहमे-
म्या सरसविस्मिनीपत्रमात्रांतरायः Mā. 3.
12. -4 (With the Jains) Interfer-
ence or obstruction offered to those
who are engaged in seeking deliver-
ance, and consequent prevention of
their accomplishment of it; one of
the 8 classes of *karman*.

अंतरित *p. p.* 1 Gone between, inter-
vening. -2 (Gone within, hidden,
concealed, covered, screened, shield-
ed, protected (from view) by some-
thing: पाइपांतरित एव विश्वस्तानेनां पद्या-
नि S. 1 hid behind a creeper; सारसेन
स्वदेहांतरितो राजा H. 3 screened; विट-
पांतरितस्तिष्ठ S. 3; नलिनीपत्रांतरितं प्रिय-
सहचरपदयन्ती S. 4; शार्दूलचर्मांतरितो-
रुष्टं Ku. 7. 37 covered; Dk. 21, 146;
K. 28, 152, 200; पर्वतांतरितो राविः set
Ak.; त्वगंतरितवृत्तीयलोचनं K. 108, R. 10.
8; उन्मादमोहांतरितोऽपि Mā. 9; तत्पमंत-
रितभूमिनिः कुयैः R. 19. 2. -3 Gone in,
reflected; स्फटिकमिच्यंतरितान् मृगशाव-
कान् reflected in the crystal wall.
-3 (a) Concealed, made dormant,
impeded, hindered, prevented; त्वद-
भिप्रायापरिज्ञानांतरित एवायमनुनयः Mu. 2
prevented from being made; त्वद्वांतां-
तरितानि साध्यानि Mu. 4. 15 prevent-
ed from being actually effected &c.;
द्विषत्पनापांतरितोरुतेजाः Ki. 3. 45
obscured; नोपालभ्यः पुमांस्तत्र देवांतरि-
तपौरुषः Pt. 2. 133. (b) Separated,
lost to view, made invisible by inter-
position; मुहूर्तांतरितमाधवा दुर्मेनाय-
माना Mā. 8; भर्तुरेतान्यक्षराणि विबां-
तरितानि M. 3; धनमित्राख्ययांतरितः
Dk. 36; चंद्रापीडनामांतरितस्य चंद्रमसः
K. 338; प्रतिनिवर्तमानयात्राजनसंकुलेन
अंतरिते तस्मिन् Mā. 2; क्रियतां कथमं-
त्यमंडनं परलोकांतरितस्य ते मया Ku. 4.
22 separated (from me) by the
next world, i. e. dead, deceased; मे-
वैरंतरितः प्रिये तव मुखच्छायायुक्तारी शशी
S. D. (c) Drowned, obscured, re-
moved, eclipsed; परलोकभयमैहिकदुः-
खेनांतरितं Dk. 82 drowned, eclipsed,
obscured; वीरलोकसाधुवादिनांतरितः
समनुर्ययवः Ve. 4 drowned; विस्मयां-
तरितशोकवृत्तांता K. 322; काव्योतरितोत्कंडं
V. 3. 4 forgotten, removed; इंदुप्रकाशा-
न्तरितोऽनुल्वाः R. 16. 65 obscured by
moon-light. -4 Disappeared, vanish-
ed, departed, retired, withdrawn;
अंतरिते वसिष्ठस्य वरसेनापती K. 33 ; नाय-
वेहस्यर्चनं अंतरितं एव संतापः U. 6 has
disappeared, has been removed. -5

Passed over, omitted; अये मध्यमांवा-
वृत्तांतोऽंतरित एवार्थेण U. 1; कथांतरेणांतरि-
तमिदं M. 5 put off, delayed. -6 Slight-
ed, despised. -7 (In Math.) That
which remains, the remainder -8 A
technical term in architecture.

अंतरि-री-क्षं [अंतः स्वर्गशब्दयोर्मध्ये
ईक्ष्यते, ईक्ष् कर्मणि घञ्, अंतः कक्षाणि अस्य वा
दृषे, पक्षे ह्रस्वः ककारस्य रिक्त्वं वा Tv.; accord-
ing to Nir. अंतरा यावाश्चिन्मयोः क्षांते अव-
स्थितं भवति, or अंतरा इमे यावाश्चिन्मयोः क्षयति
निवर्तते; or शरीरेष्वंतः अक्षयं न श्रुतिव्यादिवत्
क्षीयते] 1 The intermediate region be-
tween heaven and earth; the air, at-
mosphere, sky (अंतरा यावाश्चिन्मयोर्मध्ये ईक्ष्य-
माणं व्योम Sāy.) दिवं च पृथिवीं चांतरिक्ष-
मयोः स्वः Sandhyā Mantra; योऽतरेणाका-
श आसीत्तदंतरिक्षमभवदीदं हैतन्नाम ततः पु-
रांतरा वा इक्ष्मीक्षमभूदिति तस्मादंतरिक्षं Sat.
Br. -2 The middle of the three
spheres or regions of life. -3 Talc.
-Comp. -उदर *a.* whose inside is
as wide as the atmosphere. (-रं) the
interior of the atmosphere -क्षित्,
-सङ् *a.* dwelling in the atmosphere.
-गः, -चरः a bird (moving through
the atmosphere). -जलं water of the
atmosphere, dew. -प्रा *a.* [अंतरिक्षं
प्राप्तिं पूरयति, प्रा-विच्] filling the at-
mosphere; illuminating the sky, tra-
velling through the atmosphere. -प्लुत्
a. [अंतरिक्षं प्रवृत्ते गच्छति, पु क्षिप्] floating
over the atmosphere, sweeping or
going through it. -लोकः the inter-
mediate region, regarded as a dis-
tinct world; त्रयो लोका एत एव वागेवायं
लोकः (earth) मनोतरिक्षलोकः, प्राणोऽसौ
लोकः (heaven) Sat. Br. -शंसित *a.*
sharpened in the atmosphere. -सद्यं
[अंतरिक्षे सद्यं सदनं, सद् भावे यत्] dwell-
ing or residence in the atmosphere.

अंतरि-री-क्ष्य *a.* [भवार्थे यत्] Aerial,
atmospheric.

अंतरीपः [अंतः मध्ये गता आपो यस्य ब-
हु. अन्तःसमाप्तः अप ईत् P. VI. 3. 97]
A portion of land stretching out into
the sea, promontory; an island (be-
ing situated in, and surrounded on
all sides by, water).

अंतरे, रेण See under अंतर.

अंतर्गम 1 P. 1 To go between,
interpose, intervene (so as to ex-
clude). -2 To be included or compri-
sed in. -3 To vanish, disappear
(mostly used in past part. only).

अंतर्गत *p. p.* -गमिन् *a.* 1. -Gone in-

to or between, crept into (as a bird
word &c.). -2 Being or seated in, in-
cluded in or by, existing in, belong-
ing to; शब्दे ग्रामे Ms. 4. 108; लघुद्वीपा
जंबूद्वीपांतर्गता एव H. 3. : पार्थिवानि च
भूतानि सागरांतर्गतानि च Rām. -3 Be-
ing in the interior, hidden, concealed,
internal, inward, secret, suppressed;
अंतर्गतमपास्तं मे रजसोऽपि परंतमः Ku. 6.
60 inward; सौमित्रिरंतर्गतबाष्पकंडः R.
14. 53 with suppressed tears; K. 60;
° तां हृदयशुद्धिं 135 inward; अंतर्गतं प्रा-
णभूतानि हि वेद सर्वे भवान्भावम् R. 2. 43 in-
ternal, seated in the breast or heart;
° फलारंभाः 10. 59; ° तो हृदयाभिलाषः K.
143; ° तेन चंद्रापीडन 198; नेत्रवक्त्रविका-
रैश्च लक्ष्यतेऽतर्गतं मनः inward or secret
motives of the mind Pt. 1. 44; बा-
ह्यैर्विभाव्यैर्हृद्भिर्गोर्भावमंतर्गतं नृणां Ms. 8.
25; ° गतप्रार्थनं S. 7. 2 inwardly long-
ing (for the same). -4 Slipped out
of memory, forgotten. -5 Vanish-
ed, disappeared. -6 Destroyed.
-Comp. -उपमा a concealed simile
(the particle of comparison being
omitted.) -मनस् = अंतर्मेन स्. q. v.

अंतर्धा 3 U. 1 To place or keep
within, deposit; उदुंबरशाखामंतर्धाव
अभिषिचति Ait. Br. -2 To receive
within or into oneself, admit, take
in; तथा विश्वंभरे देवि मामंतर्धातुमर्हसि R.
15. 81; contain, comprise, include;
(शास्त्रमेतत्) अंतर्धास्यति तत्सर्वमेतद् क-
थितं मया Mb. -3 To indicate, exhibit,
display. -4 To hide or conceal one-
self from, avoid the sight of, (with
abl. and used in 4tm.); उपाध्यायादंत-
र्धत्ते P. I. 4. 28. Com. अंतर्धत्स्व रघुव्या-
घ्रात् Bk. 5. 32; अंतर्धधानां रक्षोभ्यः 8.
71; मत्तो मांतर्धियाः सीते 6. 15. -5 To
cover up, conceal from view, hide,
obscure, envelope, wrap up, veil;
eclipse (fig.); अनुतेनात्मानमंतर्धाय Ch.
Up.; भौमं (रजः) अंतर्धधे लोकमावृत्य सविनुः
प्रभां Rām. enveloped, covered; पितुरंतर्ध-
धे कीर्तिं शीलवृत्तिसमाधिभिः Mb. ob-
scured or eclipsed. -pass. 1 To be
received within, be absorbed; to be
covered up or concealed, be obscur-
ed or rendered invisible, become
invisible; to vanish, disappear, cease
to exist; इषुमिर्व्यतिसर्पजिरादिव्योऽंतर-
धीयत Mb.; ते चांतर्धधेरे नागाः *ibid*; रा-
त्रिरादिव्योऽर्धयेऽतर्धीयते Nir. disappears;
आत्मन्यंतर्धधे, तत्रैवांतरधीयत &c. -Caus.
(-आपयति) To render invisible,
conceal.

अंतर्धा [धा भावे अङ्] Covering, concealment &c.; अंतर्धामुपययुर्लपलाव-
हीषु Si. 8. 12.

अंतर्धान [धा-लुट्] Being invisible, disappearance, passing out of sight; व्यसनरसिका रात्रिकापालिकीय K.P. 10; गम or इ to become invisible, disappear. —Comp. —गत a. disappeared, invisible. —चर a. moving invisibly.

अंतर्धायक a. Concealing, rendering invisible.

अंतर्धिः f. [धा-कि] Disappearance, concealment; hiding oneself from (another); अंतर्धी येनादर्शनमिच्छति P. I. 4. 28; Si. 8. 42.

अंतर्हित p. p. 1 Placed between, separated, rendered invisible by interposition, hidden, concealed; अंतर्हिता शकुंतला वनराज्या S. 4; covered (with something else); अंतर्हिताद्याप्यो जलकाल इव K. 293; शेष्वांतर्हितायां त्वं भूमौ Rām. uncovered or bare ground; पात्रेषु दर्भोतर्हितेषु अप आसिच्य Aśval.; अंतर्हिते आवा V. 2; अंतर्हिता यदि भवेद्द्वर्निता न वेति Mk. 3. 4 a disguised male, a female in male dress. —2 Disappeared, vanished, become invisible; इति मन्त्रयमाणः स्वयमंतर्हितः S. 4 withdrew from sight, became invisible; अंतर्हिते शशिनः S. 4. 2; तस्यायमंतर्हितसौधभाजः R. 13. 40 dwelling in a palace hidden under (the waters). —Comp. —आत्मन् m. N. of Siva.

अंतर्भू 1 P. To be contained, comprised or included in; be inherent or implied in; केचिदंतर्भवत्वेषु K.P. 8; गुणाश्चिरंतनैरुक्ता ओजस्यंतर्भवति ते S. D.; अंतर्भूय रहस्येषु तैर्वशीक्रियते हि सः Ks. 34. 204; वैदिकं कर्मयोगे तु सर्वाण्येतान्यशेषतः । अंतर्भवति क्रमवास्तास्मिन्क्रियाविधौ Ms. 12. 87. —Caus. To contain, include, imply, involve; अंतर्भावितपण्यर्थोऽत्र नमिः P. III. 1. 88 Sk. involving a causal sense.

अंतर्भव a. Inward, internal, inwardly situated.

अंतर्भावः 1 The being included or comprised in, inclusion; तेषां गुणानां भवत्यंतर्भावः K. P. 8. —2 Inherent or natural condition or disposition. —3 Disappearance, becoming invisible; सर्वे अंतर्भावं गताः Dk. 26.

अंतर्भावना 1 Inclusion. —2 Inward meditation or anxiety. —3 A techni-

cal term in arithmetic, rectification of numbers by the differences of the products.

अंतर्भूत p. p. 1 Included or contained in; कालभावाध्वदेशानामंतर्भूतक्रियांतरैः । सर्वैरकर्मकैर्योगे कर्मत्वमुपजायते॥ Hari. —2 Inward, internal, internally situated; एष वै भगवान् विष्णुरंतर्भूतः सनातनः.

अंति ind. [अंत-इ] Ved. 1 Near, before, in the presence of; न ही शु वो मरुतो अंत्यस्मे Rv. 1. 167. 9; 1. 79. 11. —2 (Prep.) To, in the vicinity of (with gen.); मुग्धप्रभीतवदुपेयतुरति मात्रोः Bhāg. —तिः f. An elder sister (in dramas). —Comp. —अति a. ready with help. (—तिः f.) protection of what is near (आनन्नरक्षण) Rv. 1. 138. 1. —गृह a house near one's own dwelling, the neighbourhood of the house. —देव a. being near the god; an adversary (at dice); Rv. 1. 180. 7. —मित्र, वाम, पुष्प a. near or at hand with help, wealth, or kindness; अंतिवामा दूरे Rv. 7. 77. 4 (निकटस्थधना).

अंतिका 1 An elder sister. —2 An oven, fire-place. —3 N. of a plant (सा-शा-तलाख्यौषधिः).

अंतिक a. [अंतः सामान्यं अस्यास्तीति मन्वर्थीयः टन्; according to Nir. from आ-नी; अंतिकं कस्मात् आनीतं भवति सन्निकृष्टत्वात्] 1 Near, proximate (with gen. or abl. P. II. 3. 34). —2 Reaching to the end of, reaching to; नासांतिक Ms. 2. 46. —3 Lasting till, until; as far as, up to; Ms. 3. 1, Y. 1. 36. —क Nearness, proximity, vicinity, presence; न त्यजति ममांतिकं H. 1. 46; oft. in comp.; न्यस्त R. 2. 24; कर्ण-चरः S. 1. 24; सिंहासनांतिकचरणे सहोपसर्पन् M. 1. 12 a servant in attendance upon the throne. —adv. (with abl. or gen. or as last member of comp.) Near (to), in the vicinity; अंतिकं ग्रामात्-ग्रामस्य वा Sk.; into the presence or proximity of; दूत्यस्यैत्य अंतिकं Ms. 2. 197; प्रविष्टे पितुरंतिकं Rām.; so जनांतिकं, मृगांतिकं; अंतिकेन near (with gen.); अंतिकेन ग्रामस्य P. II. 3. 35; अंतिकात् near, closely, within the presence of; from the proximity of, from near, from (abl. or gen. or acc.); °क्रादागतः P. VI. 2. 49; रजःकर्पैः स्पृशद्भिर्गात्रमंतिकात् Rām.;

क्रीणीयाद्यस्त्वपत्यार्थं मानापित्रीर्यमंतिकात् Ms. 9. 174 from, so नैव प्रवृत्ति शृ-
णुमन्तयोः कस्यचिदंतिकात् Rām.; अंतिके म. m. closely, in the presence of or proximity of; Rg. 13. 15; इमयंत्यान्तगतिकं निंतुः Nala. 1. 22; °कं त्रिधाः Ms. 2. 22. —Comp. —आश्रयः 1 -ant to what is near, containing support (the given by action to a do. per.).

अंतिनः ind. Ved. Near.

अंतिम a. [अंतं भव, अंतं दिमश्] 1 Immediately following. —2 Last, final, ultimate, अजातशत्रुमुखीणां वरमाद्यौ न चांतिमः H. 1. —(Comp. —अंकः the last digit, the number nine. —अंगुलिः the little finger (कनिष्ठिका).

अंती An oven, fire place.

अंत्य a. [अंतं भवति वसति &c, अंत्य हितः अंत-यत्] 1 Last, final (as a letter, word &c.); last (in time, order or place) P. I. 1. 47; as इ of letters, Revati of asterisms, Mīna of the zodiacal signs &c.; अंत्ये वयसि in old age R. 9. 79; अंत्यं कर्णे R. 1. 71 last debt; °मंडनं S. 71. Ku. 4. 22. —2 Immediately following (in comp.); अष्टमं °नinth. —3 Lowest (in rank, degree or position), undermost, worst, inferior, base, vile, wretched; °अवस्थां गतः Pt. 4. 110 reduced to the worst plight; अंत्यासु दशासु Pt. 1. 336 at perilous (critical) times, belonging to the lowest caste; चंडाल°स्त्रियः Ms. 11. 176; °स्त्रीनिषेविणः 12. 59; अंत्यावपि वर रत्ने स्त्रीरत्नं दुष्कुलादपि; शुद्राश्च संतः शुद्राणामंत्यानामंत्ययोनयः (साक्षे कुरुः) 8. 68, 3. 9; 4. 79; Y. 1. 148, 2. 294. —त्वः 1 A man of the lowest caste; see above. —2 N. of a plant (मुस्ता) (f. also) (the roots of which are prescribed for colic). —3 The last syllable of a word. —4 The last lunar month i. e. Fālguna. —5 A Mlechha, foreigner, barbarian. —6 (In Vaiseshika phil.) A name for the category विशेष; अंत्यो नित्यद्रव्यविशेषः परिकीर्तितः Bhāṣhā P. —त्वा 1 A technical name for विज्ञा in astronomy. —2 A woman of the lowest tribe. —त्यं 1 A measure of number, 1000° billions (1000,000,000,000,000.) —2 The 12th sign of the zodiac. —3 The last member or term of a progression (series), the last figure; स्यात्प्राप्तवर्गो दिगुणांस्त्वान्नः Līlā. —Comp. —अन्तः

सः see under अनुप्रास. —अवसायिन् *m.* *f.* (°या, °यिनी) a man or woman of the lowest caste, begotten by a Chāyādāla on a Nishādi woman; निषादस्त्री तु चांडालात्पुत्रमन्यावसायिनम् । स्मशानगतं च सूनौ वेदेहकस्तथा । मागधयोगवौ चैव सर्वे न सत्यावसायिनः ॥ —आश्रयिन् *m.* one who belongs to the last or mendicant order. —आहुतिः-इष्टिः-कर्मन्-क्रिया last or funeral oblations, sacrifices or rites; °कर्म Ms. 11. 198, 5. 168; अस्याहुतिं हावयितुं सावित्राः Bk. —अणं the last of the three debts which every one has to pay, i. e. begetting children; see अनुग. —गमनं intercourse by a woman of the higher caste with a man of the lowest caste. —ज *a.* latest born, younger, belonging to the lowest caste; °जैर्नुभिः Ms. 4. 61; °स्त्री 8. 385. (—जः) 1. a Sūdra (अत्यः सन् जायते, वर्गमध्ये क्षेपभवत्वात्). —2. one of the 7 inferior tribes; chāyādāla &c.; रजकश्मकारश्च नद्यो वरुड एव च । कैवर्तमंदाभिश्चाश्च सर्वे चान्यजाः स्मृताः ॥ Yama; also Ms. 8. 279; Y. 1. 273. (—जा) a woman of the lowest caste; Ms. 11. 59, 171; Y. 3. 231. —जन्मन्-जाति, —जातीय *a.* 1. one belonging to the lowest caste; प्रतिग्रहस्तु क्रियते शूद्रादप्येत्यजन्मनः Ms. 10. 110. —2. a Sūdra; °जिता Ms. 12. 9. —3 a chāyādāla. —धनं the last term of a progression or series. —पदं-मूलं the last or greatest root (in a square). —भं 1. the last lunar mansion रेवती. —2. the last sign of the zodiac, Pisces. —युगं the last or Kali age. —योनि *a.* of the lowest origin; Ms. 8. 68. (—निः) the lowest source or origin —लोपः dropping of the last letter or syllable of a word. —वर्णः, —वर्णा a man or woman of the lowest caste, a Sūdra male or female. —विपुला *N.* of a metre.

अंत्यकः A man of the lowest tribe.

अंत्रं [अंत्यते बध्यते देहोऽनेन, अंत्यकरणे ह्यत्र; according to Up. 4. 163 अन्-क्वं] An entrail, intestine; अंत्रमेदं क्रियते प्रभयश्च Mv. 3 the vitals of the heart are rent (परीभेदः वाचः उच्यते इत्यर्थः). —अत्री *N.* of a plant (used against colic or wind in the stomach; cf. अजनी, अमलनी). —Comp. —आदः a worm in the intestines. —कूजः, कूजनं, —विह्वलं the rumbling noise

in the bowels; पक्वाशयस्थोऽत्र कूजं शूलं नाभौ करोति वा Susr. —पाचक [अंत्रस्य दोषं पाचयति] *N.* of a medicinal plant Eschynomene Grandiflora. —मांसं a kind of roasted flesh. —वृद्धिः *f.* inguinal hernia, rupture, swelling of the scrotum. —शिला *N.* of a river rising from the Vindhya mountain. —खञ्ज *f.* a garland of intestines (worn by मुर्निह). —अंत्रधमिः *f.* Indigestion, inflammation of bowels; flatulence.

अंद् 1 P. To blind, fasten.

अंदः Binding.

अंद्-दूः *f.* [अंत्यते बध्यते अनेन अंद्-कू, कूपत्ययातः निवातः Up. 1. 93] also अंद्दुकः, अंद्दुकः 1 A chain or fetter. —2 A chain for the elephant's feet; गजमंद्दुरिव निश्चलं चकार Si. 20. 51; °निनाहः 11. 7. —3 A sort of ornament worn round the ankles; cf. नूपर.

अंदिका 1 An oven, fire-place. —2 An elder sister (cf. अंतिका).

अंदोलयति Den. P. To swing, agitate, rock to and fro, oscillate.

अंदोलनं Swinging, oscillating, waving; द्राक्चामरं दोलनात् Udb.

अंधू 10 U. 1 To make blind, blind; अंधयन् भृंगमालाः Si. 11. 19; तिभिरे जनस्य दृशमंधयति 9. 21. —2 To be or become blind.

अंध *a.* 1 Blind (lit. and fig.); devoid of sight, unable to see (at particular times); दिवांथाः प्राणिनः केचिद्वावांधास्तथापरे; made blind, blinded; सजमपि शिरस्यंधः क्षिप्तां धुनोत्य-द्विंशंकया S. 7. 24; मदांधः blinded by intoxication; so दर्पांधः, क्रोधांधः; काम°, लोभ°, अज्ञान°; सहजांधृशः स्व-दुर्नये Si. 16. 29 blind to his own wicked acts. —2 Making blind, preventing the sight; utter, pitchy, complete, thick (darkness) Ms. 8. 94; सीदन्धे तमसि U. 3. 38; Māl. 9. 8, 20; See °कूप, °तामसं *infra*. —धं 1 Darkness. —2 Spiritual ignorance; अज्ञान or अविया q. v. —3 Water; also, turbid water. —धः 1 A kind of mendicant (परित्राजक) who has completely controlled his organs; तिष्ठतो व्रजतो वापि यस्य चक्षुर्न दूरगम् । चतुष्पदां भुवं मुक्त्वा परित्रादंध उच्यते ॥ —2 An epithet of the zodiacal signs at particular periods; (नष्टद्रव्यलामालाभोपयोग-युक्तो राशिभेदः); मेघो वृषो धूम्रश्च रात्रावंधाः परिकीर्तिताः । न्युक्ककर्कटकन्याश दिवांधाः परि-

कीर्तिताः ॥ —धाः ? (pl.) *N.* of a people see अंत्र. —Comp. —अलजी a blind boil or abscess in the eyes (one that does not open or suppurate). —अहिः, —अहिकः a blind serpent, i. e. one that is not poisonous. (—हिः, —हिकः) *N.* of a fish (कुचिका). —कागः [अंधं करोति] darkness (lit. and fig.); लीनं दिवाभीतमिवांधकारं Ku. 1. 12; काम°, मदन°, अंधकारतामुपयाति चक्षुः K. 36 grows dim; बाष्पजलधारांधकारितमुखी K. 161, 286. —कूपः [अंध-ताम्यंधः, अंधः कूपः] 1. a well the mouth of which is hidden; a well overgrown with plants &c. —2. [अंध-स्य दृष्ट्यभावस्य कूप इव] mental darkness, infatuation. —3. *N.* of a hell, to which those who tease and kill harmless creatures are condemned. —तमसं (P. V. 4. 79), —तामसं, —धा-तमसं deep or complete darkness; लोकमंधतमसात्क्रमोदितौ R. 14. 24; अंधतमसनिव प्रविशामि U. 7 the gloom of hell; प्रध्वंसितांधतमसस्तत्रोदाहरणं रविः Si. 2. 33. (—सः) night. —तामिस्रः-अः (सं also). 1. complete or deep darkness (especially of the soul); तामिस्रोदशधा तथा भवत्यंधतामिस्रः Sān. K. 48 (भयविशेषविषयकोऽभिनिवेशः); तस्यामंधतामिस्रमभ्यधायत् Mv. 1. —2. spiritual ignorance (देहे नष्टे अहमेव नष्ट इति रूपमज्ञानं); enveloped in utter darkness. (—सः, सं) *N.* of a division of Tartarus or infernal regions, the second of the 21 hellsto which those who seduce the wives of others and enjoy them are condemned. According to Bhavabhūti persons committing suicide were condemned to this hell; cf. अंधतामिस्रा क्षसूर्या नाम ते लोकास्तेभ्यः प्रतिविधीयते य आत्मघातिन इत्येवमृषयो मन्यन्ते U. 4; Ms. 4. 88, 197; Y. 3. 224; doctrine of annihilation after death. —धी *a.* mentally blind. —पूतना a demoness supposed to cause diseases in children; यो द्रोष्टि स्तनमतिशारका सहिकाच्छर्दिभिर्ज्वरसहितमिरयमानः । दुर्बलैः सततमधःशयोऽल्लगधिस्तं ब्रूयुर्वरिभजो-धपूतनातैस् Susr. —मूषा a small covered crucible with a hole in the side. —मूषिका [अंधं दृष्ट्यभावं मुष्णाति, मुष्ण्यते] *N.* of a plant or grass देवताड (तत्सेवनेन चक्षुष्मता भवतीति वैद्यकप्रसिद्धिः). —रात्री dark night (Ved). —वर्त्मन् *m.* [अंधं सूर्य-काशराहित्याद्वर्त्मं यत्र] the seventh skandha or region of wind.

अंधकरण *a.* Making blind (P. III. 2. 56).

अंधभविष्णु, -आहुक *a.* Becoming blind (P. III. 2. 57).

अंधक *a.* [अंध-कन्] Blind; अंधकः कुरुजकश्चैव Pt. 5. 91. -कः 1 N. of an Asura, son of Kasyapa and Diti and killed by Siva. [He is represented as a demon with 1000 arms and heads, 2000 eyes and feet, and called *Andhaka*, because he walked like a blind man, though he could see very well; स ब्रजत्यं-धवयस्मादनंधां हि भारत । तमंधकोयं नाम्नेति शत्रुस्तन निवासिनः ॥ He was slain by Siva when he attempted to carry off the Parijata tree from heaven; whence Siva is called *Andhakaripu*, -*ari*, *drish* &c. According to the Matsya Purana *Andhaka* was admitted to the class of Ganas by Siva, at his importunities and humble supplication, when he was about to be killed by the god for having attempted to carry off his wife Parvati]. -2 N. of a descendant of Yadu and ancestor of Krishna and his descendants, a grandson of Kroshtu, son of Yudhâjit who, together with his brother Vrishpi is the ancestor of the celebrated family of Andhakavrishpis; P. IV. 1. 114, VI. 2. 34.-3 N. of a sage, son of Mamata and of Utathya, elder brother of Brihaspati. -Comp. -अरिः -रिपुः, -शत्रुः, -घाती, -असुहृद् &c. slayer of *Andhaka*, epithets of Siva. -वतः N. of a mountain. -वृष्णि *m. pl.* descendants of अंधक and वृष्णि.

अंधिका [अंध-पुल] 1 Night. -2 A kind of game or sport, probably blindman's-buff; gambling (तया हि जनः अंध इव विवेकशून्यः क्रियते Tv.). -3 A woman of a particular character, one of the classes of women. -4 A disease of the eye. -5 -सर्षपी, -सिद्धा q.v. (अस्या अन्त्यतसेवनात् दृष्टिर्दोषो जायते इति वैयक्यप्रसिद्धिः).

अंधीकृ 8 U. To make blind, blind; कृतात्मा blinded in mind.

अंधीभू To become blind.

अंधस् *n.* [अद-असुन् नुम् धञ्; अदेन्-मौ च Up. 4. 205] Food; द्विजातिशेषेण वदेतदंधता Ki. 1. 39; सकोष एवांधासि असावत्पुण्ड्र Dk. 133, 157 (supposed to have in the Veda the senses of Soma, the herb itself, or its juice, juice, ghee or boiled rice, but usually taken to mean 'food' only by Indian lexicographers and commentators. [cf. Gr. *andhos*].

अंधुः [fr. अम् Up. 1. 27] 1 A well; आपीनीषुः P. VI. 1. 28 Sk. -2

The male organ of generation; कक्-पाणिपादपायुधसंज्ञकान्याहुर्मनीषिणः.

अंधुलः [अंध-उलच्] A kind of tree, *Acacia Sirissa* (शिरिष).

अंध्रः (*pl.*) 1 N. of a people and the country inhabited by them. [The country of the Andhras is said to be the modern Telingana. But the limits were probably confined to the Ghats on the west and the rivers Godavari and Krishna on the north and south. It bordered on Kalinga (see Dk. 7th Ullasa), and its capital Andhranagara is probably the old town of Vengi or Vegi. According to Dandin, there was near it a lake 'like the ocean and crested with cranes' which description can only refer to the lake Colair which has an area of over 150 miles; जगन्नाथदूर्ध्वभागदर्वीक्षु श्री-भ्रमरान्मकात् । तावदंध्राभिषो देशः]. -2 N. of a dynasty of kings. -3 A man of a mixed (low) caste, being born of a Vaideha father and Karâvâra mother, who lives by killing game; Ms. 10. 36. -4 A kind of fowler. -Comp. -जातिः the Andhra tribe. -भृत्याः N. of a dynasty of kings.

अन्नं [अद-क; अनित्येन. अन्न-नन्; according to Yaska, from अद-अयते अति च भूतानि; or from आ-नम्, आ भिमुख्येन श्वेतन्नं प्रद्विभूतं भवति भोजनाय भूतानां] 1 Food (in general); अद्यतेऽस्ति च भूतानि तस्मादन्नं तदुच्यते Tait. Up.; म-सोऽसृष्ट्मांसमज्जास्थि वदत्यन्नं मनीषिणः Ms. 3. 182; अहमन्नं भवान् भोक्ता H. 1. 54 I am your prey &c.; चरणामन्नमचराः Ms. 5. 29. -2 Food as representing the lowest form in which the Supreme Soul is manifested, being the coarsest and last of the 5 vestures (कोश) in which the soul is clothed and passes from body to body in the long process of metempsychosis - "the nutrimentitious vesture or visible body in the world of sense" (स्थूलवरीर called अन्नमयकोश). -3 Boiled rice; अन्नेन व्यंजनं P. II. 1. 34. -4 Corn (bread corn); ता (आपः) अन्नमसृजंत तस्माच्च क च वर्षति तदेव भूयिष्ठमन्नं भवति Ch. Up.; आदित्याज्जायते दृष्टिद्वैतरं ततः प्रजाः Ms. 3. 76; कृत° 9. 219; 10. 86, 12. 65. -5 Water. -6 Earth (पृथिव्या अन्नहेतुत्वादन्नशब्दाच्चायता). -7 N. of Vishnu. -न्नः The sun (स हि अन्नहेतुदृष्टिहेतुः). -Comp. -अकालः = अनाकाल q. v. -अन्न-आदिन्-आहारिन् eating food. -अद *a.* 1. eating food. -2, having a good appetite (दीप्तिमि).

(-दः) N. of Vishnu. -अद्य proper food, food in general; Ms. 3. 82, 4. 112, 11. 114. -आच्छादनं. -वस्त्रं food and clothing, food and raiment, the bare necessities of life. -आयुः (अयुः) consisting of living by, food, desirous of food (अ-व्ययनः अन्नजन्यः). -कालः hour of dinner; no dinner. -किदः = मल q. v. -कूटः a large heap of food. -कोष्ठकः 1. a cupboard; granary. -2. Vishnu. -3. the sun. -गतिः 1. the passage of food. -गुणः (गु, वक्षिन्-तम्). -गंधिः dysentery, diarrhoea. -ज. -जान *a.* produced from food as the primitive substance. -जलं food and water, bare subsistence. -तेजस् *a.* having the vigour caused by food. -व. -दान्, -दायिन्, -प्रद *a.* giving food; वारिदस्तृमिमांशोति सुखमन्नम्यमन्नवः Ms. 4. 224. -2. epithet of Siva. -व N. of Durga or Annapûrṇā. -वासः [अन्नं पालितो दासः शक. त.] a servant who works for food only, one who becomes a servant or slave by getting food only. -देवता the deity supposed to preside over articles of food. -दोषः 1. sin arising from eating prohibited food; Ms. 5. 4. -2. a defect in the food eaten; derangement of food or the humours of the body; आलस्यदक्षदोषाश्च मृत्युर्विप्राश्च जिघांसति Ms. 5. 4. -द्वेषः dislike of food, loss of appetite. -पतिः lord or possessor of food, epithet of Savitri, Agni, and Siva. -पाकः cooking of food; digestion of food (by the fire in the stomach). -पू *a.* purifying food, epithet of the Sun. -पूर्णं *a.* filled with, possessed of, food. (-र्णा) a form of Durgâ (the goddess of plenty); ईश्वरी N. of Durgâ or a form of Bhairavi. -प्रेयः-वाज-प्रेय q. v. -प्रलय *a.* being dissolved into food after death. -प्राशः, -प्राशनं the ceremony of giving a new-born child food to eat for the first time, one of the 16 *Samakâras* performed between the 5th and 8th month (usually in the sixth, Ms. 2. 34) with preliminary oblations to fire (Mar. उद्वाण); Ms. 2. 34; Y. 1. 12. -ब्रह्मन्, -आत्मन् *m.* Brahma as represented by food. -भक्त *a.* [अन्नार्थं भक्तः दासः] = अन्नदास q. v. -भुज् *a.* eating food, epithet of Siva. -मज्ज *a.* see below. -मल 1. excrement, feces; P. VI. 1. 148 Sk. -2. spirituous

liquor; सुरा वै मलमन्त्रानां Ms. 11. 94. —रक्षा precautions as to eating food. —रसः essence of food, chyle; food and drink, nutriment; नानाविधानन्न-रसान्नवन्यमूलफलाश्रयान् तेभ्यो ऋक्षौ Rām. —वत्नं = आच्छादनं q. v. —विकारः 1. transformation of food, assimilation. —2. disorder of the stomach caused by indigestion. —3. seminal discharge (of man); semen itself; cf. अत्रात्रेनः संभवति. —व्यवहारः the law or custom relating to food. i. e. the custom of eating together or not with other persons. —दोषः leavings of food, offal. —संस्कारः consecration of food. —होमः a sacrifice (with 10 materials) connected with the Asvamedha sacrifice.

अन्नमय *a.* (*यौ. f.*) Consisting or made of food, composed of or containing boiled rice; °कोशः-वः the gross material body, the स्थूलगरीर, which is sustained by food and which is the fifth or last vesture or wrapper of the soul; see अन्न (2) above and also कोश; hence, also the material world, the coarsest or lowest form in which Brahman is considered as manifesting itself in the worldly existence. —यं Plenty of food.

अन्नावृध् *a.* [अन्नं वर्धते अनेन वृध्-कणेने किप्, पूर्वपरदीर्घः] Increasing food; Rv. 10. 1. 4.

अन्य *a.* [अन् अन्त्यादि° यः अन्यः, न्यस्यै, °स्मात्; *a.* अन्यत् &c.] 1. Another, different, other (भिन्न); another, other (generally), स एव त्वन्यः अनेन भवतीति विचित्रमेतत् Bh. 2. 40; अन्यदेव भागधेयमेते निर्वपन्ति S. 2; सर्वमन्यत् everything else; किमुतान्यहिंसाः R. 2. 62; changed, altered; संप्रत्यन्ये वयं Bh. 3. 66 quite different persons; oft. in comp. अन्यसंगात्, अनन्यपरायण, अनन्यसाधारण &c. —2. Other than, different from, else than (with abl. or as last member of comp.); नास्ति जीवितादन्य-वभिततरमिह सर्वजंतूनां K. 35; कोस्ति धन्यो मदन्यः Bv. 4. 37; उत्थितं ददुशो-ऽन्यश्च कबंधेभ्यो न किञ्चन R. 12 49; किमन्यस्याः परिषदः श्रुतिप्रसादतः S. 1; oft. used in addition to कृते & विनाः कृते समुद्रादन्यः को विभर्ति वडवानलं Pt. 5. 35; किं नु खलु मे प्रियादर्शनादृते शरणमन्यत् S. 3. —3. Another person, one different from self (opp. स्व, आत्मीय); वासश्च धृतमन्यैर्न धारयेत् Ms. 4. 66. —4. Strange, unusual, extraordinary; अ-

न्य एव स प्रकारः K. 168; अन्या जगद्धित-नर्था मनसः प्रवृत्तिः Bv. 1. 69; धन्या मृद-न्यैव सा S. D. —5. Ordinary, any one; निरातंकः कन्यामन्योपि याचते Mv. 1. 31; cf. इतर. —6. Additional, new, more; अन्यात् दद्यादुवर्णां न्यच्छ Mk. 2 another ten (coins); अन्यदन्यन्नलिनदलशयनं K. 157 new and new (changing every now and then); अन्यस्मिन् हि-वत्ते another day; one of a number (with gen.); अन्यच्च moreover, besides, and again (used to connect sentences together); एक-अन्य the one-the other, Me. 78; see under एक also; अन्य-अन्य one-another; अन्यः करोति अन्यो भुङ्क्ते one does, another suffers; अन्यन्मुखे अन्यन्निर्वह-णे Mu. 5; अन्यदुष्टं जातमन्यत् Ms. 9. 40, 99; 8. 204, कर्णे लगति चान्यस्य प्रा-पैरन्यो विद्युज्यते Pt. 1. 305; अन्यदुच्छृ-खलं सर्वमन्यच्छास्त्रनिर्घटितं Si. 2. 62; अन्य-अन्य-अन्य &c. one, another, third, fourth &c.; जल्पन्ति सार्वमन्येन प-श्यत्यन्यं सविभ्रमाः इदं चिंतयत्यन्यं त्रि-यः को नाम योषिताम् Pt. 1. 135; मनस्यन्य-द्वचस्यन्यत् कर्मन्यन्यदुदुरात्मनाम्; (in pl.) केचित्-अन्ये some-others; एके-अन्ये-तथान्ये Ms. 10. 70; 4. 9; 12. 123. [cf. L. *alias*; Gr. *allos* for *aljos*, Zend *anya*]. —Comp. —अर्थ *a.* having a different mean- ing, sense, or purpose. —असाधारण *a.* not common to others, peculiar. —आश्रयण *a.* going or passing over to another. —उदर्य *a.* born from another. (—र्यः) a step-mother's son, a half-brother. (—र्या) a half-sister. —ऊढा *a.* married to another, another's wife. —कारु-का a worm bred in excrement (*शकुत्कीटः*). —क्षेत्रं 1. another field. —2. another or foreign territory. —3. another's wife. —ग, गामिन् *a.* 1. going to another. —2. adulterous. un- chaste; वणिजां तु कुलस्त्रीव स्थिरा लक्ष्मी-रनन्यगा Ks. 21. 56; 19. 27. —गोत्र *a.* of a different family or lineage. —चित्त *a.* having the mind fixed on something or some one else; see °मनस्. —ज-जात *a.* of a different origin. —जन्मन् *n.* another life or existence, regeneration, metempsy- chosis. —दुर्वह *a.* difficult to be borne by others. —देवत, -त्य, -दैवत्य *a.* ad- dressed or referring to another deity (as a Vedic Mantra). —धर्मन् *a.* hav- ing another or different property.

(—र्मः) different property or char- acteristic. —धी *a.* whose mind is turned away from God. —नाभि *n.* belonging to another family. —पदार्थः 1. another substance. —2. the sense of another word; °प्रधानो बहुव्रीहिः the Bahuvrihi compound essentially de- pends on the sense of another word. —पर *a.* 1. devoted to another or something else. —2. expressing or referring to something else. —पुष्टा-भृता 'reared by another,' epithet of the cuckoo, which is supposed to be reared by the crow (called अन्यमृत्). अन्यन्यपुष्टा प्रतिकूलशब्द Ku. 1. 45; कल-मन्यभृतासु भाषितं R. 8. 59. —पूर्वा [अन्यः पतिः पूर्वं यस्याः] 1. a woman already promised or betrothed to another. —2. a remarried widow (पुनर्व्र-त्ता) see अनन्यपूर्व. —बीज, —बीजसमुद्भव, —समुत्पन्न an adopted son (born from other parents), one who may be ad- opted as a son for want of legiti- mate issue. —मृत् *m.* a crow (rearing another, it being supposed to sit on the eggs of the cuckoo and to rear its young ones), cf. S. 5. 22. —मन-स्, —मनस्क, —मानस *a.* 1. having the mind fixed on something else; inat- tentive. —2. fickle, versatile, unsteady; अन्यमनसः स्त्रियः H. 1. 111 absent- minded; possessed by a demon. —मा-तृजः a half-brother (born of another mother) Y. 2. 139. —राजन्, —राष्ट्रीय *a.* subject to another king or kingdom (Ved.). —रूप *a.* having another form, changed, altered; पद्मिनीं वान्यरूपां Me. 83. (—रं) another or changed form; °पेण in another form. —लिंग, ग-क *a.* following the gender of another word (i. e. the substantive), an ad- jective; ऊषवानूषरो हावप्यन्यलिंगौ Ak. —वादिन् *a.* 1. giving false evidence. —2. a defendant in general. —वापः the cuckoo leaving the eggs in the nests of other birds. —विवर्धित *a.* = पुष्ट a cuckoo. —व्रत *a.* following other (than Vedic) observances, devoted to other gods, infidel. —शाखः-खकः a Brāhmana who has gone over to an- other school (of religion &c.); anapos- tate. —संक्रांत *a.* fixed on or trans-ferred to another (woman); °हृदयः आर्यपुत्रः M. 3, 4. —संगमः intercourse with another; illicit intercourse. —साधारण *a.* common to many others. —स्त्री another's wife, a woman not one's own. [In Rhetoric she is con-

sidered as one of three chief female characters in a poetical composition, the other two being स्त्रीया and साध्व्या स्त्री. अन्य may be either a damsel or another's wife. The 'damsel' is one not yet married, who is bashful and arrived at the age of puberty. As 'another's wife' she is fond of festivals and similar occasions of amusement, who is a disgrace to her family and utterly destitute of modesty, see S.D. 108-110. *गः an adulterer Ms. 8, 386. [Note. Some compounds under अन्य will be found under अन्य.]

अन्यक *a.* Another, other (=अन्य). अन्यत् *a.* (अन्य *n.*) Another &c. —*ind.* Again, moreover, besides &c. —*Comp.* —अर्थ 1. having a different meaning. —2. referring to or expressing another sense. (—र्थः) a different meaning. —आशा desire of something else. —आशिस् *f.* another's blessing. —आस्था devotion or attachment to another. —उत्सुक *a.* longing for another. —रागः attachment to another.

अन्यतम *a.* [अन्य-इतम] (declined like *a* noun and not a pronoun) One of many, any one out of a large number (with gen. or in comp.); जपन्वान्यतमं वेद Ms. 11. 76; 6. 32, 4. 13; Y. 2. 22, 3. 253; (अन्यतरान्यतमशब्दो अन्यत्पत्रौ प्रातिपदिके इति कैयटः).

अन्यतर *a.* (declined like a pronoun) One of two (persons or things), either of the two (with gen.); तयोर्गुणिकुमारयोरन्यतरः K. 151; संतः परीक्ष्यान्यतरं ज्ञते M. 1. 2 the one or the other; युवयोरन्यतरागच्छतु S. 3; Ms. 2. 111.; 9. 171; other, different; अन्यतर-अन्यतर the one-the other; अन्यतरस्यां (loc. of °र) either way, in both ways, optionally; frequently used by Pāṇini in his Sūtras in the sense of वा or विभाषा; हक्रोरन्यतरस्यां, आत्मनेपदेष्वन्यतरस्यां &c. &c.

अन्यतरतः *adv.* On one of two sides; °दंत having teeth on one side.

अन्यतरेषु *adv.* [अन्यतरस्मिन्नहनि-पदसु] On either of two days, on one day or on another, P. V. 3. 22.

अन्यतः *adv.* 1 From another; न ज्ञान्यतस्तस्य शरीररक्षा R. 2. 4; तीर्थोत्कं च वद्विष्य नान्यतः सुद्धिमर्हतः U. 1. 13. —2 On one side; अन्यतः-अन्यतः-एकतः-अन्यतः on the one side, on the other side; सपनमंडलरीपितमेकतः सतपनैकतः शेषतमन्यतः Ki. 5. 2; एकवस्तु-सकल-

ति निमित्तान्यतो हि मनसः प्रतिपत्तिः Niti. —3 To another place, towards some other person or direction; संतव्यं वा ततोऽन्यतः Ms. 2. 200; अन्यतोपि नयने प्रेरयंत्या S. 2. 2; आर्ये ब्रजामन्यतः R. 6. 82. —4 From another ground or motive. —5 On the other side, on the contrary. —6 Otherwise, in another place, elsewhere. —*Comp.* —अरण्यं Ved. a land which is woody here and there. —एत-एतस्-एनी Ved. variegated or spotted on one side. —यातिन् *a.* striking in one direction. —वात *a.* suffering occasional wind (rheumatism). (—तः) a sort of eye-disease.

अन्यतस्त्यः [अन्यतो भवः, त्यप्] An enemy, adversary.

अन्यत्र *adv.* [अन्य-त्रल] (oft. =अन्य-स्मिन् with a subst. or adj. force) 1 Elsewhere, in another place (with abl.); अपत्याधिकारादन्यत्र लौकिकमपत्यमात्रं मोक्षं P. IV. 2. 39 Comp. sometimes with विना, विना मलयनन्यत्र चंदनं न प्ररोहति Pt. 1. 41; (with verbs of motion) to another place. —2 On another occasion, at another time than; oft. (in comp.); मनुष्यैर्न च यज्ञे च पितुर्देवतक्रमेण। अत्रैव पशवो हिंस्या नान्यत्रैव ब्रवीन्मुः Ms. 5. 41. —3 Except, without, other than; यथा फलानां जातानां नान्यत्र पतनादयं। एवं नरस्य जातस्य नान्यत्र मरणादयं ॥ Rām. Mv. 6. 8; R. 14. 32; Bg. 3. 9; Y. 1. 215; अन्यत्र नैमिषेयसत्रात् V. 5. Ms. 4. 164; oft. with the force of the nom. case; देवा अन्यत्रैवाग्निभ्यां सत्त्वं निषेदुः Kaus. Br. (अन्यत्र=अन्य). —4 Other wise, in another way, in the other case, in the other sense; सुरास्ति देवो राजन्वान् स्वाज्ञतो न्यत्र राजवान् Ak.; राजन्वती भूः, राजवानन्यत्र; चर्मवती नदी चर्मवती अन्यत्र P. VIII. 2. 12, 14 Sk. —*Comp.* —मनस्-चित्त *a.* whose mind is directed to something else, inattentive.

अन्यथा *ind.* [अन्य-प्रकारेण वा] 1 Otherwise, in another way or manner, in a different manner; वदभावि न तद्भावि भावि चेन्न तद्वन्यथा H. 1; with अतः, इतः or ततः otherwise than, in a manner different from; अतो न्यथा प्रहसिस्तु राक्षसो विधिरुच्यते Ms. 5. 31; Bg. 13. 11. अन्यथा-अन्यथा in one way, in another (different) way; योन्यथा संत-मात्मानमन्यथा भाषते Ms. 4. 255; सत्त्व-भंगभवाद्राज्ञां कथं बलन्यथा पुरः। अन्यथा विवृतायैव स्वामन्ते मंजिवः Mu. 4. 8.

अन्यथा कृ (अ) to do otherwise, change or alter; न हि देवं शक्यमन्यथा कर्तुमभियुक्तं नापि K. 62; न स्वभावो न मर्त्यानां शक्यते कर्तुमन्यथा Pt. 1. 258; S. 6. 13; (अ) to act otherwise, violate, transgress, go against; त्वया क-शचिदपि मन वचनं नान्यथा कृतं Pt. 4; (अ) to destroy, undo, frustrate, defeat, denat (hope, plan &c.). कर्तुम-कर्तुमन्यथाकर्तुं समर्थ इति; मंभृष्टां नान्यथा कृथाः K. 22. 51; नानं कुर्याच्च योन्यथा Y. 2. 195; (अ) to make false, falsify; ख्यातो लोकप्रवादीयं भरतेनान्यथा कृतः Rām.; अनात्यः प्राड्विवाको वा यत्कुरुः कार्यमन्यथा Ms. 9. 234 to do wrongly; *ग्रह-मन्-संभावश्च-समर्थश्च-विकल्पश्च &c. to take or think to be otherwise, to misunderstand, understand wrongly; अलमन्यथा यु-हीत्वा न खलु मनस्विनि मया प्रवृत्तमिदं M. 1. 20; अलमस्मानन्यथा संभाव्य S. 1; किं नामन्यथा संभावयसि K. 147; S. 3. 19; जनान्यथा भर्तुमतीं विशंकेते S. 5. 17 suspects to be otherwise (than chaste); *भू or या to be otherwise, be changed or altered, be falsified; न मे वचनमन्यथा भवितुमर्हति S. 4; शोकार्तस्य प्रवृत्तो मे शोको भवतु नान्यथा Rām.; तयोर्महात्मनोर्वाक्यं नान्यथा याति सांप्रतं Rām. —2 Otherwise, or else, in the contrary case; स्वक्तं नारितं कथमन्यथा वासंत्यपि तां न पश्येत् U. 3; स्तेनोऽन्यथा भवेत् Ms. 8. 144; Y. 1. 86, 2. 288; on the other hand, on the contrary. —3 Falsely, untruly; किमन्यथा भदिनी मया विज्ञापितपूर्वा V. 2; किमन्यथा भदिन्यै विज्ञापितं M. 4; न खल्वन्यथा ब्राह्मणस्य वचनं V. 3; यो न्यायमन्यथा ज्ञते स याति नरकं नरः Pt. 3. 107; H. 3. 20; Ms. 8. 90. —4 Wrongly, erroneously, badly, as in अन्यथासिद्ध q.v. below; see under 1 also. —5 From another motive, cause, or ground; दुर्वाससः शापादियं त्वया प्रत्यादिष्टा नान्यथा S. 7. [cf. L. *alinta*]. —*Comp.* —अनुपपत्तिः *f.* see अधोपत्ति. —कारः changing, altering. (—र) *adv.* in a different manner, differently P. III. 4. 27. —ख्यातिः 1. erroneous conception of the Spirit, title of a philosophical work. —2. wrong conception in general (in phil.). —भावः alteration, change, being otherwise, difference; बहुना व्यक्तीनामिदं नान्यथाभावः P. V. 4. 53; change of view or mind; मयि भावो न कर्तव्यः Ch. Up. —वाचिन् *a.* speaking differently or falsely; *adv.* speaking

falsely or inconsistently; (in law) a prevaricator, prevaricating witness. —वृत्ति *a.* 1. changed, altered. —2. affected, perturbed; disturbed by strong emotions; मेघालोके भवति सुखिनोऽन्य-न्यायावृत्ति चेत् Me. 3. —सिद्ध *a.* proved or demonstrated wrongly; (in Nyāya) said of a cause (कारण) which is not the true one, but only refers to accidental and remote circumstances (as the ass. employed to fetch clay &c. in the case of a घट or jar) which do not invariably contribute to the result, see कारण; in this अन्यथा* is said to be of 3 kinds in Tarka K., but 5 are mentioned in Bhāṣa P. 19-22. —इह, —सिद्धि: *f.* wrong demonstration; one in which arguments, not being true causes, are advanced; an unessential cause, an accidental or concomitant circumstance Bhāṣa P. 16. —स्तोत्रं satire, irony; Y. 2. 204.

अन्यथयति Den. P. To change, alter. अन्यथा *ind.* 1 At another time, on another occasion, in any other case; अन्यथा भूषणं पुंसां क्षमा लज्जेव योषिताम् Si. 2. 44, R. 11. 73. —2 Once, one day, at one time, once upon a time. —3 Sometimes, now and then.

अन्यदीर्घ *a.* 1 Belonging to another. —2 Being or existing in another.

अन्यर्हि *ind.* At another time (= अन्यथा).

अन्यादृक्-श्-श् *a.* [अन्य इव पश्यति, अन्यादृक्, कर्मकर्तृरस, किन्, कश्च P. III. 2. 60] 1 Of another kind, like another. —2 Changed, unusual, strange; यात्राप्रतिनिवृत्तमन्यादृक् भवंतमवधारयामि Māl. 1; अन्यादृग्मेव भगवत्या वचनं 2; being different or otherwise; न खलु अन्यादृशेषु दुष्प्रादृश्यः पक्षपातिन्यो भवति 4; अन्यादृश्येव क्षणमजनिह Dk. 106, K. 309; अन्यादृशीरचना कस्यापि वली-मुखस्य Mv. 6 strange.

अन्येषु: *ind.* [अन्य-एयुस् P. V. 3 22] 1 On the other or following day; अन्येषु रात्राणुचरस्व भावं जिज्ञासमाना R. 2. 26. —2 One day, once.

अन्येष्वक *a.* [अन्येष्वेव, कन्] Occurring every day, daily, diurnal; अन्येष्वकमहोरात्रादेककालं प्रवर्तते Susr. —एकः A quotidian fever.

अन्ये *a.* [अन्य-कर्मव्यतिहारे द्वित्वं, सर्वेदेषु] One another, each other, mutual (treated like a pronoun). In many cases the use of this word

corresponds to the use of the word 'each other' or 'one another' in English; अन्योन्य ताडयतः Mk. 9 they strike each other (अन्यः अन्यं ताडयति). Thus अन्यः may be regarded as the subject and अन्यं as the object of the verb, as in English. The second अन्य may, therefore, in many cases stand in the instr., gen., or loc. cases; अन्योन्यैराहताः संतः सस्वन्-र्मीमनिःस्वनाः Rām.; अन्योन्यस्य व्यति-लुनन्ति P. I. 3. 16 Sk. But there are several instances, especially when अन्योन्य enters into compound, in which the first अन्य loses all its nominative force and becomes a sort of oblique case, or an irregular compound of अन्य and अन्य, see P. VIII. 1. 12 Sk.; अन्योन्यस्यान्यमीचारः Ms. 9. 101; oft. in comp. and translated by 'mutual', 'reciprocal', 'mutually'; शोभाजननात् Ku. 1. 42; so 'कलहः', 'दश-नः', &c. —न्य *ind.* Mutually. —न्य (In Rhet.) A figure of speech, the 'Reciprocal', in which two things do the same act to each other; अन्योन्यमुभयोरैक-क्रियायाः करणं मिथः । त्वया सा शोभते तन्वी तया त्वमपि शोभसे । रजन्या शोभते चंद्रश्चंद्रेणापि निशीथिनी S. D. 724. —Comp. —अध्यासः reciprocal attribution of identity (अन्योन्यतादात्म्यारोपः); जलन्योवा घटाकाशो यथा सर्वस्तिरोहितः । तथा जीवे च कूटस्थः सौन्यो-न्याध्यास उच्यते ॥ —अपहृत *a.* taken from one another, taken secretly. —अभावः mutual non-existence or negation; one of the two main kinds of अभावः; it is reciprocal negation of identity, essence, or respective peculiarity, and is equivalent to difference (भेद); तादात्म्यसंबन्धावच्छिन्नप्रतियोगिकोऽन्यो-न्याभावः, as घटः पदो न भवति; it exists between two notions which have no property in common. —आश्रय *a.* mutually dependent. (—यः) mutual or reciprocal dependence, support, or connection; reciprocal relation of cause and effect (a term in Nyāya). —उक्तिः *f.* conversation. —पक्षनवनं transposition of numbers from one side to another. —भेदः mutual dissension or enmity; so 'कलहः'. —मियुनं mutual union. —विभागः mutual partition of an inheritance made by the sharers (without the presence of any other party). —वृत्तिः *f.* mutual effect of one thing upon another. —न्यतिकरः-संभवः reciprocal action

or influence; mutual relation of cause and effect.

अन्यंग *a.* Ved. Spotless.

अन्या *a.* Not drying up.

अन्याय *a.* [न. व.] Unjust, im- proper; °दंडः unjust punishment; °यः परदारपृच्छाव्यवहारः S. 5. —यः 1 Any unjust or unlawful action; see न्याय; नरेष्वन्यायवर्तिषु Ms. 7. 16 acting un- justly, following evil courses; अन्धा- येन unjustly, improperly; नापृष्टः कस्याचिद् ब्रूयान् चान्यायेन पृच्छतः Ms. 2. 110. —2 Injustice, impropriety. —3 Irregularity, disorder.

अन्यायिन् *a.* Unjust, improper.

अन्याय्य *a.* 1 Unjust, unlawful. —2 Improper, unbecoming, indeco- rous. —3 Not authoritative.

अन्यून *a.* Not defective or de- ficient, complete, whole, entire; °अधिक neither deficient nor super- fluous. —Comp. —अंग *a.* not having a defective limb.

अन्योकस् *a.* Not residing in one's own house (dwelling in an- other's).

अन्योन्य See under अन्य.

अन्वक्ष *a.* [अनुगतः अक्ष इन्द्रियगतिरस्य.] 1 Visible, perceptible. —2 Following, close on the heels of, immediately following. —क्ष *ind.* 1 Afterwards, after; आरोह त्वं... सीतां चारोपवान्क्षं Rām. —2 Immediately after, forth- with, directly; Y. 3. 21.

अन्वक्षरसंधिः A kind of Vedic Sandhi, that of a vowel and con- sonant.

अन्वच् *a.* [अनु-अंङ्-क्रियुः, nom. अन्वच् *m.*, अन्वक् *n.* अन्ची *f.*] 1 Going after, following; तस्मादिमे अन्वचो मा- सा यति Sat. Br.; त्वामन्वचो वयं ससि Ait. Br. —2 Lying lengthwise, horizon- tal; अन्चि in the rear or behind, from behind; आगच्छतोन्चि गजस्य वंदयोः Si. 12. 34 (पृष्ठदेशे).

अन्वक् *ind.* 1 Afterwards. —2 From behind; पिदधानमन्वगुपगम्य दृष्टौ Si. 9. 76. —3 Friendly disposed, favoura- bly; अन्वग्भूत्वा, भावं, आस्ते becoming friendly disposed P. III. 4. 64 Sk. (अ- यतः पार्श्वतः पृष्ठतो वानुकूलो भूत्वा आस्ते अन्व- ग्भूत्वा तिष्ठति=पृष्ठतो भूत्वा). —4 (with acc.) After; तां... अन्वग्ययौ मध्यमलोकापलः R. 2. 16 went after or followed her; तमन्वगिग्रप्रमुखाश्च देवाः Ku. 7. 71.

अन्यन् *a.* [अन्-चनच्] Following.

अन्वय See under अन्वि.

अन्वर्तितु *m.* Ved. An inviter.

अन्वर्थ *a.* [अनुगतः अर्थः] Having the meaning clear or intelligible, having a meaning easily deducible from the etymology of the word; hence, true to the sense, significant; तथैव सोमद्वय्यो राजा प्रकृतिरंजनात् R. 4. 12; अन्वर्थो तैवेसुधरा Ki. 11. 64; Si. 12. 23; अन्वर्थ एवायमधुना प्रलापो वर्तते U. 3.; अन्वर्थतोपि ननु राक्षस राक्षसोसि Mu. 5. 7 in the true sense of the word, properly so called.—**Comp.**—**ग्रहणं** literal acceptance of the meaning of a word (opp. to रूढ or conventional).—**संज्ञा** 1. an appropriate name, a technical term which directly conveys its own meaning; *e. g.* भविष्यतीति a name for 'future' is an अन्वर्थसंज्ञा compared with लट्.—2. a proper name the meaning of which is obvious.

अन्वचकिरणं Scattering about successively.

अन्ववचारः Descending and following.

अन्ववसर्गः [सृज-घञ्] 1 Slackening, letting loose (opp. आग्राम).—2 Permission to do as one likes (का-यकारानुज्ञा), one of the senses of अपि P. I. 4. 96; see अवि.—3 Following one's own will.

अन्ववसित *a.* Connected with, bound or fastened to.

अन्ववायः A race, family, lineage; अन्ववायमवदातमाकृतिः Ki. 13. 37.

अन्ववेक्षा Regard, consideration.

अन्वष्टका [अनुगतोऽष्टका] The 9th day of the dark half of the three months following the full moon in मार्गशीर्ष, i. e. पौष, माघ and फाल्गुन; पितृवैवा-ष्टकास्वर्चमित्यमन्वष्टकाश्च Ms. 4. 150.

अन्वष्टक्यं A Śrāddha or any such ceremony performed on the अन्वष्टका days.

अन्वष्टमदिशं *ind.* Towards the north-west direction.

अन्वस्त *a.* [fr. अस् to throw] Shot or hurled along, shot; interwoven (as in silk); chequered.

अन्वहं *ind.* Day after day, every day.

अन्वाख्या 2 P. To repeat in succession, enumerate.

अन्वाख्यानं 1 Subsequent mention or enumeration; an explanation referring to what is mentioned before.—2 Section, chapter.

अन्वाचयः [प्रधानस्य पश्चादन्यः आची-यते बोध्यते यत्र, चि-अच्] 1 Statement of a secondary (पौय) rite or action after the mention of a primary (प्रधान) one; adding an object of secondary importance to the main object, one of the senses of the particle च; चान्वाचये समाहारे Ak.; अन्व-तरस्यानुषंगिकत्वेऽन्वाचयः; as भो मिश्रामट गो वानय where going out to beg is enjoined to the beggar as his principal object, and the bringing of a cow (if he can see any) is tacked on to it as a secondary object.—2 Such an object itself.

अन्वाचित *a.* Secondary, inferior.

अन्वाजे *ind.* [अनु आजित्यनेन, अनु-आजि-डे Tr.](Used like उपाजे only with कृ) So as to assist or support the weak (दुर्बलस्य बलाधाने); optionally regarded as a preposition; *कृत्व or *कृत्वा supporting, assisting (a weak person); दुर्बलस्य बलमाधाय P. I. 4. 73 Sk.

अन्वादिश 6 P. To name or mention again; to mention or refer to in a subsequent place, employ again.

अन्वादित *p. p.* 1 Mentioned after or according to; employed again; **अन्वादितः पुरुषः अनुपुरुषः** P. VI. 2. 190 Sk.—2 (Hence) Inferior, of secondary importance.

अन्वादेशः Subsequent or repeated mention, referring to what has been previously mentioned; re-employment of the same word in a subsequent part of a sentence, or of the same thing to perform a subsequent operation; आदेशः कथनं अन्वादेशः अनुकथनं Kāś. on P. II. 4. 32. (इदं and एतद् are said to assume the forms एने, एनौ, एनान् &c. in the sense of अन्वादेशः; किञ्चित्कार्यं विधातुमुपात्तस्य कार्योत्तरं विधातुं पुनरुपादानं अन्वादेशः; *e. g.* अनेन व्याकरणमधीतं एनं छंदोऽध्यापय; अनयोः पवित्रं कुलं एनयोः प्रभूतं स्वं Sk.).

अन्वाधानं [अग्निस्थापनस्य पश्चादाधानं] Putting on or depositing fuel on the sacred fires.

अन्वाधिः [अनु पश्चादाधीयते, धा-कि] (In civil law) 1 A bail, deposit or

security delivered to a third person to be handed over ultimately to the right owner; अर्थमार्गकार्येषु अन्वाधिमन्त्रवचनान्मम । दद्यान्त्वमिति यो दत्तः स इहान्वाधिकृत्यते ||.—2 A second deposit.—3 [अनुगतः संवतः अधिः] Constant anxiety, remorse, repentance, regret (after the committal of a bad act).

अन्वाधेयं-यकं A sort of संप्रदान or woman's property, presented to her after marriage by her husband's or father's family, or by her own relatives; विवाहान्तरतो यत्र लब्धे भर्तृकुलान्तिया । अन्वाधेयं तु तद्वत्त्वं लब्धे पितृ- (v. l. बंधु-)कुलान्तिया || Kāty. quoted by Kull. on Ms. 9. 195; Y. 2. 144.

अन्वाहित = अन्वाधि *q. v.*

अन्वाध्यः A class of divinities.

अन्वाङ्म *a.* Ved. Being in the entrails.

अन्वायतन *a.* Latitudinal. —*नं ind.* In the house.

अन्वायत्त *a.* Ved. In accordance with (अनुगत &c.); following after.

अन्वायात्या A deity invoked by the verb अन्वाया.

अन्वारभू 1 A. To begin, commence.—2 To touch; अस्तेऽध्वर्युमन्वारभते । ऋग्वेदः । यदि मां संस्पृशेद्भद्रमः सकृदन्वारभेत्त वा । धनं वा योवराज्यं वा जीवेयमिति मे मतिः । Rām.

अन्वारब्ध *p. p.* 1 Touched on the back or on any part of the body; **विष्णोः कर्माभीति वाचयति रूपमन्वारब्धमिति** Kāty. —2 That which has touched or on has been placed the body (as the hand).—3 Followed.

अन्वारम्भ *pot. p.* To be touched along with.

अन्वारम्भः—अभं Touching, contact, especially touching the यजमान (the performer of a sacrifice) to make him entitled to the fruits and merits of the holy rite.

अन्वारम्भणीया An initiatory or preliminary ceremony.

अन्वारुह 1 P. To follow in ascending, especially the funeral pile; to ascend, climb, mount; अन्वारुहश्च सुभीवः (गिरि) Rām.

अन्वारोहणं A woman's ascending the funeral pile after or with the body of her husband.

अन्वास 2 A. 1 To be seated

or round; सखायमन्वास्ते Mb.; to wait upon, serve, attend upon; सखीभ्यामन्वास्त्ये S. 3; अन्वासितमहं धत्वा स्वाहयेव हविर्भुजं R. 1. 56; to sit after one (acc. of person); तां अन्वास्य R. 2. 24. -2 To perform, as a religious ceremony; संध्यामन्वास्त्य पश्चिमां Rām.

अन्वासीन *p.p.s. p.* Sitting down after, seated along side of.

अन्वाहार्यः (also -र्य) -र्यकं [अनु मासि मासि आहुतिर्देयः कर्मणि पठत] 1 A sacrificial gift or offering presented to the priest- (Sāy. अन्वाहरति यज्ञमभिविदो-पज्ञानं परिहरन्त्यनेन इत्यन्वाहार्यो नाम कस्मिन्मयो देय ओदनः). -2 The monthly Śrāddha performed in honor of the manes on the day of new moon; पितृणां मासिकं श्राद्धमन्वाहार्यं विदुर्बुधाः Ms. 3. 123. -Comp. -पचनः the southern sacrificial fire used in the अन्वाहार्य sacrifice.

अन्वाहिक *a.* (की.) Daily, diurnal.

अन्वाहित = अन्वाधेय *q. v.*

अन्वि 2 P. [अनु-इ] 1 To follow, come or go after, succeed; गच्छतः पृष्ठतोऽन्वितात् Ms. 4. 154; एनां...प्रयता प्रातरन्वेतु R. 1. 90; शुनीमन्वेति श्वा Bh. 3. 18; attend, accompany, accrue to; कर्मफलं कर्तारमन्वेति. -2 (*a.*) To follow (in grammar or construction); be connected or construed with; धातुरादेशमन्वेति Mb. see अन्य below. (*b.*) To obey, conform to, be guided by; यश्चिसमन्वेति परस्य Mb. -3 To seek; to fall to one's lot (Ved.).

अन्वयः [इ कर्तरि भावे वा अच्] 1 Going after, following; also, follower, retinue, attendants; का त्वमेकाकिनी भीरु निरन्वयजने वने Bk. 5. 66. -2 Association, connection, relation; रांधः कटुकान्वयः = कटुकाचितः. -3 The natural order or connection of words in a sentence, construing, grammatical order or relation; पदानां परस्पराकांक्षा श्रेयता च, or शब्दानां परस्परमर्थानुगमनं; तत्पर्याख्या इति माहुः पदार्थान्वयबोधने S. D.; logical connection of words, अव (in the ex. तिष्ठतु सर्पिः) सर्पिःशब्दस्य स्थितिकेन्द्रमन्वयः P. VIII. 3. 44 Sk; परस्परनिरपेक्षत्वादेरन्वयः सन्वयः समुच्चयः

P. II. 2. 29 Sk. -4 Drift, tenor, purport. -5 Race, family, lineage; रघूनामन्वयं वक्ष्ये R. 1. 9, 12; 3. 27; 12. 33; अन्वयगुणः Mv. 4. 22 virtue of my race. -6 Descendants, posterity; ताभ्य कृते अन्वयः Y. 2. 117; स° along with the family or descendants; Ms. 2. 168; Pt. 1. 27. -7 Logical connection of cause and effect, logical continuance; जन्माद्यस्य यतोऽन्वयादितरतः Bhāg. -8 Being seen (प्रत्यक्ष); स्यात्साहसं त्वन्वयवत् प्रसभं कर्म यत्कृतं निरन्वयं भवेत्तत्तयं Ms. 8. 332. -9 (In Nyaya) Statement of the constant and invariable concomitance of the हेतु (middle term) and the साध्य (major term) of an Indian syllogism (हेतुसाध्ययोर्व्याप्तिरन्वयः). In the familiar instance पर्वतो वज्रिमान् धूमवत्त्वात् the relation यत्र यत्र धूमस्तत्र तत्र वज्रिः (wherever there is smoke there is fire) is called अन्वय or अन्वयव्याप्ति. अन्वय, in fact, corresponds to the universal A proposition of European logic 'All A is B.' The 'व्यतिरेकव्याप्ति' means an assertion of the concomitance of the absence of साध्य and the absence of हेतु (तदभावयोः हेत्वभावसाध्याभावयोः व्याप्तिः) and corresponds to the converted A proposition 'All not-B is not-A'; or in Sanskrit यत्र यत्र वज्रिर्नास्ति तत्र तत्र धूमोऽपि नास्ति; and a cause or हेतु is said to be connected with its effect by अन्वयव्यतिरेकव्याप्ति when both the affirmative and negative relations between the thing to be proved and the cause that proves can be equally asserted; such a *Hetu* alone makes the argument perfectly sound and incapable of refutation. This process of arriving at the Vyāpti or universal proposition corresponds to the methods of Agreement and Difference in Mill's Logic; साध्ये निश्चितमन्वयेन घटितं Mu. 5. 10. -Comp. -आगत *a.* hereditary; Pt. 1. 3; तं वैरं Pt. 3. -ज्ञः a genealogist; अयं स्तुते बंदिनिरन्वयज्ञैः R. 6. 8. -व्यतिरेक (कौ or °क) 1. positive and negative assertion; agreement and contrariety or difference; see above. -2 rule and exception. -व्याप्तिः *f.* affirmative assertion or agreement, affirmative universal.

अन्वयवत् *a.* 1 Having a connection or consequence, following. -2 Belonging to a race or family, born of a

noble family, noble, high-born; सत्यपि अन्वयवति अवरोधजने K. 7.

अन्वयिन् *a.* Connected as with a consequence.

अन्वित *p.p.* 1 Followed or attended by, in company with, joined by; अमात्यपुत्रैः सवयोभिरन्वितः R. 3. 28. -2 Possessed of, having, possessing, endowed with; full of, seized or struck with, overpowered by; with instr. or in compound; कुलान्वितं कुकुलजा निवसति Pt. 1. 415; धैर्यं गुणं, वित्तं, विस्मयं struck with wonder; भयं, क्रोधं, लोभं &c. &c. -3 Connected with, linked to, following (as a consequence). -4 Connected grammatically; वर्णाः पदे प्रयोगार्हान्वितैकार्थबोधकाः S. D. 9. -5 Understood, reached by the mind. -Comp. -अर्थ *a.* having a meaning which is easily understood from the context. वादः-अभिधानवादः a doctrine of the Mīmāṃsakas that words in a sentence convey meanings not independently or generally, but as connected with one another in that particular sentence; see अभिहितान्वयवादिन् under अभिधा and K. P. 2.

अन्विति *a.* Won over or favourably disposed by means of a salutation. -तिः *f.* 1 Following. -2 Food.

अन्विष 6 P. To desire, seek, search for or after, look out for, seek to get; अतः सिद्धिसनेताभ्यामुभाभ्यामन्विषे सः R. 17. 47. (-4 P.) To seek, search, look out for &c.; न रत्नमन्विष्यति मुच्यते हि तत् Ku. 5. 45; अन्वेष्टव्यो यदसि भुवेन भूतनाथः शरण्यः U. 2. 13; to inquire, investigate, किं वृथा तर्केण अन्विष्यते S. 5. -Caus. To seek, search &c; यामन्वेषयतां प्रयांति सततं सर्वे समाप्तिं शुभाः Bh. 3. 10.

अन्विष्ट *p. p.* Desired, sought, searched; यद्वायुरन्विष्टमृगैः किरातैः Ku. 1. 15.

अन्वेषः, -षणं-णा 1 Search after, seeking for, inquiry into or after, looking out for, watching; वयं तत्त्वान्वेषान्धुकर इताः S. 1. 24; न्यायं पतत्यतैः Pt. 3. 91; रत्नान्वेषणदक्षाणां विषां R. 12. 11; अस्त्वैवान्वेषणा वर्तते V. 3.

अन्वेषक, अन्वेषिन्, अन्वेष्ट *a.* Searching after, seeking for, inquiring &c; पौरा अस्मदन्वेषिणः S. 1.; अनुपपद्यन्वेष्ट P. V. 2. 90; अंतरान्वेषी भवानि S. 7; R. 12. 54; H. 4. 102.

अन्वीक्ष 1 A. 1 To keep looking or gazing at, keep in view. -2 To search, seek for, inquire into; reflect or meditate upon, think of.

अन्वीक्षणं, -क्षा 1 Search, seeking for; investigation. -2 Reflection; meditation.

अन्वीत = अन्वित q. v.

अन्वीप a. [अनुगता आपो यव] 1 Near the water, situated near water. -2 Attainable or friendly.

अन्वृचं ind. Verse after verse.

अप् f. [अप-क्लिप्-इस्वश्च Up. 2. 58] (Declined in classical language only in pl.; आपः, अयः, अद्भिः, अद्भ्यः अपां and अप्सु, but in singular and pl. in Veda) 1 Water (regarded in Ved. as sacred divinities, आपो देवीः); खानि चैव सृष्टोद्भिः Ms. 2.60. Water is generally considered to be the first of the 5 elements of creation, as in अप एव ससर्जदौ तसु बीजमवावृजत् Ms. 1. 8, S. 1. 1; but in Ms. 1. 78 it is said to have been created from ज्योतिस् or तेजस् after मनस्, आकाश, वायु and ज्योतिस् or अग्निः, ज्योतिषश्च विकुर्वाणादापो रसगुणाः स्थिताः । अद्भ्यो गंधगुणा भूमिरित्येषा सृष्टिरादितः ॥ -2 Air, the intermediate region. -3 The star S virginis. For the changes of अप् at the end of comp. see P. V. 4. 74, VI. 3. 97-98. [cf. L. *aqua*, Gr. *appos*; Lith. *uppe*, Goth. *ahva*; Pers. *ab*; Zend *ap*; Old Germ. *ahu*]. -Comp. -कूत्तं deep meditation by means of water. -चरः an aquatic animal. -पतिः 1. 'Lord of waters', N. of Varuna. -2. the ocean. For other comps. see s. v.

अपां enters into several compounds, e. g. अपांसंवर्तः destruction of the world by water; अपांवत्सः 'calf of waters', N. of a star; अपानपात्, °नसा, °नक्षत्रिय, गर्भे, अपानपात्, अपोनपात् Ved. N. of Agni or fire as sprung from water; cf. Ms. 9.321; अपापतिः, निधिः-नायः, अपपतिः lord of waters, the ocean; N. of Varuna; अपापिचं, अपपिचं fire.

अप ind. [न पाति रक्षति पतनात् पा-ड Tv. 1] (As a prefix to verbs it means) (a) Away, away from, denoting वियोग; अपयाति, अपनयति; (b) deterioration (विकृति); अपकरोति does wrongly or badly; (c) opposition, negation, contradiction (विपरीत); अपकर्षति, असंचिनोति; (d) direction or mention

or illustration (निर्देशन); अपर्दिशति; (e) exclusion (वर्जन); अपवह, अपवृत्तः; (f) joy, merriment or laughter (आनन्द); अपहसति; (g) concealment or denial (चौर्य); अपलपति, अपवदते. -2 As first member of Tat. or Bahuvrīhi comp. it has all the above senses; अपयानं, अपकर्म, अपपाठः; अप-शब्दः a bad or corrupt word; °भी fearless; °कल्मष stainless; अपरागः discontent (opp. to अनुराग); °मेघोदय वर्ष Ku. 6. 54 &c. In most cases अप may be translated by 'bad', 'inferior', 'corrupt', 'wrong', 'unworthy' &c. It also means 'going downwards' as in अपानः. -3 As a separable preposition (with a noun in the abl.) (a) away from; यत्संप्रत्यक्ष लोकेभ्यो लंकायां वसतिर्नयान् Rām; (b) without, on the outside of; अप हरेः संसारः Sk.; (c) with the exception of, excepting; अप विगतैर्भ्यो वृष्टो देवः Sk. on the outside of, with the exception of. In these senses अप may form adverbial compounds also (P. II. 1. 12); °विष्णु संसारः Sk. without Vishnu; °विगतैर् वृष्टो देवः excepting T. &c. It also implies negation, contradiction &c.; °कामं °शकं. The senses of this word as given by G. M. may be thus put in verse; वर्जने विकृतौ चौर्ये विपरीतवियोगयोः । अपकृष्टे च निर्देशे हर्षे चापः प्रयुज्यते. [cf. L. *ab*; Gr. *apo*; Goth. *af*. Eng. *of* or *off*; Zend *apa*].

अपकलंकः A deep, indelible stain.

अपकामः Ved. Abhorrence, aversion, abominableness; absence of what is dear. -नं ind. Unwillingly, against one's will.

अपहृ S U. 1 To carry or bear away, remove, drag away, insult by dragging away; योऽपचक्रे वनात्सीतां Bk. 8. 20 bore forcibly away. -2 To hurt, injure, wrong, harm, do harm or injury to (usually with gen. of person); आपदि येनापकृतं Pt. 4. 16; Si. 14. 78; च किंचिन्मया तस्यापकर्तुं शक्यं Pt. 1; किं तस्या मयापकृतं 4 what harm have I done to her? किं च राक्षसराजस्य रामेनापकृतं पुरा Rām.; sometimes with acc. or loc. also; अथ वा सैनिकाः केचिदपकुरुषुर्बुधिष्ठिरं Mb.; किमिव बत ताप्यन्यपकृते Bh. 3. 115; न परेषु महौजसम्भलादपकुरुवति मलिम्बुचा इव Si. 16. 52. -Caus. To harm, injure &c. **अपकरणं** 1 Acting improperly. -2

Doing wrong, injuring; ill-treating, offending.

अपकर्तृ a. 1 Injurious, doing harm or injury, offensive. -2 Hostile, inimical. -अ. An enemy.

अपकर्तृन् a. [बहु. स.] Of bad or degraded actions, corrupted, depraved. -अ (°र्क) 1 Discharge, paying off (of a debt); दत्तस्यानपकर्तृन् च Ms. 8. 4. -2 An improper or unworthy act; evil doing, conduct, or course, any degrading or impure act. -3 Wickedness, violence, oppression. -4 Incompetence, laziness.

अपकारः 1 Harm, wrong, injury, hurt, offence, misdeed, wrong deed (opp. उपकार); स्वल्पेनाप्यपकारेण ब्राह्मण्यमिव दुष्यति Pt. 1. 66; उपकर्तारिणा संधिनं मित्रेणापकारिणा । उपकारापकारौ हि लक्ष्यं लक्षणमेतयोः Si. 2. 37; अपकारोऽप्यपकाराद्यैव संवृत्तः &c. -2 Thinking ill of, desire to offend or hurt (अनिष्टचित्तः). -3 Wickedness, violence, oppression, enmity. -4 A mean or degraded action. -Comp. -अर्थिन् a. meaning to harm, malevolent, malicious. -गिर f. (-गी); -शब्दः abusive words, menacing or insulting speech; भर्त्सनं त्वपकारगीः Ak.

अपकारक, -कारिन् a. Injuring, doing harm or wrong to, mischievous, offending, harmful, hurtful, injurious; Pt. 1. 95; Si. 2. 37. -कः, -री An evil-doer (opp. उपकारी), enemy; अपकारिषु यः साधुः स साधुः सद्गुरुष्वेते H. 1; अन्न° harmless, not harmful.

अपकृत p.p. 1 Injured, wronged, wickedly or maliciously committed &c. -2 Done or practised as a degrading or impure act, as funeral rites. -तं An injury, harm, offence. **अपकृतिः** f. अपकृत्यं 1 Harm, injury, hurt, damage, offence. -2 Opposition, enmity. -3 A degrading or impure act.

अपक्रिया 1 Hurt, injury, disservice, fault, wrong or faulty deed, misdeed; चतुर्योपायसाध्ये तु शत्रौ सांख्यमपक्रिया Si. 2. 54; Ki. 13. 64 fault. -2 Paying or clearing off (debts).

अपकृष 1 P. 6 U. 1 (a) To draw back or away, draw off or aside, drag down, drag away, take or carry off, take or draw out, extract; आनादिभिस्तामपकृष्टनक्रां R. 16. 55 drawn out; दंताग्रभिन्नमपकृष्य विचित्रं

च Rs. 4. 14 pulling off or back. (b) To take or carry away, remove; धैर्यं शोकोऽपकर्षति Rām.; किंस्वमुष्ठाननित्यत्वं स्वार्तन्त्र्यमपकर्षति U. 1. 8, Mv. 4. 33 prevents or interferes with freedom of action; भावं ते जोषकर्षति Mv. 1. 32 destroys, robs one of. -2 To diminish, decrease, omit; अपकर्षेदेवं यावत्पञ्चदश Susr. -3 To bend (as a bow); धनुःश्रेष्ठमपकृष्य Mb. -4 To lower or debase, dishonour, detract from, lessen the value of, disparage; पीडयन् भृत्यवर्गं हि आत्मानमपकर्षति Mb. -5 To bring or draw backwards; anticipate (as a word in a sentence) what occurs later on; अग्रिमसूत्रस्थं सर्वत्रमहणमिहापकृष्यते P. IV. 1. 17 Com. - Caus. To remove, take away, lessen, diminish, detract from; काव्यस्यात्मभूतं रसमपकर्षयंतः काव्यस्यापकर्षकाः (शेषाः) उच्यन्ते S. D. 1.

अपकर्षः 1 (a) Drawing off or down; diminution, decrease, reduction; भेदोऽपकर्षात् Dk. 160; loss, decay, decline, destruction; तेजोपकर्षः Ve. 1; deterioration, inferiority; उत्कर्षापकर्षविहीनो मध्यः Sk. (b) Dishonour, degradation, lowering (of esteem), infamy, disgrace (opp. उत्कर्ष in all senses); तपोवीजप्रभावैस्तु ते गच्छन्ति युगे युगे । उत्कर्षं चापकर्षं च मनुष्येष्विह जन्मतः ॥ Ms. 10. 42; मूल्योत्कर्षं rise and fall in price, increase and decrease. -2 Anticipated performance of a duty, as of a Śrāddha. -3 Anticipation of a word occurring later on (in gram., poetry or Mīmāṃsā &c.). -Comp. -समः a sort of fallacy; e. g. sound has not the quality of shape, as a jar, so sound and a jar have no qualities in common.

अपकर्षक a. 1 Drawing or taking off or down, removing. -2 Lessening, diminishing, detracting from; शेषास्तस्य (काव्यस्य) अपकर्षकाः S. D. 1.

अपकर्षण a. Taking or drawing away, removing, diminishing (opp. वृद्धि); न चास्ति सदृशं तेन किञ्चित्स्थौल्यमपकर्षणं Susr. -ण 1 Removing, taking away; drawing away or down, depriving (one) of, drawing out, extracting. -2 Lessening, making inferior, detraction. -3 Superceding. -4 Denying; abolishing.

अपकृष्ट p. p. 1 Drawn or taken away; removed; अपकृष्टआणवजाध-

द्रुतः Mu. 4 severed, alienated, estranged, cut off; so नृपोपकृष्टः सचिवात् 4. 14; extracted, drawn out, dragged, lost, diminished, brought down, depressed, lowered &c. -2 Drawn or attracted by; सर्वे देवामकृष्टं मन्यन्ते युधिष्ठिरः Ve. 5, dependent on, or the work of, Fate. -3 Low, vile, base, inferior, mean (opp. उत्कृष्ट); न कश्चिद्दर्शानामपथमपकृष्टोपि भजते S. 5. 10; पतिं हित्वाऽपकृष्टं स्वमुत्कृष्टं या निषेवते Ms. 5. 163; 8. 281; 9. 24; सहापकृष्टैर्महतां न संगतं Ki. 14. 22. -ष्टः A crow. -Comp. -चेतन a. mentally debased or corrupted, low-minded. -जाति a. of a low tribe or origin.

अपकृ 6. P. To scatter, spout out (water); अपकिरति कुसुमं; गजोऽप किरति Sk. -2 To scrape with the feet (for food &c.) through joy, said of quadrupeds and birds, (changed to अपस्कृ A, in this sense अपाच्छुष्पाच्छकुनिष्वालेखने जुष्ट P. VI. 1. 142) अपास्किरते वृषो हृष्टः कुकुटो भक्षार्थी, श्वा आश्रयार्थी च Sk; शुणैरपस्कीर्णमहत्तदीभुवां Si. 12. 74 scratched; छायापस्किरमाणविष्किर &c. U. 2. 9.

अपकिरणं Scattering about &c.

अपकौशली News, information.

अपक्तिः f. 1 Unripeness, immaturity. -2 Indigestion.

अपक a. Unripe, immature, undigested (as food); uncooked, raw.

अपकम् 1 P. 1 To go away, run away, fly, escape, flee away, leave, retreat, retire (from); नगरादपक्रांतः Mu. 1; राक्षसोऽपक्रामन्नुपेक्षितः 3 while escaping. -2 To glide away, pass away, (as time). -3 To measure off by steps or by pacing.

अपक्रमः 1 Going away, flight, escape, retreat. -2 The place or limit to which one may retreat; विक्षिपत्येव विक्षेपं चंद्रादीनामपक्रामात् Śūrya S. -3 Gliding or passing away (of time). -a. [अपगतः क्रमो यस्मान्] 1 Without order -2 Irregular, in wrong order.

अपक्रमणं, -क्रामः Retreat, retiring, flight, escape &c.

अपक्रमिन् a. Going forth or away; not going fast, true.

अपक्रोशः Abuse, reviling.

अपक्ष a. 1 Without wings or the power of flight. -2 Not belonging to

the same side or party. -3 Having no adherents or friends. -4 Opposed to, adverse. -Comp. -पातः impartiality. -पातिन् a. impartial.

अपक्षि 1. 5. 9. P. To bring to an end, destroy, annihilate. -pass. To decline, decay, waste away; wane (as the moon).

अपक्षयः Decline, decay, wane. अपक्षीण p. p. Declined, wasted, waned.

अपक्षिपू 6 P. To throw away or down, take away, remove.

अपक्षेपः, -क्षेपणं 1 Casting away or throwing down. -2 Throwing or putting down, one of the 5 kinds of कर्मन् in the Vaisesika phil., see कर्मन्.

अपगंडः One who has attained his majority; see अपगंड.

अपगम् 1 P. 1 To go away, depart, pass away, elapse (as time); K. 73; तन्मुखाच्छायापगता H. 3; संपक्षो नापगच्छति Pt. 3. 8. -2 To fall off or down; go away, vanish, disappear.

अपग a. Going, turning away. -गा A river (wrongly for आपग).

अपगत p. p. 1 Gone away, departed, passed away, gone off; being remote; oft. as first member of comp. in the sense of 'free from', 'devoid of'; अन्यव्यापाराः K. 43 having no other duties; मत्सर 45; 47, 157, 164; 207, 211; निमेषेण चक्षुषा 154 devoid of twinkling or winking; मले मनसि 102. -2 Dead, deceased.

अपगमः, -मनं 1 Going away or off, departure, separation; समागमाः सापगमाः H. 4. 65. -2 Falling off, going away, removal, disappearance; निमित्तमुद्दिश्य हि यः प्रकुप्यति ध्रुवं स तस्यापगमे प्रसीदति ॥ Pt. 1. 283; त्वत्सरोधापगगविश्वदैर्ध्रपादैः Me. 70; पुराणपत्रापगमानंतरं R. 3. 7; lapse, passing away; कतिपयदिवसापगमे K. 66, 193. -3 Death, decease.

अपगतिः f. A bad fate (going to hell &c.); येन चापगतिर्भवेत् Pt. 2. 108.

अपगारः [अप-निर्दार्थं गृ भावे अप] 1 Censure, reviling (निंदा); अभिरापगारौ Kāty. -2 One who reviles or says what is disagreeable, reviler.

अपगर्जित a. Thunderless (as a cloud).

अपगोपुर a. Deprived of its gateways (as a town).

अपगल्भ *a.* Ved. 1 Wanting in boldness, abortive. -2 Being on the side, lateral. -3 Separated from the oldest by one.

अपगुणः A demerit, fault; Si. 15. 32.

अपगुर् 6 A. 1 To disapprove, reject. -2 To threaten, menace; revile, censure, reproach, rail at. -3 To deprive of.

अपगारं-गोरं *ind.* Having raised or lifted up; **अस्यपगोरं-गारं** युध्यते P. VI.1. 53 Sk. lifting their swords.

अपगुह 1 U. To hide, conceal.

अपगोहः Ved. A hiding place, disappearance, concealment.

अपघनः [अपहन्त्यते संहत्य कर्म कृत्वा विद्युज्यते, हन्-अप्-घनादेशः P. III 3.77]. A limb or member of the body, as a hand or foot (अपघनोऽङ्गम् III. 3. 81; अंगं शरीरावयवः स च न सर्वं किं तु पाणिः पादश्चेत्याहुः Sk. and Kāsikā); but it is also used in the sense of 'the body'; **लैहाद्घनघनस्कंधा ललितापघनां स्त्रियं** Bk. 7. 62 (where the commentators take अपघन to mean the body itself). -*a.* Free from the obstruction of clouds, cloudless.

अपघातः 1 Striking or cutting off, warding off, preventing. -2 Killing. -3 A violent death, any evil accident proving fatal.

अपघातिन् *a.* Killing, murdering.

अपचः [पक्तुमशक्तः Sk.] 1 Unable to cook, or one who does not cook for himself. -2 A bad cook, a term of abuse (आक्रोशे); **अपचो जाल्मः** P. VI. 2. 157-8 Sk.

अपचर् 1 P. 1 To depart. -2 To go astray, transgress; offend, commit a fault, act wrongly; **यो यस्त्वेषामपचरेत्तमाचक्षीत वै द्विजः** Mb.; **तदंगनास्वपाचरन्नेन्द्रः** Dk. 162 outraged.

अपचरित *p. p.* Gone away, departed; deceased. -**तं** A fault, wrong or wicked deed, misdeed; **आशोस्त्विसवो ममापचरितैर्विदंभितो वीरुधां** S. 5. 9.

अपचारः 1 Departure; death; **सिंहवोषश्च कांतकापचारं निर्भिद्य** Dk. 72. -2 Want, absence. -3 A fault; offence, misdeed, improper conduct, crime;

शिष्यो गुणाविव कृतप्रथमापचारः Mv. 4. 20; **न राजापचारमंतरेण** U. 2 (v.l. for *अपराधं); **राजन्मजासु ते कश्चिदपचारः प्रवर्तते** R. 15. 47. -4 Injurious or hurtful conduct, injury, Ve. 4. 10. -5

A defect, flaw, failure, demerit; **नापचारमगमनं क्वचित्क्रियाः** Si. 11. 32. mistake, omission (to do a thing) (लेंप); **महाध्वरे विध्यपचारदोषः** Ki. 16. 48. -6 Unwholesome or improper regimen (अपश्य); **कृतापचातोपि परैरनाविष्कृतविक्रियः** असौऽप्यः कुरुते कोपं प्राप्ते काले गदो यथा || Si. 2. 84 (where अप also means hurt or injury).

अपचारिन् *a.* Offending, doing wrong wicked, bad; **भार्योपचारिणी** Ms. 8. 317 a faithless wife.

अपचाय 1 A. 1 To fear. -2 To respect, honour, worship.

अपचायित *a.* Feared, honoured.

अपचि 3 P. 1 To honour, respect.

-2 To invite respectfully. -3 (5 U.) To gather, collect. -*pass.* 1 To be

reduced in strength or bulk, sink, waste away; **अपचितमपि गात्रं व्यायतत्वादलक्ष्यं** S. 2.9 reduced in bulk, emaciated, lean; to wane, decline. diminish, grow less; **राजहंस तव सैव शुभता चीयते न च न चापचीयते** K. P. 10. -2 To fall away from, be deprived of, lose (with abl.); **प्रकृतिः सूर्यत तद्दानं त्याजापचीयते** Mb.

अपचयः 1 Diminution, decrease, decay, decline, fall (fig. also.); **कफापचयः** Dk. 160; **तेनास्यापचयं वानि व्याधेर्मूलान्यक्षेपतः** Susr.; H. 3. 130, defeat Mv. 2. 13. -2 Loss, privation, failure, defect; H. 3. 133. -3 N. of several planetary mansions.

अपचित *p. p.* 1 Reduced in bulk, decreased, wasted, expended &c.; emaciated, thin, lean. -2 Honoured, respected, saluted -**तं** Honouring.

अपचितिः *f.* (P. VII. 2. 30 Vart.)

1 Loss, decay, decline, destruction. -2 Expense. -3 Atonement, amends, compensation, expiation of sin. -4 Exclusion. -5 Punishing. -6 N. of a daughter of Marichi. -7 Honouring, worshipping, showing reverence, worship; **विहितापचितिर्महीभूता** Si. 16. 9 (where it also means loss, destruction हानि), 1. 17; 15. 34; K. 324; Ki. 6. 46; 11. 9.

अपाचित् *f.* A noxious flying insect, that which causes decay.

अपची [अपकृष्टं पच्यते असौ, पच कर्मकर्तरि अच् गौरा] *डीष*] A disease in which the glands of the neck are enlarged and swollen.

अपच्छत्र *a.* Without a parasol or umbrella.

अपच्छाय *a.* [अपगता छाया यस्मात्] 1 Shadowless. -2 Having a bad or unlucky shadow. -3 Devoid of brightness, clear. -**यः** One that has no shadow, i. e. a god, et. N. 14. 21; **अप्यं भूतं नो किं दृश्यं देवच्छाया न हस्यास्ति तदपि न दृश्यम्** | **अनर्गलं तप तप निर्दिष्टं सा (छाया) देवश्च न विदंशं नेय** || -**या** An unlucky shadow, apparition, phantasm.

अपच्छेदः *न्तं* 1 Cutting off or away. -2 Loss. -3 Interruption.

अपच्यु 1 A. 1 To fall off, go away or off, withdraw, desert. -2 To perish, die.

अपच्यवः Going or coming out (निर्गमः); Rv. 1. 28. 3.

अपच्युत *p. p.* Fallen off; departed, perished; melted away.

अपजातः A bad son who has turned out ill; one inferior to his parents in qualities; **मानुष्यगुणो जातस्त्वनुजातः** वित्तः समः | **अतिजातोधिकस्तन्माददमानोऽथमाधमः** ||

अपजगुराण *a.* (अपगृ-यह्लुक् चा-नश्) Ved. Arenstrained to take off or remove the covering &c. (अच्छादननिर्दोचनशील) Rv. 5. 29. 4.

अपजि 1 P. To defeat, conquer; turn off or away, avert, ward or keep off; **येन मृत्क्षुमपजयति** Sat. Br.

अपजयः Defeat, overthrow.

अपज्ञा 9 A. To deny, disown, repudiate, dissemble, conceal; **ज्ञातमपजानति** P. I. 3. 44 Sk. (अपलपति); **आत्मानमपजानानः** राजानोऽनयद्दिनं Bk. 8. 26 concealing himself.

अपज्ञानं Denying, concealing.

अपंचीकृतं A simple elementary substance not made of the five (पंच) gross elements; the five subtle elements; **पंचप्राणमनोबुद्धिदोर्ज्ञेयसमन्वितं अपंचीकृतभूतैर्व्यं सूक्ष्मांगं भोगसाधनम्** || Vedānta. P.

अपटांतर *a.* 1 Not separated (by a curtain or screen). -2 Adjoining, contiguous (= अपदंतर).

अपटी [अल्पः पटः पटी, न. त.] 1 A screen or wall of cloth, particularly the screen or *kanāt* surrounding a tent. -2 A curtain. -**Comp.** -**क्षेपः** (अपटक्षेपः) tossing aside the curtain; -**क्षेपेण** (= अकस्मात्) 'with a (hurried) toss of the curtain', frequently occurring as a stage-direction and denoting *pass.*

pitate entrance on the stage which arises from fear, hurry, agitation &c., as when a character tossing up the curtain suddenly enters without the usual introduction ततः प्रविशति &c.

अपटु *a.* 1 Not clever or skilful, slow, dull, awkward, uncouth. -2 Ineloquent (as a speaker). -3 Sick.

अपठ *a.* Unable to read; not reading; a bad reader: cf. अपच.

अपंडित *a.* Not learned or wise, foolish, ignorant: **विभूषणं मौनमपंडितानाम्** Bh. 2. 7. -2 Wanting in skill, taste, appreciation &c.

अपण्य *a.* Not saleable (the Smṛiti names several things which ought not to be sold by particular persons and on particular occasions): **जीविकार्थं चापण्यं** P. V. 3. 99.

अपतंत्रकः [अपतंत्रं तंत्रं भिषजामर्धना यत्र कपटव.] A kind of वातरोग, spasmodic contraction of the body or stomach.

अपतानकः [अपक्रम्य अंतरांतरा तनुते तन् कर्तरि ण्वुल्] Spasmodic contraction with occasional convulsive fits: **सौतानकसंज्ञो यः पानयत्यंतरांतरा** Suar.

अपतानकिन् *a.* Affected with spasmodic contraction.

अपति, तिक *a.* Without a master, without a husband, unmarried. -**ति**: Ved. Not a master or husband.

अपत्नी Unmarried, without a husband.

अपत्नीक *a.* 1 Without a wife (when she is either absent or dead). -2 To be performed without the company of a wife; **अपत्नीकः पितृयज्ञः** Kāty.

अपतीर्थ A bad Tīrtha or place of pilgrimage.

अपतृप् 10 P. To cause to fast or starve.

अपतर्पणं 1 Fasting (in sickness). -2 Absence of satisfaction.

अपत्यं [न पतति पितरोऽनेन, पत् बाहुकरणे यत्, न. त.; some derive it from अप, the termination त्य being added to it, as in तत्रत्य, अत्रत्य, sprung from a stock; Yāska gives two etymologies: **अपत्यं कस्मिन् अपततं भवति पितुः सकाशादेत्य इति** वत्ते भवति, अनेन जातेन सता पिता नरके न पततीति च] Offspring, child, progeny, issue (of animals and men); **offspring in general** (male

or female); sons or grandsons and other later generations of a Gotra; **अपत्यं पौत्रप्रभृति गोत्रं** P. IV. 1. 162; **अपत्यैरिव निवारभागधेयोचितैर्मृगैः** R. 1. 50. (Bhavabhūti calls an *apatya* 'a knot for tying parents together' अन्योन्यमंशयणं पित्रोः; अंतःकरणतन्त्रम्य दंपत्योः स्नेहमंशयात् | आनंदधंधिरेकोयमपत्यमिति बध्यते || U. 3. 17). -2 A patronymic affix: **स्त्रीपुंसयोरपत्यान्ताः** Ak.; **अधिकारप्रकरणं** Sk. -**Comp.** -**काम** *a.* desirous of progeny. -**जीवः** N. of a plant. -**द** *a.* giving offspring (as a Mantra &c.). (-**दा**) N. of a plant (गर्भदात्रीवृक्ष). -**पथः** the vulva. -**प्रत्ययः** a patronymic affix. -**विक्रयिन्** *m.* a seller of his children, a father who sells his girl for money to a bridegroom. -**शत्रुः** [अपत्यं शत्रुर्गर्भमेदेनेन नाशकं यस्याः सा] 1. 'having the child for its enemy', a crab (said to die in producing young). -2. a serpent. -**साच्** *a.* Ved. accompanied with offspring.

अपत्र *a.* Leafless, without wings &c. -**त्रः** 1 The shoot of bamboo; a sprout in general (तदवस्थायां तयोः पत्रशून्यतयोत्पत्तेस्तथात्वं). -2 A tree the leaves of which have fallen off. -3 A bird without wings.

अपत्रप् 1 A. To be ashamed, be bashful, hang down the face through shame; (with instr. of person or thing): **येनापत्रपते साधुरसाधुस्तेन तुष्यति** Mb; **य आत्मनापत्रपते भृशं नरः स सर्वलोकस्य गुरुर्भवत्युत** ibid; **तस्मादलैरपत्रपे** Bk. 14. 84 turned away from with shame.

अपत्रप *a.* Shameless, impudent. -**पा-पणं** 1 Shame, bashfulness. -2 Embarrassment.

अपत्रपिष्णु *a.* [अपत्रप्-इष्णुच्] Bashful; Si. 8. 46.

अपत्रस्त *p.p.* Afraid of, deterred from; **तरंगापत्रस्तः** (slightly) afraid of waves; P. II. 1. 38 Sk.

अपथ *a.* [नास्ति पंथा यत्र] Pathless, roadless; **यो देशः, यो नगरी &c.** -**थः**, -**थः** (also अपथाः P. V. 4. 72, II. 4. 30) 1 Not a way, absence of a way or road, pathless state; a bad or wrong road (lit.); (fig.) irregularity, deviation, a moral irregularity or deviation, a wrong road, bad or evil course; **अपथे पदमर्पयति हि श्रुतवन्तोऽपि रजोनिमीलिताः** R. 9. 74; 17. 54; **न कश्चिद्वर्णनामपथमपेक्ष्योपि भजते** S. 5. 10

follows evil ways; **कारितस्त्वमपथं पदमथा** Ki. 13. 45, 64. -2 Heresy, heterodoxy (in opinions). -3 The vulva. -**था** N. of several plants. -**थं** *ind.* By or in the wrong way, astray; **अपथं वर्तते** Sk. -**Comp.** -**गानिन्** *a.* pursuing evil courses: heretical. -**प्रपन्न** *a.* going to evil ways (as man); spent or used out of place, misapplied, mispent (as money &c.); H. 3. 123.

अपथ्य *a.* [न.त.] 1 Unfit, unsuited, improper, inconsistent, obnoxious, **अकार्ये कार्यसंकाशमपथ्यं पथ्यसंनिधे** Itām. -2 (In medicine) Unwholesome, unsalutary (as food, regimen &c.); **संतापयति कनपथ्यमुञ्जं न रोगाः** H. 3. 117; **भवति पुरुषस्य व्याधिर्मरणं सेविते अपथ्ये, राजापथ्ये पुनः सेविते सकलकुलं नश्यति** Mu. 6. -3 Bad, unlucky. -**Comp.** -**कारिन्** *a.* an offender; **एवमपथ्यकारिषु तीक्ष्णदंडो राजा; राज** °री क्षपणकः; **अनुभव राजापथ्यकारित्वस्य फलं** Mu. 1 an enemy or traitor to the king.

अपद् -**पाद्** *a.* (पदी f) [न पयते ज्ञायते. पद्-किप्-न. त.] 1 Incomprehensible, unknowable. -2 Having no feet, footless.

अपद *a.* 1 Footless. -2 Having no office or post. -**दः** A reptile. -**दं** 1 No place or abode. -2 A wrong or bad place or abode; wrong timer **चिरमपदं शंकितोऽस्मि** M. 1 my doubts were out of place, ill-founded; **प्रेम पश्यति भयान्यपदोपि** Ki. 9. 70 unreasonably. -3 A word which is not a *pada* or an inflected word. -4 Ether. -**Comp.** -**अंतर** *a.* adjoining, contiguous, very near. (-**रं**) proximity, contiguity. -**रुहा**, -**रोहिणी** N. of a parasitical plant.

अपदक्षिणं *ind.* To the left side.

अपदम *a.* 1 Without self-restraint. -2 Of wavering fortune.

अपद्व *a.* Free from forest fire.

अपदश *a.* Far from ten.

अपदानं -**दानकं** [अपदायति परिशुभ्यति येन कर्मणा, दै करणे ल्युट्] 1 Pure conduct, approved course of life; (परिशुद्धाचरणं). -2 A great or noble work, excellent work (perhaps for अवदान q. v.). -3 A work well or completely done, an accomplished work.

अपदार्थः 1 Nothing, non-entity. -2 Not the meaning of words actually used in a sentence; **अपदार्थोऽपि वाक्यार्थः समुद्भवति** K. P. 2.

अपदिश 6 P. 1 To point out, indicate, show; तदागतित्वेनाहमपदिश्यः Dk. 60, assign, allot. -2 To declare, put forward, adduce, communicate; announce, say, tell; inform against, accuse; अपदिश्यापदिश्यं च Ms. 8, 54. -3 To feign, pretend, hold out or plead as a pretext or excuse: मित्रकृत्यमपदिश्य R. 19, 31, 32, 54: शिरःशूलस्पृशनमपदिशन् Dk. 56 pleading head-ache as an excuse. -4 To refer to, have reference to; रहसि भर्ता मद्गोत्रापदिष्टा Dk. 102 referred to, called by the name of.

अपदेशः 1 Statement, adducing (उपदेश); pointing out, mentioning the name of; नैष न्यायो यद्वातुरपदेशः Dk. 60; हेत्वपदेशात् प्रतिज्ञायाः पुनर्वचनं निगमनं Nyāya S. दीक्षाया अपदेशात् Kāty. -2 (a) A pretext, pretence, plea, excuse, contrivance; केनापदेशेन पुनराश्रमं गच्छामः S. 2; रक्षापदेशान्निहिमधेनोः R. 2. 8: व्रतापदेशोऽस्मिन्तर्गवृत्तिना V. 3, 12. (b) Guise, disguise, form; विकटदुष्टापापदेशकालगोचरं गता Māh. 7; मंत्रिपापदेशं यौवराज्यं Dk. 101. -3 Statement of the reason, adducing a cause, the second (हेतु) of the five members of an Indian syllogism (according to the Vaiśeṣikas). -4 A hint, mark (लक्ष्य). -5 A place, quarter. -6 Refusal, rejection. -7 Fame, reputation. -8 Deceit. -9 (अपकृष्टो देशः) A bad or wrong place.

अपदेशिन् a. Pretending to be, assuming the appearance of (in comp.)
अपदिश्य pot. p. 1 To be feigned, adduced &c. -2 Being in a wrong place.

अपदिशं ind. Half a point between two regions of the compass (दिशामध्ये), in an intermediate region.

अपदेवता A goblin, evil spirit.

अपद्रव्यं A bad thing.

अपद्वारं A side door or entrance, an entrance other than the proper door; अपद्वारैर्वीक्षते निर्ययास्तुः Susr.

अपधा Ved. Shutting up, hiding (वारणार्थं निरोधः).

अपधाव् 1 P. To prevaricate.

अपधावनं Prevarication.

अपधूम a. Free from smoke; °त्व R. 10, 74.

अपद्ये 1 P. To think ill of, have evil thoughts about, curse mentally;

अपध्याता च विद्वेषेण न्यपतद्भरणान्ते Māh. अपध्यानं Evil thoughts, thinking ill of, cursing mentally; नदपध्यानान पिशाचतामुपगतं K. 29.

अपध्वंस 1 A (rarely P.) 1 To pack off, clear out: अपध्वंसेति बहुशो वदन् क्रोधसमन्वितः Hāiv. -2 To abuse, revile, scold. न चाप्यन्यमपध्वंसकदाचिक्कोपसंयुतः Mb. -3 To free from dust: blow away the dust &c.

अपध्वंसः 1 Degradation, falling off or from, disgrace. -2 Contempt. -Comp. -जः, -जा a person of a mixed, degraded and impure caste (where the mother belongs to a higher caste than the father's) Ms. 10, 11, 46.

अपध्वंसिन् a. Destroying, removing; सर्वेनसामपध्वंसि जप्यं त्रिविधमर्षणं Ak.

अपध्वस्त p. p. 1 Reviled, cursed, accursed, contemptible, to be disdained. -2 Poundd badly or imperfectly (अवचूर्णित). -3 Abandoned. -स्तः A vile wretch, lost to all sense of right and virtue. मूर्ख अपध्वस्तोसि Mk. 8.

अपध्वांत a. Sounding wrongly. -तं A wrong or harsh sound.

अपनस a. Without a nose; अस्ति कौक्षेयगुचमन्य चकारापनसं मुखं Bk.

अपनामन् Having a bad name. -न (-म) A bad name.

अपनी 1 P. 1 To lead or carry away, carry or lead off; cause to retire: तनप्यपनयेत् Ms. 3, 242. -2 (a) To remove (in all senses), destroy, take away: आर्तानां भयमपनेतुमात्तधन्वा S. 6, 26; शत्रूनपनेष्यामि Bk. 16, 30; so नृणां, भयं, भ्रमं, दोषं, संशयं, &c. (b) To rob, steal, take away, carry away or off; रक्षसा भीरु यतोऽपनीता R. 13, 24. -3 To extract, take or draw out from (dart, oil &c.): अपनीताशेषशल्यं Dk. 31; दृष्ट्या शल्यं ने हृदयादपनीतमिव V. 5. -4 To put off or away, take or pull off (dress, ornaments, fetters &c.); अपनीताशेषराजविह्वला K. 206; एषां बंधनान्यपनय H. 1; चरणान्निगडमपनय Mk. 6; अपनयंतु भुवत्सो मृगयादेवं S. 2; R. 4, 64. -5 To deny: नैतन्मया निर्दिष्टमित्यपनयति Kull. on Ms. 8, 53. -6 To except, exclude from a rule.

अपनयः 1 Taking away, removing; refuting (as an assertion); स्वमतात्पद्यावनमपनयो निग्रहः P. VIII. 2, 94 Com. -2 A bad policy or con-

duct. -3 Injury, offence (अयकार); ततः नपन्नापनयमग्नानुशयस्फुरा Si. 2, 14.

अपनयनं 1 Taking away, removal. इति, एतत्तिष्ठ &c.; संडम्बं Mb. 206; नातिश्रमापनयनाय S. 5, 6. -2 H. 64. -3 To keep or keep off (dis-charge &c.). गंगाद्यापनयने P. V. 4, 49. -3 Discharge, acquittance of a debt or obligation. -4 Subtraction, deduction.

अपनीत p. p. 1 Taken away; removed, pulled off &c. -2 Removed from, deviating from, opposed to, contradictory: नत्त्वधर्मापनीतस्य हृदयते कर्मणः फलं Ram. -3 Badly done or executed, spoiled; अपनीतं सुनीतेन वाऽर्थं प्रत्यानिनीषते Mb. -4 Pail off, discharged. -तं Bad conduct.

अपनुद् 6 P. To remove, take or drive away, destroy; नारीणामपनुदुर्न देहखेदान Bk. 10, 13; न हि प्रपद्वानि ममापनुद्यात् यच्छोकं Bg. 2, 8 expiate, atone for (as sin).

अपनुत्तिः /, नादः, नादने Removing, taking away, removal, destroying, driving away, expiation, atonement (as of a sin); पापानामपनुत्तये Ms. 11, 210, 149, 93; Y. 3, 306; गुरुत्वम् Ms. 11, 107; ब्रह्मन्त्यापनोदाय 11, 76; कृच्छ्रायं सर्वपापानोदनः 11, 216, 253, 261.

अपन्न a. Ved. Not going down, not fallen or sunk, indestructible.

अपपयस् a. Waterless, dry; Ki. 5, 12.

अपपाठः A wrong or bad reading (in a text); mistake in reading; द्वावपापपाठा अस्य जानाः P. IV. 4, 64 Sk.

अपपात्र a. 1 Deprived of the use of common vessels; using separate vessels (from which no one else will eat); अपपात्राश्च कर्तव्याः Ms. 10, 51. -2 Of low caste.

अपपात्रितः [पात्रभोजनात् बहिष्कृतः] One who has lost his caste through some great sin or offence, and who is, therefore, not allowed by his relatives to eat or drink from a common vessel.

अपपाद a. Having bad feet; च having no shoe, shoeless.

अपपानं A bad drink.

अपपित्वं Ved. Separation.

अपपूत a. Having badly formed hips. -तो Badly formed hips; P. VI. 2, 187.

अपमज्जाता A female that has suffered a miscarriage.

अपमदानं A bribe.

अपप्रोषितं Ved. Fault or evil caused by wrong departure (प्रवसदोषः)

अपवर्हिन् a. Not having the use of *Barkis* (बर्हिर्दोषमरहितः)

अपवाहुकः A bad arm; stiffness in the arm.

अपभय a. Free from fear, fearless, undaunted; ततः प्रहस्यापभयः पुरंदरं पुनर्भावे तुरगस्य रक्षिता R. 3. 51.

अपभरणी The last asterism.

अपभर्तु a. Ved. Taking away, destroying.

अपभाष 1 A. To abuse, revile, defame, libel; न केवलं यो महतो-पभाषते शृणोति तस्मादपि यः स पापभाक् Ku. 5. 83.

अपभाषणं Reviling, defamation, libel, calumny, vituperation.

अपभू 1 P. To be away, be absent.

अपभूतिः f. Defeat, damage.

अपभ्रंश 1 A. To fall away or off.

—Caus. To dismiss, discharge; अपभ्रंशितोऽधिकारः चाणक्यवृत्तः Mu. 4.

अपभ्रंशः 1 Falling down or away, a fall; अत्यारुढिर्भवति महतामप्यपभ्रंशनिष्ठा S. 4 v. 1. ending in a (precipitate) fall.—2 A corrupted word, corruption; घर is an अपभ्रंश or corruption of गृह; (hence) an incorrect word whether formed against the rules of grammar or used in a sense not strictly Sanskrit; see अपभ्रंश.—3 A corrupt language, one of the lowest forms of the Prākṛita dialect used by cow-herds &c. (in kāvyas); (in Śāstras) any language other than Sanskrit; आभीरादिगिरःकाव्येष्वपभ्रंश इति स्मृताः । शांभुषु संस्कृतादन्यदपभ्रंशतयोदितम् ॥ Kāv. 1.

अपभ्रष्ट p. p. Fallen away, corrupted (as a dialect).

अपम a. [अपकृष्टं सीयते, मा बाहु° क] Ved. The most distant or remote, the last, lowest in caste, most degraded (जात्यातिनिकृष्ट). —m: (In astr.) Declination; the ecliptic; परिसरतां मग्नस्य चरुनं किञ्चिद्भेदपमः Sid. Sir. **Compt.**—क्या the line of the ecliptic; see आतिज्या. —मंडलं, वृत्तं the ecliptic.

अपमर्दः What is swept away,

dust, dirt; हयहस्तिकरीषाभ्यामपमर्दः कृतो महान् Rām.

अपमर्शः Touching, grazing.

अपमन् Caus. To disrespect, dishonour, despise.

अपमानः Disrespect, dishonour, disgrace; despising, slighting, contempt; लभते बुद्धयवज्ञानमपमानं च पुष्कलं Pt. 1. 63; समुद्रेण मम भृत्यस्यांडान्यपहत्य नेऽपमानस्थानं कृतं Pt. 1.

अपमानिन् a. Dishonouring, disrespecting, slighting.

अपमार्गः 1 A by-path, side way; a bad way. —2 Shampooing, rubbing &c. of the body (अंगपरिमार्जनं) Si. 9. 36.

अपमित्य Ved. To be thrown away. —त्यं, —त्यकं Debt.

अपमुख a. 1 Having the face averted. —2 Ill-favoured, ill-looking. —खं ind. Without the face.

अपमूर्धन् a. Headless; °कलेवरं Ak.

अपमृज 2 P., 10 P. To wipe off, efface, blot or wipe out, remove.

अपमार्जनं 1 Wiping away, cleansing, purifying. —2 Shaving, paring. —3 Clips.

अपमृत्युः [अपकृष्टो दुष्टहेतुजन्यत्वेन मृत्युः] 1 Sudden or untimely death, accidental or unnatural death; भर्तु-सन्तोऽपमृत्युस्तस्य संचरति Pt. 4. —2 Any great danger, illness &c. from which a person, hopelessly given up for lost, recovers, quite contrary to expectation.

अपमृषित a. 1 Unintelligible, obscure as a वाक्य or speech. —2 Unbearable, not borne or liked (असौह, अतिति-क्षित); विहितं मयाद्य सदसीदमपमृषितम-च्युतार्चनं । यस्य &c. Si. 15. 46 (for the formation of the word see Malli.).

अपयशस् n. (शः) Infamy, disgrace, ill-repute; अपयशो यद्यस्ति किं मृत्युना Bh. 2. 55.

अपया 2 P. To depart, go away, retire, withdraw, fall off or away, disappear; अपयातमेव हि विमानमंडलैः U. 6. 4; शोको दिनेषु गच्छत्सु वर्धतामप-याति किं H. 4. 82.

अपयानं Going away, departure, retreat, flight, escape.

अपर a. (treated as a pronoun in some senses) 1 Having nothing higher or superior, unrivalled, matchless; without a rival or second (नास्ति परो

यस्मात्); स्त्रीरत्नसदृशपरप्रतिभाति सामे ५. 2. 9; cf. अनुत्तम, अनुत्तर. —2 [न वृणोति संतोषयति घृ-अच्] (a) Another, other (used as adj. or subst.). (b) More, additional; Ms. 11. 5. (c) Second, another Pt. 4. 37; खं केशवोऽपर इवाक्रमिन् प्रवृत्तः Mk. 5. 2 like another (rival) Kesava. (d) Different; other; अन्ये कृतयुगे धर्मास्वेतायां ह्यपरेऽपरे Ms. 1. 85, Ks. 26. 235; Pt. 4. 6 (with gen). (e) Ordinary, of the middle sort (मध्यम); परितोऽप्यपरः सुसंज्ञतिः Si. 16. 23.—3 Belonging to another, not one's own (opp. स्व); यदि स्वाश्वापराधे-व विदेरन् येषितो द्विजाः Ms. 9. 85 of another caste. —4 Hinder, posterior, latter, later, (in time or space) (opp. पूर्व); the last; पूर्वोत्तम्यां जपस्तिष्ठेत्स्व-कालि चापरां चिरं Ms. 4. 93; रात्रेरपरः कालः Nir.; oft. used as first member of a genitive Tatpuruṣa comp. meaning 'the hind part,' 'latter part or half'; °पक्षः the latter half of a month; °हेमन्तः latter half of winter; °कायः hind part of the body &c.; °वर्षा °शरद् latter part of the rains, autumn &c.—5 Following, the next. —6 West-ern; पयसि प्रपित्स्वरपरानुनिधेः Si. 9. 1, Kū. 1. 1; Mu. 4. 21. —7 Inferior, lower (निकृष्टः); अपरेयमितस्त्वन्यां प्रकृतिं विद्धि ने परां Bg. 7. 5. —8 (In Nyāya) Non-extensive, not covering too much, one of the two kinds of सामान्य, see Bhāṣā P. 8. (पर=अधिकवृत्ति higher, अपर=न्यूनवृत्ति lower, or अधिकदेशवृत्ति-त्वं परं, अल्पदेशवृत्तित्वं अपरं Muktā. —9 Distant; opposite. When अपर is used in the singular as a correlative to एक the one, former, it means the other, the latter; एको ययौ चैत्र-रथप्रदेशान् सौराज्यरम्यानपरो विदर्भान् R. 5. 60; when used in pl. it means 'others', 'and others', and the words generally used as its cor- relatives are एके, केचित्-काश्चित् &c., अपरे, अन्ये; केचिन्नृपपदीकृताश्च आदिताः वापालिकाश्चपरे Pt. 4. 34; एके समूह-बलरेणुसंहतिं शिरोभिराज्ञानपरे महीभूतः Si. 12. 45 some-others; शास्त्रिनः के-चिदध्यध्वन्यमांशुरपरं बुधौ । अन्ये त्वर्लीषुः शैलान् गुहास्कन्ये न्येलषत ॥ केचिराधि-षत स्तब्धा भ्यात्केचिदध्वनिषुः । वरता-रिषुर्भोधि वानराः सेतुनापरे Bk. 15. 31-33. —r: 1 The hind foot of an ele-phant; बद्धापराणि परितो निगडान्यल-वीत् Si. 5. 48 (Malli. चरमपादाग्रि-). —2 An enemy (न वृणोति संतोषयति). —ए

1 Western direction, the west. -2 The hind part of an elephant. -3 Sacred learning, learning the four Vedas with the 6 *Angas*. -4 The womb; the outer skin of the embryo. 5- Suppressed menstruation in pregnancy. -री *Vel*. The future, future times; **उत्तपरीभ्यो मघवा विजिग्ये** Rv. 1. 32.13. -र 1 The future, any thing to be done in future (कार्य); तदेतद्ब्रह्मापूर्वमपरमन्तं Bri. Br. Up. (नास्ति अपरं कार्यं यस्य). -2 The hind quarter of an elephant. -र *adv*. Again, moreover, in future, for the future; अपरं moreover; अपरेण behind, west of, to the west of (with *gen.* or *acc.*) [cf. Goth. *afar*; Germ. *aber*, as in *aberglauben*]. -**Comp.** -अग्नि (अग्नी dual) 1. the southern and western fires (दक्षिण and गार्हपत्य). -2. the last fire i.e. used at the funeral ceremony (° अग्निः). -अंग one of the 8 divisions of गुणीभूतव्यंग्य (the second kind of काव्य) mentioned in K. P. 5. In this the व्यंग्य or suggested sense is subordinate to something else; अगूढमपरस्यांगं; अपरस्य रसादि व्यंग्यस्य वा (वाक्यार्थीभूतस्य) अंगं रसादि अनुरणनरूपं वा; e. g. अयं सरसोत्कीर्णं पीनस्तनविमर्दनः । नाभ्युरुजघनस्पर्शी नीविचिस्सनः करः where शृंगार is subordinate to करुण. -अंत *a.* living at the western borders. (-तः) 1. the western border or extremity, the extreme end or term; the western shore. -2. (pl.) the country or inhabitants of the western-borders near the Sahya mountain; अपरंतजयोद्यतैः (अनीकैः) R. 4. 53 western people. -3. the kings of this country. -4. death, °ज्ञानं anticipation of one's end. -5. the hind foot of an elephant; सुदुचलदपरंतोद्गीरितांङ्गुलिनाद् Si. 11. 7; 18. 32. -अंतकः 1. °अंतः pl. -2. N. of a song; Y. 3. 113; °अंतिका N. of a metre consisting of 64 mātrās. -अपराः, -रे, -राणि another and another, several, various. -अर्ध the latter or second half. -अह्नः [fr. अहन् changed to अह, P. II. 4. 29, V. 4. 88] the latter part of the day, the afternoon, closing or last watch of the day; Ms. 3. 278; Si. 9. 4; °तन, °हेतन belonging to this time; °कृतं P. II. 1. 45. -इरा the east. -कान्यकुब्ज *a.* situated in or belonging to the western part of Kānyakubja. -कालः later period. -गोक्षन (also गोडनि or गोडानि) N.

of a country to the west. 3. Mahameru (according to Buddhist ideas). -ज *a.* born later at the end of the world. (-जः) the ob-stroying fire. -जनः an inhabitant of the west, the western people. -दक्षिण *ind.* in the south-west (belonging to the निद्रु class). -पक्षः 1. the second or dark half of the month. -2. the other or opposite side; a defendant (in law). -पंचालाः the western Panchālas. -पर *a.* one and the other, several, various; अपरपराः सार्थाः गच्छन्ति P. VI. 1. 144 Sk. several caravans go; (अपरं च परं च मनुदेव गच्छन्ति). -पुष्पिनीयाः the pupils of Payini living in the west. -प्रणय *a.* easily led or influenced by others, docile, tractable. -भावः 1. being another or different, difference. -2. succession, continuation. -रात्रः [अरं रात्रेः] the latter or closing part of night, the last watch of night (P. V. 1. 87); °कृतं P. II. 1. 45. -लोकः the other world, the next world, Paradise. -वक्त्रा, -वक्त्रे N. of a metre. -वैराग्यं a kind of Vairāgya mentioned by Patanjali (दृष्टानुयाविकविषयवितृष्णस्य वशीकारसंज्ञं वैराग्यं). -सकथं the hind thigh. -स्वस्तिकं the western point in the horizon. -हैमन *a.* belonging to the latter half of winter (P. VII. 3. 11). अपरता-त्वं 1 Being another or different (one of the 24 guṇas); difference, opposition, contrariety, relativity. -2 Nearness. -3 Distance, posteriority (in time or space). अपरत्र *adv.* In another place, elsewhere; एकत्र or कश्चित् अपरत्र in one place-in another place; in the first case-in the second case. अपरथा *ind.* In another manner; Si. 6. 41. अपरवत् *a.* Like what follows. अपरस्पर *a.* [अपर-पर] One after another, uninterrupted, continued (as applied to an action); अपरस्पराः क्रियासातत्ये P. VI. 1. 144; सुदृग्निपात्यते; °राः सार्था गच्छन्ति सततमविच्छेदेन गच्छन्तीत्यर्थः Sk. अपरेद्युः *adv.* On the following day Ms. 3. 187. अपरंज (Used in pass. only) To be disaffected or discontented (with abl); नयहीनादपरज्यते जनः Ki. 2. 49; K. 287.

अपरक्त *a.* 1 Colourless, bloodless. 2. श्यामापरक्ताधरः S. 6. 5. -2 Dis-satisfied, discontented. चंद्रसुमादपरक्ताः Mn. 1. अपरागः Discontent, dissatisfaction, disaffection. हेतुन ज्ञानमिच्छामि Mn. 3; अपरागसमीरणेनः Ki. 2. 59. K. 329. -2 Apathy, amity. अपरतिः *a.* 1 Dissatisfaction (=अवसति) v. 1. -2 Dissatisfaction. अपरवः 1 Contest, dispute (about the enjoyment of property) °उज्झ्वलतुष्टो 1. undisturbed (as possession of any thing). -2 Ill-repute. अपरस्पर *a.* [अ-परस्पर] Not reciprocal, not mutual. असत्यमप्रतिष्ठं ते जगदादुरनर्थाः अपरस्परसंभूतं किमन्यत्का-महेतुकं Bg. 16. 8 (Mr. Toland renders 'as by' produced by union of male and female', caused by lust, where अपर-स्पर must be supposed to be connected with अपरस्पर under अपर q.v. अपरांच *a.* [°राक्, °राक्, °राक्] Not averted, fronting, facing, in front. -*ind.* In front of. -**Comp.** -मुख *a.* (खी *f.*) 1. not turning away the face, with unaverted face. -2. presenting a bold front. अपराजित *a.* Unconquered, invincible, unsurpassed; °ता दिक् the north-east direction, so called because the Gods were not defeated there, न (देवामुरा.) उद्युक्त्या प्रच्यो दिश्यन्तं ते नतो न पराजयंत सेवा दिगपराजिता Ait. Br., Ms. 6. 31. -तः 1 A sort of poisonous insect. -2 N. of Viṣṇu of Śiva. -3 One of the 11 Rudras. -4 A class of divinities forming a portion of the अनुत्तर divinities of the Jaimas. -5 N. of a sage. -ता N. of Durgā, to be worshipped on the Vijayādāśami or *Dasarā* day; दशम्यां च नरैः सम्यक् पूजनीया अपराजिता । ... ददाति विजयं देवी पूजिता जयवर्धिनी Skanda P. -2 N. of several plants; दूर्वा, शेफालिका, जयंती, असन, शंखिनी, हृष्या, असनपर्णी. -3 A kind of plant (or औषधि) fastened round the wrist and serving as a charm or amulet; see S. 7. (In Vikramorvaś Act 2, Kālidāsa uses अपराजिता in the sense of a spell or विद्या; ननु भगवता देवगुरुणा अपराजिता नाम सिखाबंधनविद्यामुपदिशता विदशपरिषदस्यालंघनीये कृते स्वः). -4 The north-east quarter; see under °त above. -5 A kind of metre of 4 lines with 14 syllables in each. -6 A sort of Yoginī.

अपराजिष्णु-पराजय *a.* Invincible.

अपराध 4.5.P.1 To offend, wrong, sin against, commit an offence against; (with gen. or loc. of person or thing): यौवनापराधयति Mk. 9 is to blame; यस्मिन्कस्मिन्नपि पूजाहोऽपराद्धा शकुंतला S. 4: अपराद्धोऽस्मि तत्रभवतः कण्वस्य S. 7; महता योऽपराधेन दुरस्थोऽस्मीति नाभसेत् Pt. 1.307; V. 2; किं पुनरसुरावलेपेन भवतीनामपराद्धं V. 1; sometimes with dat., also; न दूये सात्वतीसुर्यन्मह्यमपराधयति Si. 2. 11. -2 To annoy, disturb. -3 To prohibit.

अपराद्ध *p. p.* 1 Sinned, offended, having committed an offence, guilty, an offender, criminal (used in an active sense): कृतवत्स्यसि नावधीरणापराद्धोऽपि यत्र चिरं मयि R.S. 48: प्रोवाच कोशलपतिः प्रथमापराद्धः 9.79 the first to offend. -2 Missed, not hitting the mark (as an arrow): मृगदेहापराद्धं तामिषमोक्षैः Dk. 163; °इषुः or °षुषुः an archer whose arrows always miss the mark, an unskilful archer; निमित्तादपराद्धोर्धोऽनुष्कस्येव वलितं Si. 2. 27. -3 Violated, transgressed: अपराद्धा अभिषेकवेलोपाध्यायस्य V. 3. -हुं [भावे कः] An offence, crime, injury: न तु ब्रीह्यस्यैवं सुभगमपराद्धं युवतिषु S. 3. 9.

अपराद्धिः *f.* 1 Fault, mistake, offence. -2 Sin.

अपराधः An offence, a fault, guilt, crime, sin, mistake, error: (32 kinds are usually stated in Śāstras); कसपराधलवं मयि पश्यसि V.4.29; यथापराधद्वानां R. 1. 6; यथैद्रशत्रुः स्वतोऽपराधात् Nik. 52 mistake or error in accent; sometimes with gen. or loc. of person; अदः सुरैरस्य कृतापराधान् दैत्यान् V. 1. 18; कृतापराधमिव त्वय्यात्मानमवगच्छति K. 203. -Comp. -भञ्जनः the destroyer of sins, epithet of Śiva; °स्तोत्रं a short poem by Sankarācārya in praise of Śiva, the fourth line of the verses being usually अन्तव्यो मेपराधः शिव शिव शिवभोः श्रीमहादेव शैवो.

अपराधित् *a.* Offending, guilty, offender, criminal; अपराधी नामाहं प्रसीद रमोह V. 2. 21.

अपरापरण *a.* Destitute of descendants or offspring.

अपरिक्रम *a.* 1 Unable to walk round. -2 Not diligent.

अपरिग्रह *a.* Without possessions or belongings, ascetic; quite

destitute, as in निराशारपरिग्रहः -हः 1 Non-acceptance, rejection, renunciation, one of the several kinds of *gamas* (mental restraints) stated in Yoga Śāstra by Patanjali. -2 Destitution, poverty.

अपरिचयिन्, -परिचय *a.* Having no acquaintance; unsocial, misanthropic.

अपरिच्छद *a.* Poor, destitute.

अपरिच्छिन्न *a.* 1 Undiscerned, undistinguished. -2 Continuous, connected, without interval or separation.

अपरिच्छेदः 1 Want of distinction or division. -2 Want of order or arrangement. -3 Want of judgment. -4 Continuance, connection.

अपरिव्यानिः *f.* Not losing; not growing old or decaying; इष्टापूर्तस्य N. of a ceremony.

अपरिणयः Celibacy.

अपरिणीता An unmarried girl.

अपरिणामः Unchangeableness; °इक्षिन् not prudent, improvident.

अपरिपर *a.* Ved. Not going by a tortuous course.

अपरिनिष्ठित *a.* Not properly placed or established; °तद्योपदेशस्यान्याय्यं प्रकाशनं M. 1 not properly grounded.

अपरिमाण, अपरिमित, अपरिम्य *a.* Immeasurable, immense, unbounded.

अपरिस्लान *a.* Not fading, withering, or decaying. -नः N. of a plant (महासहस्रं) Gomphrena Globosa.

अपरियाणि [अ-परि°] Not walking about (used in curses only); see अप्रयाणी.

अपरिविष्ट *a.* Ved. Not covered or enclosed (अव्यात, वेदनान्वय).

अपरिवृत *a.* Not enclosed or fenced on all sides (as a field).

अपरिशेष *a.* Not leaving a remainder; all-surrounding, all-pervading; °ज्ञानं Śākhya K. -षः Absence of remainder or limit.

अपरिष्करः Want of polish or refinement (moral or physical); coarseness, rudeness, unrefined state.

अपरिष्कृत *a.* Unpolished, unrefined, rude, coarse.

अपरिष्टिः *f.* [रिष्टेहिंसाया अभावः]

Worship (पूजाया हिंसाहेतुकद्वेषवृत्त्यात्).

अपरिसर *a.* 1 Not near, distant. -2 Not extensive, not current. -रः Absence of extent.

अपरिसंख्यानं Infinity, innumerableness.

अपरिस्कंद *a.* Motionless.

अपरिहरणीय, अपरिहार्य *a.* 1 Inevitable. -2 Not to be abandoned. -3 Not to be degraded.

अपरिहृत *a.* Ved. Not endangered or afflicted; straightforward.

अपरीक्षित *a.* 1 Unexamined, untried, untested, unproved. -2 Ill-considered, foolish, thoughtless (of person or thing); °कारकं नाम पञ्च न तत्र Pt. 3 'the inconsiderate doer.' -3 Not clearly proved or established.

अपरीत *a.* Ved. Not surrounded or encircled, not approached (अन्भिगत). -तः N. of a people.

अपरुष *a.* Free from anger; अपरुषा परुषाक्षरमीरिता R. 9. 8.

अपरूप *a.* (-पा, -पी *f.*) Ugly, deformed, odd-shaped. -प 1 Deformity, monstrosity. -2 Delight, wonder (Ved.)

अपरोक्ष *a.* 1 Not invisible, perceptible to the senses, visible. -2 Not distant or remote. -क्षं *adv.* In the presence of (with gen.); अपरोक्षात् perceptibly, visibly, manifestly, openly. -Comp. -अनुभूतिः *f.* direct cognition.

अपरोक्षयति Den. P. To make perceptible.

अपरोधः Exclusion, prohibition.

अपरोपः Extermination, dethronement; Mu. 2. 20.

अपर्णा *a.* Leafless. -र्णा N. of Durgā or Pārvatī; Kālidāsa thus accounts for the name: स्वयंविशीर्षं दुष्पर्णवृत्तिता परा हि काष्ठा तपसस्तया पुनः । तदप्यप्राकीर्णमिति प्रियवदो वदंस्पर्णमिति च तां प्राविदः Ku. 5. 28; cf. Śiva P. चतुर्वैत्यकर्णौ च अपर्णौ ख्यामवाप सा.

अपर्तु *a.* 1 Untimely. -2 Past menstruation time (निवृत्तरजस्का).

अपर्यत *a.* Unlimited, unbounded.

अपर्याप्त *a.* 1 Not sufficient or enough, incomplete, insufficient. -2 Unlimited. -3 Unable (to-do its

work), incompetent; अपर्याप्तं तदस्मा-
कं बलं भीष्माभिरक्षितं Bg. 1. 30.

अपर्याप्तिः *f.* Insufficiency; अमात्य-
श्रितिसौख्यजैत्यपर्याप्तिसिर्बहुमानस्य Māl. 1.

अपर्याय *a.* Without order, —यः
Want of order or method.

अपर्युषित *a.* Not standing over-
night, fresh, new (as a flower); not
standing over till the next day;
प्रतिज्ञे मारुतौ Ve. 6.

अपर्वन् *a.* Without a joint. —*n.*
1 No joint or point of conjunc-
tion. —2 A day which is not a पर्वन्
i.e. not the proper time or season
(the Parva days being अमावास्या,
पूर्णिमा, अष्टमी, चतुर्दशी &c.); अपर्वणि
महकलुषेण्डुमंडला विभावरी कथय कथं भवि-
ष्यति M. 4. 15. —Comp. —इंडः a sort
of sugar-cane.

अपल *a.* Without flesh (पलकृत्य).
—इं A pin or bolt.

अपलप 1 P. 1 To deny, dis-
own; राजदेयमपलपितं Kull. on Ms. 8.
400; refuse; शतमपलपति P. I. 3. 44
Sk. —2 To conceal, hide. —3 To detract
from, slander. —Caus. To outwit,
overreach, deceive; अपलापयमानस्य
शत्रुस्तस्याभवन्मतिः Bk. 8. 44.

अपलपनं, अपलापः 1 Concealing,
hiding; कृततिग्मद्युतिमंडलापलापैः Si.
20. 28. —2 Concealment or denial
of knowledge, evasion; न हि प्रत्यक्षासि-
द्धस्यापलापः कर्तुं शक्यते S.B. —3 De-
traction, concealment of truth,
thoughts, feelings &c.; उन्मुखदर्शनाप-
लपनैः पिदार्यमायस्यतः Mu. 3. 14. —4
Affection, regard. —5 (In medicine)
The part between the shoulder and
the ribs. —Comp. —इंडः (in law)
a fine laid on one who denies the
charge on which he is convicted.

अपलापिन् *a.* One who denies, dis-
owns, hides, conceals &c.; concealing;
जयंति महतां संस्तुतापलापिन्यः कल्याणि-
न्यो नीतयः Māl. 10; साधारणस्यापलापि-
न् Y. 2. 236.

अपलासिका [लासिका पर्यायेण इच्छा,
क्षीपीता इच्छा] Excessive thirst or
desire (अतिशयलालसा); (अपलासिका is
sometimes used in the same sense,
but regarded as an incorrect word).

अपलाभिन्, लापुक *a.* 1 Thirsty (P.
III. 2. 144.). —2 Free from thirst
or desire; प्रलापिनो भविष्याति कदा न्वे-
षितलापुकाः Mb.

अपल्यूकनं Not cleansing or wash-

ing; यदिदे स्नानवर्षं विहितमपल्यूकनं कृते भ-
वति Sat. Br. (श्राद्धव्यसंयोगादिना श्रुतेः);
not cleansed or washed by clean-
ing substances (as by a washer-man).

अपवक्तु *m.* Ved. Speaking away.
warning off, averting, preventing.

अपवचनं Speaking ill; Pt. 4.

अपवाचनं Act of speaking away
or warning off, removing.

अपवद् 1 U. 1 To revile, abuse,
censure, reproach; परानमी यदपवदनं
आत्मनः Si. 17. 19; नातोप्यपवदंश्चान्
Ms. 4. 236; स्वं पुत्रं अपवदंति ते वा P.
I. 3. 77. Sk. (क्रियाफलस्य कर्तृगामित्वे
योनिते वा स्यात्); नृभ्योऽपवदमानस्य Bk. 8. 45
reviling or abusing men. —2 To dis-
own, deny (A.); न्यायमपवदते P. I.
3. 73 Sk. —3 To argue out, refute, con-
tradict; अपवदद्युस्तानि सिद्धासैः पुरातनैः Y.
3. 7. —Caus. 1 To blame, censure.
—2 To oppose or contradict as
unadvisable.

अपवादः 1 Censuring, reviling, cen-
sure, reproach, blame, abuse; आस्ता-
तापवादिभिन्नमर्याद U. 5; लोकापवादां
बलवान्मत्तो मे R. 14. 40; लोकापवादाश्च
Bh. 2. 62; scandal, evil report;
चिरकालान्नया श्रुतस्तवापवादः Pt. 1;
Ki. 11. 25, 14. 12; Mk. 9. 3; U. 1;
Pt. 4; Y. 2. 207; देव्यामपि हि वैदेह्यां
सापवादो यतो जनः U. 1. 6 spread-
ing or indulging in scandals about;
न केवलमव्याहितं सापवादमपि U. 2;
सापवाद् censuringly Māl. 9. —2 An
exception, a special rule that re-
stricts or sets aside a general rule
(opp. उत्सर्ग); मा हिंस्यात्सर्वभूतानि इति उ-
त्सर्गः; वायव्यं श्वेतमालमेत इत्यपवादः; अप-
वादेरिदोत्सर्गाः कृतन्यावृत्तयः परैः Ku.
2. 27; R. 15. 7; प्रत्ययः exception-
al suffix; स्थलं a case for a special
rule. —3 An order, command; ततो-
पवादेन पताकिनीपतेश्चवाल निहांसवती महा-
चमूः Ki. 14. 27. —4 Refutation;
(in Vedānta phil.) refutation as of
a wrong imputation or belief; रज्जु-
विवर्तस्य सर्पस्य रज्जुमानत्ववद्, वस्तुभूतब्रह्म-
णो विवर्तस्य प्रपंचोदः वस्तुभूतरूपतोपदेशः
अपवादः Tv.; अध्यारोपापवादाभ्यां वस्तुतत्त्व-
विनिश्चयः Vedānta; hence also, a
means of refutation. —5 Confidence,
trust. —6 Love, familiarity. —7 A
small bell or other instrument
sounded to decoy deer; मधुकरैरपवाद-
करैरिव Si. 6. 9; (करैः=वाधैः, अपवादं
मृगवधनाय घंटादिकृत्तित्वाय कुर्वति ते Malli.)
अपवादकं, अपवादिन् *a.* 1 Blaming,

censuring, reviling, traducing, de-
faming; मृगयापवादिना मातृव्येन S. 2.
—2 Opposing; contradicting, except-
ing, setting aside, excluding.

अपवन *a.* Without wind or air.
sheltered from wind. —नं [अपकुटं क-
विमन्वास्वन्वाच वने] A grove, a gar-
den or park planted near a town.

अपवरक, -वारक / See under अप-
वर्ग्य &c.
अपवर्त &c. / व. अपवृत्-अपवृत्.

अपवद् 1 P. 1 To carry off or away,
bear off or away; अपवाह च वा-
सोऽन्या मारुतः Mb. —2 To drive away,
disperse, dispel, remove, take away;
अमी जनस्थानमपादविश्रं मत्वा R. 13. 22
freed from obstacles; अधानपा-
दार्गलमप्यगारं (प्रविष्टं) 16. 6 the bolts
of which were not removed or un-
chained; तदुच्छिद्यमपादं Dk. 133.
—3 To give up, relinquish, leave,
abandon, cast off; शमितनापमपोदमही-
रजः Si. 6. 33; संभ्रमोऽभवदपादकर्मणां
(कविश्री) R. 11. 25; तद्वत्त्वपादवि-
त्राज्यमहाभिषेकं (सूर्यनि) 13. 70
thrown away; Dk. 67; दिव्येन शून्यं
बलयेन बाहुमपादं न पथ्यविधिर्देहो R. 16.
73 before he had commenced his
toilet. —4 To deduct, subtract. —Caus.
1 To carry off, remove, carry or
draw to a distance, take away; मल-
यकेतुपवाहितः Mu. 1. 3; कलवं 2;
इनां मया सार्धमपवाह्य M. 5; Dk. 8. 86.
—2 To chase or drive away, expel;
हतसर्वस्वतया अजवाहितः Dk. 47. 59.
—3 To reduce to powder, pulverize.
—4 To cause to carry the yoke; गा-
मिव नासिकां विज्झापवाहयति Mk. 8.
अपवाहः, -हनं 1 Taking or carrying
away, removal; Dk. 41; स्वराद् वासये-
द्राजा परदेशापवाहनात् H. 3. v. 1.
bearing away men from other
countries; See अभिष्यंद. —2 Deduction,
subtraction (as of fractions). —3 N.
of a metre.

अपवाह *a.* One who carries away
or removes; Si. 18. 64.

अपोद *p. p.* Carried away, remov-
ed &c. See above.

अपवासः [अपसृत्वं कृतः] Ved. 1
Disappearance, vanishing, retreat
—2 N. of a plant.

अपविष्ट *a.* Uninjured, un-
hurt, unviolated.

अपविष्ट *a.* Unobstructed, un-
interrupted; शतं क्रतनामपादविष्टमस्य R. 3. 38.

अपविद्ध &c. See under अपव्यध्.

अपविद्या Ignorance, spiritual ignorance, Māyā or illusion (अविद्या); तत्त्वस्य संविन्निरापविद्यां Ki. 16. 32.

अपविष *a.* Free from poison. —षा A sort of grass with aromatic roots; Kyllingia Monocephala.

अपवीण *a.* Having no lute, or having a bad lute. —णा A bad lute.

अपवृ *5T.* To open, uncover, disclose, exhibit. —*Caus.* or *10 P.* To cover, wrap, envelop, screen, conceal; बाहुबंधनापवारितपर्याधरोद्गमां Māl. 7 covered, or concealed; विद्वेषनापवारितशरीरा भूत्वा Ratn. 1.

अपवरक्तः—का [वृ-संज्ञायां वृत्] 1 An inner apartment; the lying-in chamber —2 An air-hole, aperture; ततश्चैकस्मादपवरक्तान् Mu. 1.

अपवरणं 1 Covering, screening. —2 A garment, cloth.

अपवारकः 1 Covering &c. —2 An enclosed or screened place (जवनिका); °के प्रविश्य एकांतिं तिष्ठ Mk. 8.

अपवार्पणं Covering, concealment, disappearance.

अपवारित *p. p.* Covered, concealed; °तं प्रवहणं तिष्ठति Mk. 6 covered; vanished, disappeared. —तं, अपवारितकं Concealed or secret manner. —तं, अपवारितकौन, अपवार्य *ind.* Frequently occurring in dramas in the sense of 'apart' 'aside to another' (opp. प्रकाशं); it is speaking in such a way that only the person addressed may hear it; तद्भवेदपवारितं रहस्यं तु यदन्यस्य परावृत्त्य प्रकाशयते । निपताककरणान्यमपवार्यं तरा कथां S. D. 6.

अपवृत्तिः *f.* Opening.

अपवृत् 7 A. 1 To avert, destroy, dissipate; तनः, शङ्कु &c. —2 To tear off, pull out, take out. —3 To conclude, finish, absolve. —*Caus.* 1 To leave, quit, abandon, avoid; दूरापवृत्तच्छत्रैः शिरोभिः R. 17. 79 keeping the umbrellas at a (great) distance; स्वयामहस्तेन महीमहच्छ्रुता मतंगजेन सगिवापवृत्तिता Ki. 1. 29 abandoned, left, lost. —2 To let go, drop down, throw, pour; सुमनसो दिव्याः खचरैरपवृत्तिताः Bhāg. करग्रामपञ्चमुकुलापवृत्तिताः Śi. 13. 37. —3 To abandon, release, discharge, pay off (as debt &c.); absolve oneself from, fulfil, make good (as a promise). —4 To sever, separate, cut off; भस्मापवृत्तिस्तेषां शि-

रोभिः (महीं तन्तार) R. 4. 63, Ki. 17. 58 severed or cut off by arrows; इमान्यमृनीत्यपवृत्तिं शनैः Ki. 8. 20 plucked. —5 To overturn, empty; Y. 3. 300. —6 To honour, respect, esteem. —7 To give, bestow, grant, present; अपवृत्तिं कोशजातं Dk. 36; वक्षिणामपवृत्त्यं Mb.; अपवृत्तिं वरौ Rām.

अपवर्गः 1 Completion, end, fulfilment or accomplishment of an action; अपवर्गं तृतीया P. II. 3. 6; III. 4. 60; (अपवर्गः = क्रियाप्राप्तिः or समाप्तिः Sk.); क्रियापवर्गेष्वनुजीविसात्कृताः Ki. 1. 14; अपवर्गे तृतीयेति भणतः पाणिनेरपि N. 17. 68; Ki. 16. 49; पंच ° coming to an end in 5 days. —2 An exception, special rule; अभिव्याप्यापकर्षणमपवर्गः Suar. —3 Absolution, final beatitude; अपवर्गमहोदयार्थयोर्भुवमंशाविव धर्मयोर्यौतौ R. 8. 16; ज्ञानेन चापवर्गः Sāṅkhya K. 44 —4 A gift, donation. —5 Abandonment. —6 Throwing, discharge (as of arrows); Ki. 16. 20.

अपवर्जनं 1 Leaving, abandonment; making good, fulfilling (a promise); discharging (debt &c.). —2 A gift or donation; spending. —3 Final beatitude, salvation.

अपवर्जित *p. p.* Left, abandoned; fulfilled; see above; oft. in comp. in the sense of 'free from,' 'being without,' 'destitute of,' or with instr.; षडभिरपवर्जिताशीतिः Bri. S. 53.7 80 minus 6, Ki. 2. 26.

अपवृत्त *p. p.* Finished, ended.

अपवृत्तिः *f.* Fulfilment, accomplishment, completion.

अपवृत् 1 A. To turn back, turn away, depart; तस्मादपवर्तत दूकृष्टा R. 6. 58; तस्मादपवर्तत कुडिनेशः 7. 33. —*Caus.* 1 To turn back or away, turn aside, bend; व्यपोढपार्थैरपवर्तितत्रिकाः Ki. 4. 15; आसक्ततिर्यगपवर्तितदृष्टि वक्त्रं (वहंती) Māl. 1. 40. —2 (Math.) To divide (as by a common measure) without remainder; समेन केनाप्यपवर्त्य हारभाज्यौ भजेद्वा सति संभवे तु Lālā. —3 To reduce to a common measure.

अपवर्तः 1 Taking away, removing. —2 (Math.) The (common) divisor which is applied to both or either of the quantities of an equation. —3 Reduction to a common measure.

अपवर्तकः A common measure.

अपवर्तनं 1 Removal, transferring

from one place to another; स्थान. —2 Taking away, depriving one of; न स्वागोस्ति द्विषंत्याश्च न च शयापवर्तनं Ms. 9. 79. —3 Abridging, abbreviation. —4 Reducing a fraction to its lowest terms; division without remainder, or the divisor itself.

अपवृत्त *p. p.* 1 Turned away, reversed, inverted, overturned; agitated, disturbed; °जडरक्षापरी Ki. 12. 49. —2 With downward face; व्याकीर्णस्फुरदपवृत्तचंद्रखंडः Māl. 3. 17. —3 Ended, finished. —तं The ecliptic.

अपवृत्तिः *f.* End.

अपव्यध् 4 P. 1 To pierce (badly); अपविद्धः शरैर्भुञ्जं Mb. —2 To throw or cast in general, throw or cast off, toss away; प्रैख्यन् परिजनापविद्धा (दौलया) R. 19. 44 left, let go; भुजस्तंभापविद्ध Mv. 2. 33 thrown; or wielded; अपविद्धस्तस्वत्वा Dk. 61 given or spent away; Ki. 5. 30; Śi. 8. 37; हृदयमशरणं मे पद्मलक्ष्याः कटाक्षैरपहतमपविद्धं पतिमुन्मूलितं च Māl. 1. 28 pierced through, distracted, overcome. —3 To abandon, leave, desert, cast off (as a child, ornaments (&c.)); पुरा इमंज्ञाने नयिवापविद्धं Mb., Ms. 11. 41, Dk. 98, 111.

अपविद्ध *p. p.* Cast or thrown off, thrown or cast away, abandoned, forsaken, dismissed, rejected, neglected, removed; oft. used in the sense of 'freed from,' 'devoid of'; रक्षोविमृतावास्तामपविद्धशुचाविव R. 10. 74. —2 Abject, mean. —इः, पुत्रः A son that is abandoned by the father or mother or by both, and adopted by a stranger; one of the 12 kinds of sons among Hindus; Ms. 9. 171; Y. 2. 132. —*Comp.* —लोक *a.* dead, departed from this world.

अपवेधः Piercing through (a pearl, ruby &c.) wrongly, or in the wrong direction (and thus spoiling it).

अपव्ययः [अपकृष्टः मयीशसुखं कृतः व्ययः] Extravagant expenditure, prodigality, lavishness.

अपव्ययिन्-व्ययमान *a.* 1 Squandering, spending lavishly, prodigal. —2 Denying a debt.

अपव्रत *a.* Ved. 1 Swerving from religious observances, irreligious, impious; Rv. 1. 51. 9. —2 Disobedient, unfaithful. —3 Perverse.

अपशकुनं A bad omen.

अपशंक *a.* Free from fear or hesitation, fearless. —**कं** *adv.* Fearlessly.

अपशब्दः = अपसद *q. v.*

अपशब्दः 1 A bad or ungrammatical word; a corrupted word (in form or meaning); न एव सात्त्विकं अपशब्दमादात्मनोऽपिभिः । अत्यथोच्चारिताः शब्दा अपशब्दा इतीरिताः ॥ ; दुरन्तश्चापशब्दं त्यक्त्वा Bk. 3. 134 (where 'शब्द' has also sense 4); अपशब्दशतं माघे (Suhishu). —2 Vulgar speech. —3 A form of language not Sanskrit, ungrammatical language. —4 A reproachful word, offensive expression, censure; प्रापाक्ष्णोर्गलदपशब्दमज्जनानः Si. 8. 43.

अपशमः Cessation.

अपशब्द *a.* Not tending to the growth of cattle.

अपशिरस् -शीर्ष, -र्षन् *a.* Headless.

अपशु *a.* Without cattle. —**शु**: Not cattle; a bad animal; any animal other than a cow and horse; अपशवो वा अन्ये गोधैम्यः Sat. Br.

अपशुच *a.* Without sorrow. —**म**: (Without sorrow) The soul; क उत्तमः शोकगुणानुवादात् पुमान्विरज्येत विनापशुगन्तान् Bhāg.

अपशोक *a.* Without sorrow or grief. —**क**: The *Asoka* tree.

अपश्चिम *a.* 1 What is not followed by any other, having no other in the rear, last (used much in the same sense as पश्चिम; cf. उत्तम and अनुत्तम, उत्तर and अनुत्तर); अयमत्र ते जन्मन्यपश्चिमः पश्चिमावस्थाप्राप्यतो मकरंदबाहुपरिवर्गः Māl. 9; अयमपश्चिमस्ते रामस्य शिरसि पादपंकजस्पर्शः U. 1 (v. 1. for पश्चिम); प्रसीदतु महाराजो ममानेनापश्चिमेन प्रणयेन Ve. 6; प्रणामापश्चिमस्य पितुः पादयोः Mu. 7; तान् अंब मे पश्चिमः प्रणामः Nāg. 5; अपश्चिमं कुरु वचनं Ve. 141. —2 Not last, first, foremost; श्रुतवसामपश्चिमः R. 19. 1. —3 Extreme; अपश्चिमानिमो कथामापदं प्राप्तवत्यहं Rām.

अपश्य *a.* Ved. Not seeing.

अपश्रयः A bolster, pillow.

अपश्री *a.* Deprived of beauty; Si. 11. 64.

अपश्वासः = अपान *q. v.*

अपशृ [अपस्था, क सत्य पत्वं P. VIII. 3. 97] The point of the head of an elephant.

अपशु *a.* [अपस्था कु Up. 1. 26; P. VIII. 3. 98] 1 Contrary, op-

posite. —2 Unfavourable, adverse, perverse. —3 Left. —**शु** *adv.* 1 Contrary, in the contrary or opposite way or direction. —2 Falsely, untruly, wrongly; तव धर्मराज इति नाम कथमिदमपशु पठ्यते Si. 15. 17; अपशु पठतः पाठ्यमपिशोऽपि शठस्य ते N. —3 Faultlessly. —4 Well, properly, handsomely. —**शु**: Time.

अपशुर-ल *a.* Contrary, opposite.

अपसृ *n.* [आप असृज स्वथ; आपः कर्माख्यायां हस्ते नृद्वय वास्यात् Up. 4. 207. अतः, अपः] 1 Work, action; अपसा संतु नेमे Rv. 1. 54. 8. —2 Sacred act or rite, sacrificial work. —3 Water. —**सृ** (अपः) 1 Active, engaged in any act (कर्मयुक्त). —2 Got or obtained. According to B. and R. अपसृः pl. stands in the Veda for (1) the hands and fingers busy in kindling the sacred fire and performing the sacrificial rites; (2) the three goddesses of sacred speech or the three divinities, fire, wind and sun; and (3) the active or running waters. [cf. L. *opus*.]

अपस्तम *a.* Most active or rapid.

अपस्त्य *a.* [अपसि कर्मणि साधुः यत्] Ved. Active, fit for an act, skilful in doing any thing (साधुकर्मकारि); Yv. 10. 7; flowing, watery. —**स्या** 1 Activity. —2 Water. —3 A sort of brick used in preparing the sacrificial altar.

अपस्त्यति Den. P. To be active.

अपस्त्यु *a.* [अपस्-क्यच्-उ] Active, busily engaged, desirous of working.

अपसदः [अपकृष्टो नीच इव सौदति, सद्-अच्] 1 An outcast, a low man; usually at the end of comp. in the sense of 'vile,' 'wretched' 'accursed'; कापालिक Māl. 5; रे रे क्षत्रियापसदाः Ve. 3. नर, ब्राह्मण &c. —2 N. for the children of six degrading connections, i. e. of men of the first three castes with women of the castes inferior to their own; विप्रस्य विप्रु वर्णेषु कृपतेष्वप्यहोः । वैश्यस्य वर्णे वैकस्मिन् वदेते अपसदाः स्कृतः ॥ Ms. 10. 10.

अपसमं *ind.* Last year; at the end of the year (वर्षाव्यये).

अपसर-सर्प &c. See under अपसृ, अपसृप.

अपसर्जनं [उह-भावे लुट्] 1 Leaving, abandonment. —2 A gift or donation. —3 Final beatitude.

अपसल = अपसव्य below.

अपसलवि *ind.* [अप सल्व वा? अवि] 1 To the left (opp. पसलवि): वि सल्ववा रज्ज्वा Kāty. (अपसलविर्गमन). —2 (The space) Between the thumb and the forefinger, supposed to be sacred to the Muses, as water &c. in ceremonies like तर्पण is offered to them, being poured down through that space; प्रोक्षन्त्यनुद्वारेतरा अपसलवि अपसव्यं वा तेन पितृभ्या निदधानि Sabdak.

अपसव्य, **अपसव्यक** *a.* 1 Not on the left, right; अपसव्येन हस्तेन Ms. 3. 214. —2 Contrary, opposite. —**व्यं** *ind.* To the right, making the sacred thread hang down towards the left part of the body over the right shoulder (opp. सव्यं when it hangs over the left); a position of the thread in Śrāddha or other religious ceremonies at particular times of those ceremonies (the three positions being सव्य, निवीत & अपसव्य) Ms. 3. 279; व्यं कु to go round one so as to keep the right side towards him; to make the sacred thread hang over the right shoulder.

अपसव्यवत् *a.* Wearing the sacred thread over the right shoulder.

अपसिद्धांतः A wrong or erroneous conclusion; सिद्धांतमभ्युपेत्यानियमानं कथमसंगोऽपसिद्धांतः Gaut. 8.

अपसृ 1 P. 1 To walk off, go or get away, depart; अपसर इतः begone, avaunt, hence, get you gone; अपसरा-पततः Pt. 1. —2 To withdraw, retire, retreat, turn back; अपसरति मेघः कारणं तत्प्रहर्तुं Pt. 3. 43. —3 To vanish, disappear; व्यस्यानुष्ठानेन मे संततिविनाशदुःखमपसरति Pt. 1. —4 To escape, elude the sight. —**Caus.** To make (a thing or person) go away or retire, take or put away, remove, drive away or off, throw aside; अपसारय वनसारं K. P. 9; अपसार्यतो वेचलता Pt. 1 put aside, take away; Ms. 7. 149.

अपसरः 1 Departure, retreat. —2 A proper excuse or apology, valid reason (for possession of a thing, such as buying &c.) Ms. 8. 198.

अपसरणं 1 Going away, retreating, escape; तत्रे दुर्गं कर्तुमपसरणं Pt. 3. —2 Egress.

अपसारः 1 Going out, retreating. —2 An outlet, egress (opp. सव्य).

HL 3. 53. Si. 18. 40. -3 Escaping, fleeing; Mk. 7. 3.

अपसारण-णा Removing to a distance, driving, expelling; किमर्थमपसारणा क्रियते Mu. 4, making room (cf. Mar. बाजू, बाजू).

अपसृत *p. p.* 1 Gone away, retreated &c.; dropped or fallen down: अपसृतपांडुपत्रा मुंचेव्यभूषणव लता: S. 4. 15. -2 Extended, held out, stretched; S. 6. -3 Discharged; अपसृतमिव शस्त्रं Mv. 2.

अपसृ 1 P. 1 To glide or move gently along, glide away or off. -2 To withdraw, retire, go away; त्वरितमनेन तरुगहनेनापसर्पत U. 4; उन्नेषितविकारः अपसर्पेन Mv. 4 retire, go into voluntary exile. -3 To observe closely (as a spy): सुज्ञांतचारी दुर्मुखः स मया पौरजानपशानपसर्पितं प्रयुक्तः U. 1. -Caus. To drive away or off.

अपसर्पः, -पकः A secret agent or emissary, spy: सोपसर्पैर्जजागार यथाकालं स्वप्नपि R. 17. 51, 11. 31.

अपसर्पण Going back, retreating; observing as a spy.

अपसृति: *f.* Going away or forth.

अपस्कम्भः Fastening, making firm.

अपस्कारः [अप-कृ अप-सृद् रयणि निपातः P. VI. 1. 149] Any part of a carriage, except the wheel (रं also); अपस्करमधिष्ठाने हिमवान् विध्यपर्वतः Mb. -2 Excrement. -3 Vulva. -4 Anus.

अपस्कारः The root or underpart of the knee.

अपस्खलः Leaping or jumping off.

अपस्तंभः A vessel in the side of the breast containing vital air.

अपस्नात *a.* [अपकृष्टं स्नातः] One who has bathed after death or mourning or upon the death of a relation, preparatory to other ceremonies.

अपस्नानं 1 Bathing as after mourning or upon the death of a relative; funeral bathing. -2 Impure bathing, bathing in water in which a person has previously washed himself (स्नानसिद्धं जलं) Ms. 4. 132.

अपस्पृश *a.* Devoid of spies; शुच्यविधेयं नो भाति राजनीतिरस्पृशा Si. 2. 113 (where °शा also means without पर्यङ्ग).

अपस्पृश *a.* Ved. Not letting oneself be touched.

अपस्पृश *a.* Insensible.

अपास्फिग *a.* Having badly formed hips: (P. VI. 2. 187).

अपस्फुर (स्फुः)-र, -रत् *a.* Injured (Sāy.): swelling, increasing (?).

अपस्मारः, -मृतिः *f.* [अपस्मारयति स्मरणं विलोपयति, स्मृ-गित्र, कर्तरि अच्, or अपगतः स्मारः स्मरणं यतः] 1 Forgetfulness, loss of memory; स्मर° Bh. 1. 89. -2 Epilepsy, falling sickness; Susr. thus derives it: स्मृतिर्नृत्तार्थविज्ञानमपश्च परिवर्जने । अपस्मार इति मोक्षस्ततोयं व्याधिरन्तवृत्त ॥

अपस्मारित *a.* Epileptic, having an epileptic fit; Ms. 3. 7; Si. 3. 72.

अपस्मृति *a.* Forgetful.

अपस्य, -स्यु &c. See under अपस.

अपस्वरः An unmusical sound or note.

अपहन् 2 P. 1 To ward or beat off, repel, destroy, kill, take away, remove; अपहन्तो दुरितं हव्यगर्धैः S. 4. 7, न तु खलु तयोर्ज्ञाने शक्तिं करोत्यपहन्ति वा U. 2. 4 takes away: Ms. 6. 96; अपहन्तापमानं सवितारमुपनिष्ठस्व U. 3. -2 To attack, affect, seize (as disease &c.). -3 To husk out, take off the shell or husk (as rice). -4 To shoot out.

अपह *a.* [अप-हन्-ड] (At the end of comp.) Warding or keeping off, taking away, removing, destroying, repelling &c.: न देशमशकापहं Pt. 3. 97; सगिर्यं यदि जीवितापहा R. 8. 46; परकर्मापहः सोऽभूत् 17. 61.

अपहति: *f.* Removing, destroying.

अपहन्तं Warding off, repelling &c.

अपहल *a.* Having a bad plough.

अपहस् 1 P. To mock or scoff at, ridicule, deride; साहसापहसितकुमारेण Dk. 9 scoffed at, i. e. excelled.

अपहसितं, -हासः Silly or causeless laughter; often laughter with tearful eyes (नीचानामपहसितं).

अपहस्तः [अपसारणार्थो हस्तः] 1 The hand placed on the neck to drive out a person (गलहस्त); one that is so driven out. -2 Throwing away or off, taking away. -3 Stealing, plundering.

अपहस्तयति Den. P. To seize by the neck and drive out; hence throw away, abandon, leave, discard, reject (fig. also).

अपहस्तित *p. p.* Thrown away, discarded, abandoned, cast off, given up; सकलसखीजनं त्वयि विन्यसितं मे हृदयं K. 233, 202; °बाधये त्वया Māl. 9. 19; अयं मम °लज्जो व्यवसायः V. 2; Ki. 9. 36.

अपहा 2 P. To leave, abandon, साक्षात्प्रियामुपगतमपहाय पूर्वं S. 6. 15. -pass. To waste away, wane.

अपहानं Leaving, abandoning.

अपहानि: *f.* 1 Leaving, abandonment; stopping. -2 Ceasing, vanishing. -3 Exception, exclusion.

अपहाय *ind.* Leaving, abandoning, except, without, excepting (used with the force of a preposition).

अपह 1 P. 1 (a) To take off, bear or snatch away, carry off; पश्चात्पुनरपहतभरः V. 3. 1 relieved of the burden; तत्रादाचिरापहतः पटः brought P. V. 2. 70 Sk. (b) To avert, turn away; वदनमपहर्तती (गौरी) Ku. 7. 95 averting or turning away her face. (c) To rob, plunder, steal. -2 To sever, separate, cut off; R. 15. 52. -3 To overpower, overcome, subdue; attract, ravish, captivate; affect, influence (in a good or bad sense); अपहिये खलु परिभ्रमजनितया निद्रया U. 1 overpowered; उत्सवापहतचेतोभिः Ratn. 1; यथा नापहियसे सुखेन K. 109 seduced, led away, 277; न...प्रियतमा यतमानमपहारत् R. 9. 7 did not subdue i. e. did not divert his mind. -4 To remove, take away, destroy, annihilate, deprive (one) of; कीर्ति° R. 11. 74; प्रिया मे दत्ता वाक् पुनर्मेऽपहता Dk. 52. -5 To take back, resume; देयं प्रतिश्रुतं चैव दत्त्वा नापहरेत्युनः Y. 2. 176. -6 To subtract, deduct. -Caus. To cause (others) to take away; Ki. 1. 31.

अपहरणं 1 Taking or carrying away, removing. -2 Stealing.

अपहर्तु *a.* 1 One that takes or carries away, steals, removes, destroys &c. -2 Removing, expiating; सर्वदोषापहर्तृणां व्रतानां Ms. 11. 162.

अपहारः 1 Taking or carrying away, stealing, plundering, removing, killing, destroying; कर्णनासापहारेण भगिनी मे विरूपिता Rām. by the cutting of ears and nose; निद्रापहार, विष°. -2 Concealing, dissembling; कथमात्मापहारं करोमि S. 1 how shall I dissemble myself, conceal my real name and character; see अपहारक below. -3 Spending or using another's property. -4 Loss, damage.

अपहारक, -हारिन् *a.* One who or that which takes away, steals, re-

moves, destroys, conceals &c. (usually in comp.); जालापहारिणः H. 1: परद्रव्य° plunderer, thief; परविचन° वागपहारकः Ms. 11. 51; Y. 3. 210; Ms. 4. 255; 2. 88.—कः A robber, thief.

अपहृत *p. p.* Taken away, carried off, &c.; destitute of, free from.

अपह्नु 2 A. 1 To conceal, hide, disguise; Ms. 8. 53; कामदेवव्यपदेशेन सखीपुरतोऽपहृतः Ratn. 2 was passed off as Cupid upon her friend. —2 To deny, disown: गुणांश्चापहृषेऽस्माकं Bk. 5. 44; अपहृवानस्य जनाय यन्निजो (अधीरतां) N. 1. 49.—3 To exculpate, excuse.

अपह्नवः 1 Concealment, hiding; concealment of one's knowledge, feelings &c.—2 Denial or disowning of the truth, dissimulation: °वेज्ञः P.I. 3. 44; ज्ञातं मया ते हृदयं तस्ये मापह्नवं कृपाः Ks. 10. 92.—3 Appeasing, satisfying.—4 Love, affection.

अपह्नुतिः *f.* 1 Concealment of knowledge, denial. —2 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech, in which the real character of the thing in question is denied and that of another (alien or imaginary) object is ascribed to, or superimposed upon, it; प्रकृतं यन्निविध्यान्वत्साध्यते सा त्वपह्नुतिः K. P. 10; (उपमेयमसत्यं कृत्वा उपमानं सन्त्यया यन्त्याप्यते सापह्नुतिः); °वेदे नभोमंडल-मंबुराशिर्नैताश्च तारा नर्वफेनमंगाः । नायं शशी कुंडलितः फणीदो नासौ कलकः सयितो सरारिः || see also K. P. 10 and S. D. 683-84.

अपह्नुतः Reduction, diminution.

अपाक् *ind.* See अपाच्.

अपाक *a.* 1 Ved. [fr. अच् with अप] (a) Situated aside or behind. (b) Remote, distant. (c) Coming from a distant place. (d) Unequalled, incomparable, very great (अनल्प Sáy.); °चक्षुस् of unequalled brightness; °कात्-का aside, distant; °कल्प्य standing behind.—2 Raw, unripe.—3 Not matured, undigested.—4 Of matured intellect, wise; (पाकः पक्त्वप्यपन्नः मूर्खः तद्विलक्षणः) Rv. 1. 110. 2, 6. 12. 2.—कः 1 Indigestion (of food &c.). —2 Immaturity, not being ripe or cooked.—Comp.—ज *a.* 1. not produced by cooking or ripening.—2. natural, original; Bhāshā P. 42, 95.—चाकं ginger.

अपाक *s. U.* 1 To dispel, remove, destroy, keep off, or take away: नक्षेत्रं तिमिरमपाकरोति चंद्रः S. 6. 29; स्फुटता न परेऽपाकृता Ki. 2. 27; पापमपाकरोति Bh. 2. 23; गुह्येऽपि येषां प्रथमात्मजन्मनां न पुत्रवात्सल्यमपाकरिष्यति Ku. 5. 14 remove, reduce, lessen; Mid. 6. 4 R. 6. 57; Si. 8. 61.—2 To cast off, reject (also in opinion), leave, give up, throw away, drop; हंसैर्ययासुभिर्गपाकृतमुन्मत्तकैः Mk. 5. 1; शिवा भुजच्छेदमपाचकार R. 7. 50.—3 To discharge, liquidate (as debt &c.) Ms. 6. 35.

अपाकरणं अपाकृतिः *f.* 1 Driving away, removal.—2 Rejection, refutation; तद्वापाकरणायह Phasma Up.—3 Payment, liquidation; कृण्वयापकरणात्वास्त्यपर्वः Nyāya S.

अपाकर्मन् *n* (°र्म्) Payment, liquidation.

अपाकरिण्यु *a.* 1 Driving away, removing.—2 Excelling, eclipsing; वर्णः स्वर्णापाकरिण्युः Bh. 1. 5.

अपाकृत *p. p.* 1 Removed, destroyed, dispelled, paid &c.—2 Devoid or destitute of, free from; कृतमिदमपाकृते गुणैः Si. 15. 33; यत्स्वयन्मभयो-गदुःखैरपाकृतं तदेव राज्यं सुखयति Mu. 1.

अपाकृतिः *f.* 1 Rejection, removal &c.—2 Emotion resulting from anger, fear &c.; Ki. 1. 27.

अपाक्ष *a.* [अपततः अक्षमिद्वयं] 1 Present, perceptible.—2 [अपतते अप-कृष्टे वा अक्षिणा यम्य] Eyeless; having had eyes.

अपांक, पांक्त्य, पांक्त्व *a.* 'Not in the same row or line'; especially one who is not allowed by his castemen to sit in the same row with them at meals; degraded, excommunicated, excluded from or inadmissible into society, an outcast; °उपहत defiled by the presence of excommunicated or impious persons.

अपांग-गक *a.* [अपगतं अंगं यस्य] 1 Wanting or deformed in some limb of the body.—2 Maimed, crippled.—गः, -गकः [अपांगतिं तिर्यक् चलति नेत्रं यत्र, अप-अंग-घञ्] 1 The outer corner or angle of the eye; चलापांगां दृष्टिः S. 1. 24; अम्भे अपांगकः स्फुरति किमपि वामकः M. 2. 4.—2 A sectarian mark on the forehead.—3 Cupid, the god of love.—4 N. of a plant (अपामां).—Comp.—दृष्टिः *f.*, -विलोकितं, -नीक्षणं &c. a side-glance, side-long

look, wink.—देशः the place of the corner of the eye; the corner itself.—नेत्र- (°) (and of a lady) leaving eyes with the eyelid (or long) outer corner; यद्विद्य पुनरप्यपांगनेत्रा परिवृत्ता-र्धमुखी मयाद्य दृष्टा V. 1. 17 (a better interpretation would be 'however he with the eyes turn 14 words the corners' अत्रत्यो वेति नेत्रे यत्र &c. casting side-long looks).

अपाच्, अपांच (*m. s. f. चा-क*) [अपांचति, अच् क्ति] 1 Going or situated backwards, behind.—2 Not open or clear (अपकाश).—3 Western.—4 Southern (अप-उदच) probably for अवांच.—क *ind.* 1 Behind, backwards.—2 Westward or southward.

अपाची The south or west. इतरा the north (other than south).

अपाचीन *a.* [अपाच्यां भवः ख] 1 Situated backwards or behind, turned backwards.—2 Not visible, imperceptible; Rv. 7. 6. 1.—3 Southern.—4 Western.—5 Opposite.

अपाच्य *a.* [अपच्यन्] Western or southern.

अपाटव *a.* Unskilful.—व 1 Unskilfulness.—2 Sickness, illness.

अपाणिनीय *a.* 1 Not taught by Pāṇini in his works (as a rule &c.). —2 (पाणिनीयं अद्याव्यौरूपं ग्रंथं यो नाधीति) One who does not (properly) study Pāṇini's grammar; i. e. a superficial scholar, smatterer of Sanskrit.

अपात्रं 1 A worthless vessel or utensil.—2 (fig.) An unworthy or undeserving person, unfit receptacle or recipient.—3 One unfit or disqualified to receive gifts; अवैशकाले वहान-मपात्रे-चक्षु दीयते Bg. 17. 22; Ks. 24. 26.—Comp.—कृत्या, अपात्रीकरणं doing degrading or unworthy acts, disqualification, any action which makes a man unworthy; four disqualifications for a Brāhmaṇa are mentioned in Ms. 11. 70: निहित-धनादानं वाणिज्यं सूत्रसेवनं । अपात्रीकरणं कैव-मसत्यस्य च भाषणम् ||; see also 11. 126.—दायिन् *a.* giving to unworthy persons.—भूत् *a.* supporting the unworthy or worthless; प्राविणापात्रभूत-वति राजा Pt. 1.

अपाद् = अपद् q. v.

अपादा 3 A. To take off or away, to remove; तत्पाप्मानमपादते; शर्विड-मपादाव महावीरं करोति Sat. Br

अपादानं 1 Taking away, removal; ablation; a thing from which another is removed. -2 (In gram.) The sense of the ablative case; ध्रुवमपायेऽपादानं P. I. 4. 24 अपादाने पञ्चमी II. 3. 28; अपाये यदुदासीनं चलं वा यदि वाऽचलं । ध्रुवमेव तदावेवात्तदपादानमुच्यते ॥ Hari: अपादान is of three kinds: निर्दिष्टविषयं किञ्चिदुपात्त-विषयं तथा । अपेक्षितक्रियं चेति विधापादान-मिष्यते ॥ e. y. वृक्षात् पत्रं पतति, भेषादि-योतने विद्युन्, & कुतो भवान्.

अपाध्वन् a. A bad way. P. VI. 2. 187.

अपान् 2 P. [अप-अन्] 1 To breathe out, respire; यद्वै प्राणिनि स प्राणो यदपानिति सोऽपानः (Ch. U.) -2 To expire.

अपानः Breathing out, respiration (opp. प्राण): प्राणापानौ समौ कृत्वा नासाभ्यन्तरचारिणौ Bg. 5. 27; one of the five life-winds in the body which goes downwards and out at the anus (अपनयनान्मृगपुरीषादेरपानोऽधोवृत्तिर्वीर्यनाभिस्थानः); मूत्रशुक्रवहो वायुरपान इति कीर्यते. -नः -न् The anus (आधारे घञ्). -Comp. -दा giving Apāna, -द्वारं the anus. -पवनः, -वायुः 1. the life-wind called अपान. -2. ventris crepitus. -भृत् f. a sort of brick (cherishing the life-wind अपान).

अपाननं 1 Respiration. -2 Taking downwards, urine, excrement &c.

अपानृत a. Free from falsehood, true.

अपाप-पिन् a. Sinless, guiltless, pure, virtuous; अपापानां कुले जाते मयि पापं न विद्यते । यदि संभाव्यते पापमपापेन च, के मया ॥ Mb. 9. 37. -Comp. -काशि-न् a. 1. not ill-looking. -2. not revealing evil. -वस्यसं Ved. well-being, welfare, sound health, prosperity.

अपापिप्त ° नपात् &c. &c. see under अप्.

अपामार्गः [अपमृज्यते व्याध्यादिरेन इत्यपामार्गः, मृज् करणे घञ् कृत्वं दीर्घश्च P. III. 3. 121 Sk.] N. of a plant Achyranthes Aspera (Mar. आघाडा) largely used in medicine, washing teeth, sacrificial and other religious purposes and in incantations; अपामार्गं त्वया वयं सर्वं तदपमृजमहे; अपामार्ग ओषधीर्गर्ह्यसमेक इदृशी । Av. -Comp. -क्षारलैकं, -लैकं N. of two medicated oils

अपामार्जनं Cleansing, purifying, removing (diseases, evils &c.).

अपाय -विन् See under अपे.

अपार a. 1 Shoreless. -2 Boundless, unbounded, unlimited; अपारस्या-प्रमेयस्य परं पारमुपाश्रिते Rām. unfathomable, of great length. -3 Inexhaustible, immense, great (अधिक); Rv. 5. 87. 6. -4 Out of reach. -5 Difficult to be crossed, difficult to be surmounted or overcome (as an enemy); रावणश्च महाशत्रुरपारः प्रतिभाति मे । Rām. -रं 1 A kind of mental satisfaction or acquiescence; or, reverse of mental acquiescence, non-acquiescence. -2 The opposite bank of a river. -रा The earth.

अपारक a. Unable, incompetent.

अपार्ण a. [अप-अर्ह-क्त निपात.] 1 Distant, remote, far. -2 Near.

अपार्थ [अप-अर्थ], **अपार्थक** a. 1 Useless, unprofitable, worthless; सर्वमेतदपार्थं ते क्षिप्रतौ संप्रसादय Mb. -2 Meaningless, unmeaning, senseless; अपार्थं बहु भाषते Susr. -र्थ Senseless or incoherent talk or argument (regarded as one of the faults of composition in rhetoric); योग्यतामत्याकांक्षाशून्यं वाक्यं Gautama; पौर्वापर्यायोगादप्रतिबंधार्थमपार्थकः cf. also Kâr. 3. 128; ममदायार्थशून्यं यत्तदपार्थमिति व्युत्पत्ते । -Comp. -करणं advancing a false plea in a law-suit.

अपालकः N. of a plant, Cassia Fistula.

अपालवः Ved. The hinder part of a carriage.

अपावृ 5 P. 1 To open, lay bare or open, unveil, uncover; expose, display, reveal; (ज्ञयन्) तस्य विभ्रमर-तान्यपावृणोत् R. 19. 25. -2 To cover.

अपावृत p. p. 1 Opened, laid bare or open; स्वर्गद्वारमपावृतं Bg. 2. 32. -2 Covered, concealed; enclosed. -3 Free, unrestrained, self-willed.

अपावृतिः f., **अपावरणं** 1 Opening, laying bare or open. -2 Covering, enclosing, surrounding. -3 Concealing, hiding, screening.

अपावृत् 1 A. 1 To turn away, return, turn back; to turn away from, abstain or desist from. -2 To come to nothing. -Caus. To send back, turn back; to reject, repulse.

अपावर्तनं, **वृत्तिः** f. 1 Turning away or from, retreating, retiring; repulse, rejection. -2 Revolution.

अपावृत्त p. p. 1 (With abl.) Turned away from, averted; reversed,

repelled, driven back. -2 (Actively used) Dismissing, scorning, rejecting with contempt; प्रतिग्रहादपावृत्तः संतुष्टो येन केन चित् Mb. -त्तं Rolling on the ground (of a horse).

अपाय्या Not a large number of snares, i. e. a few snares; P. VI. 2. 156.

अपाश्रि 1 U. 1 To Resort to, to take oneself to; परस्परं केचिदपाश्रयेते Rām. -2 To use, practise, employ; आहारमनपाश्रित्य शरीरस्येव धारणं Mb. -3 To rest on, lie on (intrans.).

अपाश्रय a. Without support or refuge, helpless. -यः 1 Refuge, recourse, that to which recourse is had for refuge; कर्णे कृतापाश्रयः Ve. 5. 1. -2 An awning or canopy spread over a courtyard. -3 Head; त्वदंकापाश्रयां तौ Dk. 34, 69.

अपाश्रित p. p. 1 (Passively used) (a) Restored to. (b) Girt round, fastened. (c) Inhabited by. -2 (Actively used) Resting or reposing on, resorting to, entering on or into, being in or under.

अपाधिः f. Ved. The heel.

अपाष्टः [स्था-कः सस्य षत्वं] Ved. The barb or point of an arrow. -ष्टं The remainder of the Soma plant after it has been pressed out; °वत् barbed.

अपास् [अप-अस्] 4 P. 1 (a) To throw or fling away, cast away or off, leave, keep or put aside, reject, discard (opinion also); सारं ततो ग्राह्यमपास्य फल्गु Pt. 1; किमित्यपास्याभरणानि यौवने धृतं त्वया वार्धक्येनोमि वल्कलं Ku. 5. 44; निरस्तग्राभीर्यमपास्त-पुष्पकं Si. 1. 55; इत्यादीनामपि काव्य-लक्षणत्वमपास्तं S. D. rejected, discarded. (b) To leave, abandon, desert, quit, retire or withdraw from; यदि समरमपास्य नास्ति मृत्योर्भयं Ve. 3. 4. -2 To scare, disperse, drive away; अपास्व चास्य यतारं Mb. -3 To leave behind, leave in a deserted condition; to disregard, take no notice of, contemn.

अपासनं 1 Throwing away, discarding. -2 Quitting. -3 Killing.

अपासित p. (fr. caus.) Thrown away, discarded &c.; injured, destroyed, killed.

अपासेगः [संज्ञ-घञ्-कृत्वं] A quiver.

अपासरणं Departure, retreat, removal; see अपसरण.

अपासु a. Lifeless, dead.

अपाहा 3 P. = अपहा १. v.

अपि *ind.* (Sometimes with the अ dropped according to the opinion of Jhaguri; वटि भागुरिरहोपमवायोरुपसंगोः निभ. विधान &c.) 1 (Used with roots and nouns in the sense of) Placing near or over, taking towards, uniting with, reaching or going up to, proximity, nearness &c. [Cf. Gr. *epi*, Zend *api*, Germ. and Eng. *be*]. (Note. अपि, as a prefix to roots, occurs mostly in Veda, its place being taken by अभि in classical literature). -2 (As a separable adverb or conjunction) And, also, too, moreover, besides, in addition, having a cumulative force (ननुचयः); अस्ति मे सोदरस्तेहोप्येतेषु; S. 1 on one's part, in one's turn; दिष्णु-शर्मणापि राजपुत्राः पाटिताः Pt. 1; राजापि दुनिवाक्यमंगीकृत्यानिष्ठत् Dk. 2; अपि-अपि or अपि च as well as, and also; अपि स्तुहि, अपि सिंच P. I. 4. 96 Sk., न नापि-न चैव, न वापि, नापि वा न चापि neither-nor; न चापि काव्यं नवमित्यवद्यं M. 1. 2 nor; वापि or; अल्पोप्येवं महान् वापि Ms. 3.53 whether small or great. -3 It is often used to express emphasis in the sense of 'too', 'even' 'very'; विधुरपि विधियोगाद् प्रस्यते रा-हृणासौ H. 1 the very moon; युयमप्य-नेन कर्मणा परिभ्राताः S. 1 even you, you also; अन्यदपि also another; अद्यापि even, yet, still, even now; इह-नीमपि even now; मुहुर्नमपि even for a moment, for one moment at least; नाद्यापि not yet; यद्यपि though, although, even if; तथापि still, nevertheless, notwithstanding, yet; sometimes यद्यपि is understood, तथापि only being used, as in Ki. 1. 28. -4 Though (oft. translatable by 'even', 'even if'); सरसिजमनुविद्धं चैवलेनापि रम्यं S. 1. 20 though over- spread &c.; इयमधिकमनोज्ञा वल्कलेनापि तन्वी *ibid.* though in her bark dress; बलवदपि शिक्षितानाद् 1. 2 though ever so learned. In this sense अपि is most frequently used by writers to show real or imaginary opposition (विरोधः); कृष्णमपि असुदर्शनं, पुष्पवत्यापि पवित्रा &c. -5 But, however. -6 Used at the beginning of sentences अपि introduces a question; अपि सन्निहितोऽत्र कुलपतिः S. 1; अपि क्रियार्थं सुलभं समिक्षुः.. अपि त्वत्कृत्वा तपसि प्रवर्तसे Ku. 5. 33, 34, 35; अप्यवर्णनैर्विकृतावृत्तीणां कुसामनु-द्धे कुसली गुरुस्ते R. 5.4. -7 Hope, ex-

pectation (usually with the potential mood); कृतं रामसदृशं कर्म अपि जीवेत् ब्राह्मणशिशुः U. 2. I hope the Brāhmaṇa boy comes to life. Note— In this sense अपि is frequently used with नाम and has the sense of (a) 'is it likely', 'may it be'; (b) 'perhaps', 'in all probability' or (c) 'would that', 'I wish or hope' that'; अपि नाम कुलपतोरियमसर्व-क्षेत्रसंभवा स्यात् S. 1. S. 7; नवपि नाम मनागवतीर्णोऽसि रतिरमणबाणयोचरं Mā. 1 perhaps, in all probability; अपि नाम तयोः कल्याणिनोः अभिमतः पाणिग्रहः स्यात् *ibid.*; अपि नाम रामभद्रः पुनरपीदं वनमलं-कुर्यात् U. 2; 'is it likely', 'I wish'; यथा वनज्योत्स्नानुरूपेण पादपेन संगता अपि नाम एवमहमप्यात्मनोऽनुरूपं वरं लभेयेति S. 1 I would that; अपि नामाहं पुरुषवा भवेयं V. 2. I wish I were P. -8 Affixed to interrogative words अपि makes the sense indefinite. 'any', 'some'; कोपि some one; किमपि something; कुत्रापि somewhere; कदापि at any time; कथमपि any how &c. केऽपि एते प्रवयसः त्वं विदुःश्वः U. 4 some people. It may often be translated by 'unknown', 'undescribable', 'inexpressible' (अनिर्वाच्य); व्यतिषजति पदार्थान्तरः कोपि हेतुः U. 6. 12; तत्तस्य किमपि द्रव्यं यो हि यस्य प्रियो जनः 2. 19; Mu. 3. 22; K. 143; कोपि महिमा स्यात् U. 6, 6. 11. 7. 12; Mā. 1. 26; R. 1.46. -9 After words expressing number अपि has the sense of 'totality', 'all'; चतुर्णामपि वर्णानां of all the 4 castes; सैवैरपि राज्ञां प्रयोजनं Pt. 1. -10 It sometimes expresses 'doubt' or 'uncertainty', 'fear' (शङ्का); अपि चोरो भवेत् G. M. there is perhaps a thief. -11 (with pot. mood) It has the sense of संभावना 'possibility', 'supposition'; P. I. 4. 96; III. 3.154; अपि स्तुयाद्विष्णु, अपि स्तुया-द्राजानं, अपि गिरिं शिरसा भिद्यात् Sk.; सोऽयमपि सिचेत्सहस्रं द्राक्षाणां क्षपेनैकेन Dk. 127. -12 Contempt, cen- sure, or reproof; P. I. 4. 96, III. 3. 142; क्षिप्तेवदत्तमपि स्तुयाद्दृष्टुर्लधिञ्जालं देवदत्तमपि सिचेद् पलांडुः अपि जायां स्व-जसि ज्ञातु गणिकामाधत्से गहिर्मेतत् Sk. shame to, &c. or lie upon, Devadatta &c. -13 It is also used with the Im- perative mood to mark 'indifference on the part of the speaker', where he permits another to do as he likes, (अन्ववर्णनं or कामचारानुज्ञा, the imperative being softened;) अपि स्तुहि Sk. you

may praise (if you like); अपि स्तुयापि संधास्मिन्ध्यमुक्तं नराशन Dk. 8. 92. -14 अपि is sometimes used as a parti- cle of exclamation. -15 Rarely in the sense of 'therefore', 'hence' (अत एव). -16 Used as a separable preposition with gen. it is said to express the sense of a word understood (प्रदर्श), and is treated as a कर्मप्रवचनीय P. I. 4. 96; the example usually given is नर्वियेति स्यात् where some word like विदुर्गन् 'a drop', 'a little' &c. has to be understood, there may perhaps be a drop of ghee, 'I presume there may be at least a drop' &c. अपि संभावनापदनशेकादहमसुख्ये तथाय-क्तपदार्थेषु कामचारक्रियाम् च॥ Visva. अपिः प्रदर्शनं संभावनात्वमर्गहोतुमुच्यते P. 1. 4. 96. G. M. adds the senses of आशिस् 'bles- sing' (भद्रमपि), मृति 'death' (मरणमपि) and भूषण 'decoration' (अपि न बनि हारं).

अपिकक्षः Ved. The region of the arm-pits and shoulder-blades, especially in animals. -अं *ind.* In the armpit.

अपिकक्ष्य *a.* Belonging to this re- gion (Say. on Rv. 1. 117. 22 says 'क्ष्यं छिद्रस्य यन्नाशिरमः कक्षप्रदेशेन संधानभूतं प्रवर्गविविधस्य रहस्यं).

अपिकर्ण The region of the ears; near (समीप) Rv. 6. 48. 16.

अपिगीर्ण *a.* 1 Praised, celebrat- ed. -2 Told, described.

अपिच्छिल *a.* 1 Not muddy, clear, free from sediment. -2 Deep.

अपिज *a.* Born after or again, epithet of several deities. - जः [अपि असु जायते, अलुक् वेदे अपुशस्यैकव-चनत्वमपि] N. of the month of Jyeshtha (जलक्रीडारतिसाधनत्वात्).

अपित् *a.* [आपः इतो गता यस्य वेदे न जम्] 1 Dry, waterless, as a river. -2 Not having the इत् or अनुबन्ध ए-

अपितृक *a.* 1 Fatherless. -2 Not ancestral or paternal, not *inherited* (अपैतृक also in this sense).

अपितृव्य *a.* Not ancestral.

अपित्वं Ved. [अपित्वरेते अग्ने, त्वं वा° ड] A part, portion, share.

अपित्विन *a.* Having a share.

अपिधा 3 U. To shut, close, cover, conceal.

अपिधानं, विधानं 1 Covering, con- cealing, concealment. -2 A cover, lid, covering (fig. also);

मसि स्वान्नः नैकजलच्छत्रापिधानं जगत् Mk. 5. 24; a cloth for covering.

अपिधिः *f.* Concealment, covering — *धिः* What is given to another's entire satisfaction नृविपर्यतदन्त.

अपिहित-पिहित *p. p.* 1 Shatt. cl. seed, covered, concealed (fig. also); वाष्पा-पिहित covered with tears. —2 Not concealed, plain, clear. अर्थो गिरान-पिहितः पिहितश्च किञ्चित् सत्यं चक्रा-स्ति मरहद्वधूतनाभः Subdhash.

अपिप्राण *a.* (जी. *f.*) Always animating or vivifying (सर्वदाचिदमान).

अपिभाग *a.* Ved. Sharing or partaking in, having a share.

अपिव्रत *a.* Sharing in the same religious acts or other works; connected by blood: अपिव्रताश्चाव्वारभेते यजमानं Kāty. (संवृष्टं साधारणकर्म येषां ते अपिव्रताः अविभक्ता दद्यादाः ते हि एकैनापि कृष्यादिकर्म कृतं सर्वे उपजर्ज्वन्ति Com.).

अपिशर्वर *a.* Ved. Close to the night, being at the beginning (or end) of the night. — *र* Early or untimely morning, evening (or morning) time (प्रदोषमुखं).

अपिशालः *N.* of a man; a gram-marian, (pl.) his descendants.

अपिशस्त्र *a.* Ripping up.

अपी [*अपि-इ*] 2 P. (Mostly Ved.) 1 To go in or near, enter into or upon, approach. —2 To have a share in, partake of, suffer; जगामुच्छु पुनरेवापियंति Mund. —3 To join, flow, flow into, dissolve, be resolved into; स्वमपीतो भवति तस्मादेनं स्वपितीत्याक्षते Ch. Up. —4 To die. —5 To pour out (as a river).

अपीतिः *f.* 1 Entering into, approaching. —2 Dissolution, destruction, loss. —3 Destruction of the world (प्रलय); अपीतो तद्वन् प्रसंगादस-मंजसं Br. Sūtra II. 1.8. —4 Encoun-tering, joining in battle.

अप्ययः 1 Approaching, meeting, joining, juncture. —2 Pouring out (of rivers). —3 Entrance into, vanishing, disappearance; absorption, dis-olution into oneself.

अप्यवनं 1 Union, junction. —2 Copulation.

अपीव्य *a.* 1 Very handsome or beautiful (अतिशूर). —2 Secret, con-cealed, hidden.

अपीडु *a.* Ved. Impelling, stir- ring up.

अपीनस्तः [*अपनाय, अपीनत्वाय मीयते कल्पने कर्तृकर्तृक Tv.*] Dryness of the nose, cold (in the head), rheum, catarrh; see पीनस्त.

अपीव्य *a.* Ved. Very handsome.

अपुंस *m.* (*पुमान्*) Not a man, a eunuch; Ms. 3. 49.

अपुंस्त्वं The state of a eunuch, impotent state.

अपुंस्का *f.* A woman without a hus- band; नापुंस्कासीति मे मतिः Bk. 5. 70.

अपुच्छ *a.* Without a tail. — *च्छा* *N.* of a tree (Mar. शंसु).

अपुण्य *a.* Not virtuous or holy, wicked, bad. — *कृत्* one who does not perform meritorious deeds, or who commits unrighteous deeds.

अपुत्रः Not a son. — *अ.*, — *पुत्रकः* (*त्रि- का* *f.*) Having no son or heir.

अपुत्रिका The daughter of a son- less father, who herself has no male child one who is not ap- pointed by her father to beget male issue for him on failure of a son; cf. अकुता. — *कः* The father of such a daughter.

अपुनर् *ind.* Not again, once for all, for ever. — *Comp.* — *अन्वय* *a.* not returning; dead. — *आह्वानं* not taking back or again. — *आवृत्तिः* *f.* 'non- return', exemption of the soul from further transmigration, final beati- tude. — *प्राप्य* *a.* irrecoverable. — *भवः* 1. not being born again (of diseases also). —2. final beatitude. —3. know- ledge of the Supreme Soul which tends to this step. — *तः* a person re- leased from metempsychosis.

अपुरुष *a.* Not manlike, unman- ly. — *Comp.* — *अर्थः* 1. a rite or cere- mony which is not in the interests of the doer. —2. not the principal ob- ject of the soul.

अपुष्कल *a.* 1 Not much. —2 Mean, low, base.

अपुष्ट *a.* 1 Not nourished or fed, lean, not fat. —2 Not loud or vio- lent, soft, low (as sound). —3 (In Rhet.) Not feeding or assisting (the meaning), irrelevant (मुख्यानुपका- रित्), regarded as one of the *arthadoshas* (faults of the sense or mean- ing); as in the instance given un-

der S. D. 576 विलोक्य वित्तं व्योम्नि विधुं मुञ्च रुषं प्रिये, the adjective वित्तं 'ex- panded,' as applied, to the sky, does not in any way help the cessation of anger and is, therefore, irrelevant.

अपुष्प *a.* Flowerless, not flower- ing. — *स्पः* The glomerous fig-tree. — *Comp.* — *फल, फलद* *a.* bearing fruits without flowering, having nei- ther fruits nor flowers. (— *लः*, — *दः*) 1. the jack tree (Mar. फणस) *Artocarpus Integrifolia*. —2. the glomerous fig tree (उदुवर).

अपुस् *m.* Ved. Shape, body = *वपुस्*

अपूजक *a.* Irreligious, irreverent.

अपूजा Disrespect, irreverence.

अपूपः [*न पूयते विशीर्यते, पू-प. न. त. Tv.*] 1 A small round cake of flour, meal &c. (Mar. वडा, घारगा, अनरत्त &c.), thicker than ordinary cakes and mixed with sugar and spices; भक्षिनातिबलेन मत्स्यभवनेऽपूपान संधिताः Pt. 3. 172. —2 Wheat. —3 Honey-comb.

अपूपीय, अपूप्य [*अपूपाय हितं, यत्तु च*] Belonging to, intended for, अपूप. — *प्यं* Flour, meal.

अपूरणी The silk cotton tree (शात्मली) *Bombax Heptaphyllum* (Mar. सांवरी).

अपूरुष *a.* 1 Lifeless, inanimate (as wood &c.). —2 Soulless. —3 Un- peopled, untenanted.

अपूर्ण *a.* Not full or completed, incomplete, deficient, imperfect; अ- पूर्णमेकेन शतक्रतुनां R. 3. 38; अपूर्ण एव पंचरात्रे दोहदस्य M. 3. — *र्जं* Incom- plete number or fraction. — *Comp.* — *काल* *a.* premature, untimely. (— *लः*) premature or incomplete time; ° *ज* abortive.

अपूर्व *a.* 1 Not preceded, not hav- ing existed before, the like of which did not exist before, quite new; ° *वै* नाटकं S. 1; ° *वै* राजकुलं M. 5; K. 191; Si. 4. 17. —2 Strange, extraor- dinary, wonderful; अपूर्वः कोपि बहु मानहेतुर्गुरुषु U. 4; अपूर्वो दृश्यते बहिः कानिन्ध्याः स्तनमंडले। दूरतो दहतीवांश्च हृदि लभस्तु शीतलः || S. Til. 17; singular, unexampled, unprece- dented; अपूर्व एष विरहमार्गः S. 6; अपूर्वरूपा दारिका M. 1; अतोऽपूर्वः खलु वोऽनुग्रहः S. 7; अपूर्वकर्मचांडाल- मयि मुग्धे विमुञ्च मां U. 1. 46 com- mitting an unparalleled atrocity. —3 Unknown, unacquainted, stranger;

Kl. 6. 39. -4 Not first. -5 Preceded by अ or आ -6 (In phil.). 'That unseen virtue which is a relation superinduced, not before possessed, unseen but efficacious to connect the consequence with its past and remote cause and to bring about at a distant period or in another world the relative effect' (Colebrooke). -वै 1 The remote consequence of an act (as the acquisition of heaven which is the result of good deeds). -2 Virtue and vice (पुण्यपुण्य) as the eventual cause of future happiness or misery. -वै: The supreme soul (परब्रह्म). -Comp. -कर्मन् *n.* religious rites the power of which on the future is not seen before. -पति: *f.* one who has had no husband before, a virgin; °ति: कुमारी Sk. -वाद्: discussion or talk about the Supreme Soul. -विधि: an authoritative direction or injunction which is quite new; it is of four kinds कर्मविधि, गुणविधि, विनियोगविधि and प्रयोगविधि.

अपूर्वता-त्वं Not having existed before, incomparableness, unparalleled or extraordinary nature; अपूर्वत्वात्वंधस्य Mv. 1.

अपूर्वत्वं *ind.* Singularly, unlike any thing else.

अपूर्वेण *adv.* Never before.

अपूर्वीय *a.* Relating to the remote consequence of an act.

अपूर्व्य *a.* Ved. 1 Unprecedented, first. -2 Incomparable, unheard of before.

अपृक्त *a.* Not united, uncombined. -क्त: 1 (In gram.) An affix (or a word) consisting of a single letter; अक्षर एकाल्पव्ययः P. I. 2. 41; एकवर्णपदमक्षरं Sk. -2 (In the Prātisākhya) The preposition अ and the particle उ.

अपृणत् *a.* Not filling; stingy.

अपृथक् *ind.* Not separately, together with, collectively. -Comp. -धर्मशील of the same religion. -धी *a.* maintaining the doctrine of pantheism; regarding God in all things.

अपे [अप-इ] 2 P. 1 To go away, depart, withdraw, retire, run away, escape; अपेहि begone, avaunt, away, hence, get you gone; to disappear, vanish, pass away; die or perish also; धर्मेवापेति Ms. 1. 82; हृदयात्प्रत्यापेक्ष्यलीकमपेति ते S. 7. 24; रम्या न

वद्युतिरपेति न शादलेभ्यः Kl. 5. 37 does not leave. -2 To be omitted, be omitted, be deprived of, be free from. -3 To start (Ved.)

अपायः 1 [अ-अच्] Going away, departure. -2 Separation; धुवनपायः पादानं P. 1. 4. 24 (अपाये विधत्तः Sk. येन जानं प्रियापायं कद्वं हंसकोकिन् Bk. 6. 75. -3 Disappearance, vanishing, absence; सूर्यापायं Ms. 80 at the time of sunset; भणदापायशशांकदर्शनः R. 8. 74 close of night; जलापायविषादुराणि Si. 4. 5; 4. 54; 18. 1. -4 Destruction, loss, death, annihilation; करपापायविभिन्नवर्णया R. 8. 12 loss. 83; मालव्यपायमधिगम्य Mal. 10. 9 death or disappearance of M. -5 An evil, ill, misfortune, risk, calamity, danger (oft. opp. उपाय) : तदपि मरणापायचकितः Bh. 3. 9; तदनेन पापबुद्धिनोपायश्चित्तो नापायः Pt. 1 not the danger (resulting from the plan) : उपार्य चित्तयेव्राज्ञस्तथापायं च चित्तयेत् Pt. 1. 406; अपायसंदर्शनजां विपत्तिमुपायसंदर्शनजां च सिद्धिं 1. 61; बहुपायं वने Pt. 1 exposed to many dangers, dangerous; कायः सनिहितापायः H. 4. 65 exposed to dangers or calamities; सत्येऽन्यपायमपेक्षते H. 4. 102; Ki. 14. 19. -6 Loss, detriment, injury. -7 The end (of a word).

अपायिन् *a.* Departing, transient; perishable; see अनपयिन्.

अपेत *p. p.* 1 Gone away, disappeared; अपेतयुद्धाभिनिवेशसौम्यः Si. 3. 1. -2 Departing or deviating from, swerving from, contrary (with abl.); अर्थावनेपेतं अर्थे P. IV. 4. 92 Sk. (धर्ममध्यर्थेन्यायादन्तर्पते) : स्मृत्यपेतादिकारिणः Y. 2. 4. -3 Free from, devoid of, deprived of (with abl. or in comp.); सुखापेतः Sk. : उद्वहहृदवस्थां तामवस्थापेतः R. 7. 70 faultless; °भी: Ms. 7. 197; भर्तृपेततमसि प्रभुता तवैव S. 7. 32 freed from (mental) darkness. -Comp. -राक्षसी *N.* of a plant, Ocimum Sanctum (तुलसी) (अस्याः राक्षसतुल्यपापादिहरणान्नामन्व). -

अपेक्ष [अप-ईक्ष] 1 A. 1 To look round or about for something, to look or hope for, expect. -2 To wait for, await; सज्जी रथो भर्तृविजयप्रस्थानमपेक्षते S. 2 awaits; क्षणमपेक्षस्व U. 7; K. 84; न कालमपेक्षते स्नेहः Mk. 7. न स्वयं वैवमादते पुरुषार्थमपेक्षते H. Pr. 35; पादेन नापेक्षत सुदरीणां संपर्कमादिजितमपेक्षेण Ku. 3. 26. -3 To require,

want, stand in need of; wish or desire for. गच्छार्थो सत्कविरिव इयं विज्ञानपेक्षते S. 2. 306 न ज्ञानेः स्तंबकरिना वसुगुणपेक्षते Mv. 1. 3; प्रभुता रमणदु योषितो न जि नादस्वलितान्वपेक्षते V. 4. 12; K. 3. 18; Pt. 2. 23. -4 To have regard to, look to, have in view, have an eye to; किमपेक्ष्य फलं पयोधगन् ध्वनतः प्रार्थयते मृगाधिपः Ki. 2. 21; यतः शब्देऽप्यर्थं व्यञ्जकत्वेऽर्थान्तरमपेक्षते S. D. -5 To take into account or consideration, consider, think of, respect, care for; उपकृतमपि नापेक्षते K. 35. 197, 257. 315; नूनमस्यायमनपेक्षितास्मद्वन्था व्यापाः Mal. 9; अनलेखितवान् कस्मात् त्वया उपेक्षितः पिता Bk. 6. 128 S. 5. 16. Ms. 8. 309; with न not to like, not to care for; अनपेक्षितराजराजं Mu. 3. 18; तज्जनपेक्ष्य स्वशरीरमार्दवं Ku. 5. 18.

अपेक्षा-क्षणं 1 'Expectation, hope, desire. -2 Need, requirement, necessity; निरपेक्ष without hope or need, regardless of; सापेक्षत्वेऽपि गमकस्वात्मनात्; अनपेक्षः सुचिद्वेक्षः Bg. 12. 16; or in comp. स्फुलिगावस्थया वह्निरेधापेक्ष इव स्थितः S. 7. 15 awaiting kindling. -3 Consideration, reference, regard, with the obj. in loc. case, more usually in comp.; मध्यभंगानपेक्षं Ratn. 1. 17 regardless of; the instr. and sometimes loc. of this word frequently occur in comp. meaning 'with reference to', 'out of regard for', 'with a view to', 'for the sake of'; सापि कार्यकरणापेक्षया क्षुरनेकमाशय तस्याभिमुखं प्रेषयामास Pt. 1; नियमापेक्षया R. 1. 94; वृषलापेक्षया Mu. 1; पौरजनापेक्षया 2 out of regard for; किमक्रौष्टलाभुन प्रयोजनापेक्षया 3 with a view to gain some object; प्रथममुक्ततापेक्षया Mu. 17; वृद्धं शक्यपेक्षं Y. 2. 26 in proportion to, in accordance with; अत्र व्यर्थं गुणीभूतं तदपेक्षया वाच्यस्त्वैव चमत्कारिकत्वात् K. P. 1 as compared with it. -4 Connection, relation, dependence as of cause with effect or of individual with species; सरीसृपाधनापेक्षं नित्यं यत्कर्म तद्यमः Ak. -5 Care, attention, heed; देवापेक्षास्तस्या वृद्धे याताशयागुराशयकं Bk. 7. 49. -6 Respect, deference. -7 (In gram.)=आकांक्षा q.v. -Comp. -बुद्धिः (In Vaisheshika phil.) the distinguishing perception by which we apprehend 'this is one,' 'this is one &c.' and which gives rise to the notion of dualities.

see Sarva. chap. 10 where अपेक्षाबुद्धिः = विनाशकारिणाशयनियोगिना बुद्धिः; cf. Bhāṣya P. द्विवादय परार्थता अपेक्षाबुद्धिजामनाः । अनेकाभयपथाना एते तु परिकानिता अपेक्षाबुद्धिनाशाच्च नाशस्तेषां निरूपितः 107-8.

अपेक्ष्य *pot. p.* To be desired, wanted, hoped for, expected, considered &c.; desirable.

अपेक्षित *pot. p.* Looked for, expected; wanted, desired, required; considered, referred to &c. — **त** Desire, wish; regard, reference, consideration.

अपेक्षित *a.* Hoping, waiting for, wishing or desiring for, wanting; considering, caring, usually as last member of comp. **सुखविधिबन्धनोपेक्षी** R. 15. 85; **प्रयोजनोपेक्षितया** Ku. 3. 1 according to.

अपेय *a.* Not fit to be drunk; **अपेयेषु तडागेषु बहुरनुदकं भवति** Mk. 2.

अपेहि (Imper. 2nd sing.). Used as the first member of some compounds (belonging to the class मयूरव्यसकादि P. II. 1. 72); °करा, °द्वितीया, °प्रकसा, °वाणिजा, °स्वगता where it has the sense of 'excluding', 'expelling', 'refusing admission to'; e.g. °वाणिजा a ceremony where merchants are excluded; so °द्वितीया &c. — **Comp.** — **वाता** N. of a plant which expels wind.

अपोगंडः [अपोगंडः, or अपसि (वैध) कर्मणि गंडः व्याजः Tv.] 1 Having a limb too many or too few (redundant or deficient). — 2 Not under 16 years of age; बाल आपोडशास्त्रार्थोपोगंडाणि संज्ञितः Nārada; Ms. 8. 148; **पोगंडः** पंचमादब्दादवौ च दशमाब्दतः — 3A child or infant (किशोर, किशु) — 4 Very timid; — 5 Wrinkled, flaccid. — 6 One past 16.

अपोह See under अप-वह्.

अपोदक *a.* Ved. 1 Waterless; water-tight (नौ: Rv. 1. 116. 3). — 2 Not watery, not fluid. — **कं** [अपकृतमुदकं यस्मात्] Poison &c. that removes water (जलापकर्षहेतुविधादि).

अपोदिका *f.* A sort of potherb (अपनद्धमुदकं यस्याः, तत्फलेषूदकत्वात्तथात्वं).

अपोह 1 U. [अप - उह् or उह्] To remove, drive or push away, dispel, drive away, destroy; स हि विशानपोहति S. 3. 1; कुसुमानि...प्रभवत्यायुरपोहितुं यदि S. 8. 44, 54; पूर्वमुत्सवमपौहदुत्सवः (उत्तरः) 19. 5 pushed away, displaced, supplanted; V. 3. 10; अकि-विशपि कुर्वाणः अपोहः सान्त्वयति U.

2. 19 removes; Bk. 17. 83; 15. 119; Ms. 8. 414, 11. 108; **कल्पनाया अपोहः कल्पनापोहः** P. II. 1. 38 Sk. removed from, or beyond, imagination. — 2 To heal, cure (as illness). — 3 To avoid, give up, leave; Ms. 10. 86; **पंचवद्व्यां ततो रामः...अनपोह-स्थितिस्तन्मथौ** R. 12. 31 not leaving (the path of) propriety. — 4 To deny; **स्थाप्यते उपाहते वा चित्** S. D. 730. — 5 To reason, argue by way of opposing a statement.

अपोहः 1 Removing, driving away, healing &c. — 2 Removal of doubt by the exercise of the reasoning faculty. — 3 Reasoning, arguing; reasoning faculty. — 4 Negative reasoning (opp. उह्) (अपरतर्कनिरासाय कृतो विमर्तन्मर्कः), one of the *dhyānas* q.v.; **स्वयमुपापोहस्तमर्थः** Mbh.; **उपापोह-मिम सरोजनयना यावद्विधत्ततरां** Bv. 2. 74; hence उपापोह=complete discussion of a question. — 5 Excluding all things not coming under the category in point; तद्धानपोहो वा शब्दार्थः (where Mahesvara paraphrases अपोह by अतद्व्यावृत्ति i. e. तद्विज्ञान्यागः)

अपोहनं 1 Removal &c. = अपोह above. — 2 Reasoning faculty; **मन्तः स्मृतिज्ञानमपोहनं च** Pg. 15. 15 (Mr. Telang translates अ° by removal).

अपोहः अपोहनीय *pot. p.* To be removed, taken away, expiated (as sin); to be established by reason.

अपौरुष-पौरुषेय *a.* 1 Unmanly, cowardly, timid. — 2 Superhuman, not of the authorship of man, of divine origin. **अपौरुषेया वेदाः**; **अपौरुषेयप्रातिष्ठः** स्वर्णविदुरित्याख्यायते Mā. 9. not set up by (the hand of) man. — **ष.** — **वेय** 1 Cowardice, pusillanimity. — 2 Superhuman power.

अप्त *a.* Ved. Obtained; watery (?)

अमस *n.* A sacrificial act.

अमु *a.* Ved. Busy, active, industrious. — **मुः** (or *n.* Up. 1. 74) 1 The body. — 2 Soma (सूक्ष्मरूपसोम). — 3 A sacrificial animal.

अमुर *m.* [अमृचः जलदानाय तुतीति, जलानि प्रेरयति, तुर क्षिप Tv.] 1 Active, busy, giving water, flowing as water; an epithet of Indra (Sāy. अपां प्रेरक इहः). — 2 Fire.

अमु-सूचं [अमुरो भावः बाह्वेदे यत्] Sending down water (इष्टिप्रेरकत्वं), giving of water, zeal (?)

असौर्वामः, **मन्** *m.* N. of a sacrifice and of a verse of the Sāma V. closing that rite; the last or 7th part of the Jyotishāgama sacrifice.

अपत्य *a.* [अतुनि देहे भवः यत् वेदे दिक्तेः पः Tv.] 1 Engaged in an act, active (नेहकर्मणि स्थित). — 2 Offspring (अपत्य Nir.)

अप्रः, **अमस्** *m.* [आप - अमस् तद्वत् स्वश्च, Up. 4. 207] 1 Possession, property. — 2 Work, sacrificial act or rite, any act. — 3 Offspring. — 4 Form, shape. — 5 To be obtained (used actively); [cf. L. *ops*]. — **Comp.** — **स्य** *a.* superintending work (कर्मण्यधिकृत). (or *m.*) proprietor of an estate. — **राजः** lord of wealth or property, illustrious by means of works; directing works to be done (कर्मप्रेरक).

अमवान *a.* 1 Having progeny. — 2 Poor. — **नः** [अमले आदायकर्मणे वानं यस्या-वृक्षो° सलोपः Tv.] 1 The arm. — 2 N. of a *śiṣhi* in the family of or connected with Bhṛigu.

अमस्वत् *a.* Having (sacrificial) acts or works; productive.

अप्यति, अप्यित्तं see under अप्.

अप्य *a.* [अपां इदं तत्रसाधु संस्कृतं वायुः, अङ्गिः संस्कृतं P. IV. 4. 134] 1 Connected with or coming from water Rv. 2. 38. 7; watery; consisting of, consecrated with, water (as हविः). — 2 Obtainable. — 3 Active, connected with sacrificial acts 1. 145. 5.

अप्यदीक्षितः N. of a celebrated Dravida writer, author of works on Ālankāra and other subjects and a contemporary of Pandit Jagannātha who lived in the 16th century (written also as अप्यदीक्षितः).

अप्यञ्च [fr. अञ्च] (gone into, reaching, hidden).

अप्यय &c. see under अप्.

अप्यर्थ *ind.* Ved. Near, in the neighbourhood.

अप्रकंप *a.* 1 Unshaken (fig. also), firm, steady. — 2 Unanswerable (as argument).

अप्रकर *a.* Not acting well.

अप्रकरणं Not the main or principal topic, incidental or irrelevant matter.

अप्रकल्पक *a.* Not explicitly enjoining, not prescribing as obligatory.

अप्रकांड *a.* Stemless (small).
—**डः** A bush, a shrub.

अप्रकाश *a.* 1 Not shining or bright, dark, wanting in brightness (fig. also); प्रकाशश्चाप्रकाशश्च लोकलोक इवाचलः R. 1. 68. —2 Self-illuminated. —3 Hidden, secret, concealed; Ms. 8. 251; 9. 256. —**ज्ञः**, —**ज्ञो** *ind.* In secret, secretly; अहमप्रकाशे तिष्ठामि M. 4; सत्यवत्या हस्तेऽप्रकाशं निक्षिप्तः V. 5 secretly. —**ज्ञः** Indistinctness, secrecy; a secret.

अप्रकाशक *a.* Making dark; not disclosing &c.

अप्रकाश्य *a.* Not to be disclosed, to be kept secret (one of 9 such things); जन्मर्क्षं मेधुनं मंत्रो गृहच्छिद्रं च वचनं । आयुर्धनपमानं श्रीं न प्रकाश्यानि सर्वथा॥

अप्रकृत *a.* 1 Not principal or chief, incidental, occasional. —2 Not relevant to the subject under discussion, not to the point, irrelevant: see प्रकृत, प्रस्तुत; अप्रकृतं अनुसंधा 'to beat about the bush', not to come to the point. —**तं** (In Rhet.) उपमान *i. e.* the standard of comparison (opp. प्रकृत or उपमेय).

अप्रकृतिः *f.* 1 Not the inherent or natural property, accidental property or nature; an accident (विकृति). —2 Spiritual being; the Purusha of the Sāṅkhyas. —3 Not the original word; such as a termination.

अप्रकृष्ट *a.* Not excelled, low, vile. —**डः** A crow.

अप्रक्षित *a.* Undecayed.

अप्रगम *a.* Going too fast to be followed by others.

अप्रगल्भ *a.* Not bold, bashful, modest (opp. धृष्ट); धृष्टः पार्श्वे वसति निवर्तं दूरतश्चाप्रगल्भः H. 2. 26.

अप्रगुण *a.* Perplexed, confounded.

अप्रग्राह *a.* Unrestrained, unbridled.

अप्रचक्ष *a.* Ved. Without the power of seeing.

अप्रचेतस् *a.* Ved. Deficient in understanding, foolish, stupid.

अप्रच्छेद्य *a.* Inscrutable.

अप्रच्युत *a.* Unmoved, not swerving from, following, observing (with abl.); Ms. 12. 116.

अप्रज *a.* 1 Without progeny, childless; शौच्यं मेधुनमप्रजं Chan. 57. —2

Unborn. —3 Unpeopled. —**जा** Having no child, not giving birth to children, not prolific.

अप्रजस्, **अप्रजात** *a.* Childless, having no issue or progeny; अनीतायामप्रजसि बांधवास्तद्वानुयुः Y. 2. 144. —**ता** A woman who has borne no child, a barren woman.

अप्रजज्ञि *a.* Ved. 1 Inexperienced, unskilful. —2 Childless.

अप्रणति *a.* Unconsecrated, vulgar, profane. —**तं** Frying clarified butter without consecrated water.

अप्रतर्क्य *a.* Incomprehensible by reason or inference, undefinable.

अप्रता *a.* Ved. Very great or extensive, affluent Rv. 8. 32. 16.

अप्रतापः 1 Want of lustre, dullness, dimness. —2 Meanness, want of dignity.

अप्रति *a.* Ved. 1 Without opponents or foes, irresistible; Rv. 5. 32. 3; °वीर्यं of irresistible prowess. —2 Unsurpassed, unequalled. —*adv.* Irresistibly.

अप्रतिकर *a.* Trusting, trusty, confidential.

अप्रतिकर्मन् *a.* 1 Of unequalled deeds or achievements. —2 Irresistible, irremediable.

अप्रति (ती) कार *a.* Irremediable, helpless, that cannot be remedied or helped; °रेयमापदुपास्थिता K. 154. —**रः** Not remedying, non-requital, non-retaliation.

अप्रतिगृह्य *a.* One from whom one must not accept any thing as a gift &c.

अप्रतिग्राहक *a.* Not accepting.

अप्रतिग्राह्य *a.* Unacceptable.

अप्रतिघ्न *a.* 1 Not to be vanquished, invincible. —2 Not to be ward-ed or kept off; रजः Ms. 12. 28. —3 Not angry.

अप्रतिद्वंद्व *a.* 1 Having no adversary in battle, irresistible. —2 Unsurpassed, unrivalled.

अप्रतिधुर *a.* Without the fellow-horse.

अप्रतिपक्ष *a.* 1 Without a rival or opponent. —2 Unlike.

अप्रतिपत्तिः *f.* 1 Non-performance, non-acceptance. —2 Neglect, omission, disregard. —3 Want of un-

derstanding. —4 Absence of determination (what to do), perplexing;

विह्वल &c. K. 159; (अप्रतिपत्तिर्द्वन्द्वं स्वयिद्वन्द्वद्वन्द्वं च) °तिसाध्वसजडा K. 240; K. 14. 42. —5 (Hence) absence of mind or ready wit (नृन्द-मान); उत्तरस्याप्रतिपत्तिर्ग्रन्थिना Chan. 8.

अप्रतिपद् *a.* Not going (विक्रम).

अप्रतिबंध *a.* 1 Unimpeded, unobstructed. —2 Direct, undisputed; (in law) got by birth without any obstruction, not collateral (as inheritance).

अप्रतिबल *a.* Of irresistible might of unequalled power.

अप्रतिस *a.* 1 Modest, bashful. —2 Not ready-witted, dull. —**भा** Bashfulness, modesty.

अप्रतिभट *a.* Unrivalled. —**टः** An unrivalled warrior; आत्मानं °टं मन्यमानः Dk. 3.

अप्रतिम *a.* Without an equal or parallel, incomparable, matchless, unrivalled; so अप्रतिमानः °नमोजः Mv. 1. 62; °रूपत्वं; °वीर्यं; °शुद्धि &c.

अप्रतियत्नः Natural or spontaneous state.

अप्रतियोगिन् *a.* 1 Without an adversary. —2 Having no opposite or counterpart.

अप्रतिरथ *a.* or —**यः** (A hero) who has no प्रतिरथ or rival warrior, a matchless or unrivalled warrior; शौच्यंतिमप्रतिरथं तनयं निवेदय S. 4. 19, S. 7. 7. 33. —2 Matchless Mv. 1. 46. —**यः** N. of a Rishi. —**यः**, —**यं** N. of a hymn composed by अ°; यथात्रामंगलं साम तदप्रतिरथं विदुः.

अप्रतिरव *a.* Uncontested, undisputed; वर्षशताधिकभोगः संततोऽप्रतिरवः स्वत्वं गमयति Mit.

अप्रतिरूप *a.* 1 Not corresponding with, unfit. —2 Of unequalled form. —3 Incomparable (in a good or bad sense). —**Comp.** —**कया** incomparable talk (संगणिका), उत्तरवाक्यरहिता वाक्. — °वीर्यं irresistible power.

अप्रतिवीर्य *a.* Of incomparable prowess.

अप्रतिशासन *a.* Having no rival ruler, subject to one rule; R. 8. 27.

अप्रतिष्ठ *a.* 1 Not stable or firmly fixed, fluctuating, not made permanent; U. 5. 25. —2 Thrown away, unprofitable, useless; Ms. 3. 180.

-3 Disreputable, infamous. -ट N. of a hell. -ट्टा Instability, ill-fame, ill-repute, dishonour. -ट्टे Brahman (स्वधामप्रतिष्ठितं ब्रह्म).

अप्रतिष्ठान *a.* Ved. Not firm, having no solid ground. -नं Instability, want of solidity or firmness (i.g. also); तर्कप्रतिष्ठानादन्वयधामन्यं S. B.

अप्रतिष्ठित *a.* Unsettled, unaided, uncelebrated, obscure: unaccounted, unholy. -नः An epithet of Vishnu.

अप्रतिसंक्रम *a.* Having no intermixture.

अप्रतिस्तर *a.* Unobserved, unnoticed; °ह्य (ह्या) निरोधः unobserved nullity, annihilation of an object; one of the three topics included by the Buddhas under the category of निरूप्य, the other two being प्रतिसंख्यान-रोध wilful destruction, as of a jar by a mallet, and आकाश the ethereal element.

अप्रतिहत *a.* 1 Not obstructed or impeded, irresistible; °हतान् पुत्रान् K. 62; अस्मद्गृहे °गतिः Pt. 1 free to move; U. 3. 36; कुंभतामप्रतिहतप्रसरमायस्य क्रोधज्ज्योतिः Ve. 1. -2 Unimpaired, unmarred, unrepulsed, unaffected, at home in every respect; सा बुद्धिप्रतिहिता Bh. 2.40; Pt. 5. 26; so °चित्त, °मनस्. -3 Not disappointed. -Comp. -नेत्र *a.* of unimpaired eyes. (-त्रः) N. of a Buddhist deity.

अप्रतीक *a.* Without parts or body, epithet of Brahma.

अप्रतीत *a.* 1 Not pleased or delighted. -2 Unapproached; unassailable. -3 Unopposed. -4 (In Rhet.) Not understood or clearly intelligible (as a word), one of the defects of a word (शब्ददोष); अप्रतीतं यत्केवले शास्त्रे प्रसिद्धं K. P. 7, i. e. a word is said to be अप्रतीत if it be used in a sense which it has in particular classes of works only (and not in general or popular use); e. g. सम्यग्ज्ञानमहाज्योतिर्दलितशयतासुषः (where आशय=वासना occurs in Yoga Sāstra only).

अप्रतीतिः *f.* Unintelligibleness; mistrust.

अप्रतुलः 1 Want of weight. -2 Want, necessity.

अप्रत्त (°प्रदत्त) Not given away.

-त्ता A girl, one not given away in marriage.

अप्रत्यक्ष *a.* 1 Invisible, imperceptible. -2 Unknown. -3 Absent. -Comp. -शिष्ट *a.* not distinctly taught.

अप्रत्यय *a.* 1 Diminutive, distrustful (with loc.); बलवदपि शिक्षितानामात्मन्यप्रत्ययं चेतः S. 1. 2. -2 Having no knowledge. -3 (In gram.) Having no affix. -यः 1 Diffidence, distrust, disbelief, doubt; क्षेत्रमप्रत्ययानां Pt. 1. 191. -2 Not being understood. -3 Not an affix; अर्थवदधातुप्रत्ययः प्रातिपदिकं P. I. 2. 45. -Comp. -स्थ *a.* (in gram.) not pertaining to an affix.

अप्रत्युत *a.* Not attacked.

अप्रदक्षिणं *ind.* From the left to the right.

अप्रदुग्ध *a.* Ved. Not milked completely.

अप्रधान *a.* Subordinate, secondary, inferior; आवां तावदप्रधानौ H. 2. -नं (°ता, °त्वं) 1 Subordinate or secondary state, inferiority. -2 A secondary or subordinate act. (The word अप्रधान usually occurs in the neuter gender either by itself, or as an attribute to a noun, or as last member of comp.).

अप्रघृण्य *a.* Unconquerable, invincible; यदाशौचं भीष्ममत्यंतद्वरं हतं पार्येनाहवेस्वप्रघृण्यं Mb.; यस्याप्रघृण्यः प्रभवस्त्वमुच्चैः M. 5. 17.

अप्रपदनं Ved. A bad place of refuge.

अप्रस *a.* 1 Obscure, dull. -2 Mean.

अप्रभु *a.* 1 Wanting power, not powerful. -2 Having no power or control over, unable, incompetent; with gen. or loc.

अप्रभूतिः *f.* Little effort.

अप्रमत्त *a.* Not careless or inattentive, careful, attentive, vigilant, watchful; Ms. 7. 142.

अप्रमद *a.* Devoid of festivities, sad, joyless; Bk. 10. 9.

अप्रमाद *a.* Careful, vigilant, cautious, steady. -दः Care, attention, vigilance. -दं *ind.* Carefully, attentively, uninterruptedly.

अप्रमेय *a.* Imperishable; unlimited (अप्रमेय).

अप्रमा Incorrect knowledge (opp. प्रमा q. v.).

अप्रमाण *a.* 1 Unlimited, immeasurable, boundless. -2 Without authority, proof or weight, unauthorized. -3 Not regarded as an authority, not trustworthy; आज्ञमनः शास्त्रमाशिक्षितो यस्तस्याप्रमाणं वचनं जनस्य S. 5. 25. -नं 1 That which cannot be taken as authority in actions; i.e. a rule, direction &c. which cannot be accepted as obligatory. -2 Irrelevancy. -Comp. -आमः. -शुभः (pl.) 'of unlimited lustre', N. of a class of deities (with Buddhists). -विद् *a.* not conversant with evidence, or incapable of weighing evidence.

अप्रमायुक्त *a.* [प्र-मि-उण् आत्ते युञ्, स्वाधे कन् Tv.] Not dying suddenly, very long.

अप्रमित *a.* 1 Not measured, unlimited. -2 Not proved or established by authority.

अप्रमूर, अप्रमूर्च्छित *a.* Not foolish, prudent, wise.

अप्रमृष्य *a.* Indestructible, unassailable (अप्रमृष्य) Rv. 6. 20. 7.

अप्रमेय *a.* 1 Immeasurable, unbounded, boundless; °महिमा Mv. 4. 30. -2 That which cannot be properly ascertained, understood &c.; inscrutable, unfathomable (of person or thing); अचिन्त्यस्याप्रमेयस्य कार्य-तत्त्वार्थवित्पुः Ms. 1. 3; 12. 94. -3 Not to be proved, or demonstrated (as Brahma). -यं Brahma. -Comp. -अनुभाव *a.* of unlimited might. -आत्मन् 'of inscrutable spirit,' epithet of Śiva.

अप्रमोदः-दं 1 Inability to remove pain. -2 Absence of delight.

अप्रयत्न *a.* Not energetic or diligent, indifferent, apathetic, not zealously devoted to (with loc.); °त्नः सुस्वार्थेषु Ms. 6. 26. -त्नः Absence of effort or exertion, indifference, apathy, laziness.

अप्रयाणिः *f.* [अ-प्रया-आनि P. III. 3. 112, न changed to ण by P. VIII. 4. 29] Not going or progressing (used only in uttering imprecations); अप्रयाणिस्ते शठ भूयान् Sk. mayest thou not move onward or progress! See अजीवनि.

अप्रयापि-निः *f.* Not allowing to go on or progress (P. III. 3. 112; VIII. 4. 30).

अप्रयावं *adv.* Without interruption, attentively.

अप्रयुचत्, अप्रयुत, अप्रयुत्वन *a.* Ved. Unceasing, continual, not separated (अप्रयुत); careful, attentive.

अप्रयुक्त *a.* 1 Not used or employed, not applied. -2 Wrongly used, as a word. -3 (In Rhet.) Rare, unusual (as a word when used in a particular sense or gender though that sense or gender be sanctioned by lexicographers); अप्रयुक्तं तथाभूतान्-वि कविभिर्निर्दत्तं; तथा मन्वे देवतोस्य पिशाचो रक्षसोऽथवा | where the mas. gender of देवत, though sanctioned (by Amara), is not used by poets and is, therefore, अप्रयुक्त.

अप्रयोगः Non-application or bad application, non-employment.

अप्रलंब *a.* Prompt, quick.

अप्रवर्तक, अप्रवर्तिन *a.* 1 Not exciting or stimulating to action, inert, abstaining from action. -2 Continuous, unbroken, uninterrupted.

अप्रवर्तनं Not engaging in, not exciting to any action.

अप्रवृत्तिः *f.* 1 Not engaging in action or proceeding, not taking place. -2 Inertia, inactivity, non-excitement, absence of incentive or stimulus. -3 (In medic.) Suppression of the natural evacuations, constipation, ischury &c.

अप्रवीत *a.* Ved. Not approached Rv. 4. 7. 9. -**ता** 1 Not loved (अकामिता). -2 Not impregnated.

अप्रवेद *a.* Difficult to be found.

अप्रशस्त *a.* 1 Not praiseworthy, worthless, contemptible. -2 Not approved, forbidden. -3 (Ved.) Disobedient. -4 Less, deficient, decayed (कीण).

अप्रसक्त *a.* 1 Not attached or addicted, moderate, temperate. -2 Unconnected.

अप्रसक्तिः *f.* Non-attachment, moderation.

अप्रसंगः 1 Want of attachment. -2 Want of connection. -3 Inopportune time or occasion; अप्रसंगाभिधाने च श्रोतुः श्रद्धा न जायते |

अप्रसन्न *a.* 1 Not pleased. -2 Turbid, muddy.

अप्रसाहः Disparaging, disparaging.

अप्रसव *a.* Not being produced.

-वः Not being born.

अप्रसूत *a.* Barren, childless.

अप्रसाह *a.* Not being affected by evils or ill omens.

अप्रसिद्ध *a.* 1 Unknown, unimportant, insignificant. Rv. 3. 19. -2 Unusual, uncommon; पदं an obsolete word.

अप्रसिद्धिः *f.* Obscurity, insignificance.

अप्रस्ताविक *a.* (की *f.*) Not belonging to the subject-matter, irrelevant (=अप्रस्ताविक *q. v.*)

अप्रस्तुत *a.* 1 Unsuitable to the time or subject, not to the point, irrelevant. -2 Absurd, nonsensical; रे गोरं किमप्रस्तुतं लपति Pt. 1. -3 Accidental or extraneous. -4 Not ready.

-Comp. -**प्रशंसा** a figure of speech which, by describing the अप्रस्तुत (what is not the subject-matter) conveys a reference to the प्रस्तुत or subject-matter; अप्रस्तुतप्रशंसा सा या सैव प्रस्तुत-श्रया K. P. 10. It is of 5 kinds:—(क) ये निमित्ते सामान्ये विशेषे प्रस्तुते सति | तद्व्यस्य वचस्तुल्ये तुल्यस्येति च पंचधा || *i. e.* when the subject-matter is viewed (c) as an effect, information of which is conveyed by stating the cause; (b) when viewed as a cause by stating the effect; (c) when viewed as a general assertion by stating a particular instance; (d) when viewed as a particular instance by stating a general assertion; and (e) when viewed as similar by stating what is similar to it, see K. P. 10; and S.D. 706 for examples.

अप्रहत *a.* 1 Unhurt, intact. -2 Waste, unploughed, K. 326. -3 New and unbleached (as cloth); ईषद्धौ न नवं धेनं सदृशं यंत्रधारितम् | निर्णेजकाश्चालिनं चाप्रहतं वास उच्यते ||

अप्रहन् *a.* Not destroying, favouring, aiding (अनुग्राहक).

अप्रहित *a.* 1 Not sent out. -2 Unattacked by foes.

अप्राकरणिक *a.* (की *f.*) Not belonging to the subject-matter; अप्राकरणिकस्याभिधानेन प्राकरणिकस्याशेषो-अप्रस्तुतप्रशंसा K. P. 10.

अप्राकृत *a.* 1 Not vulgar. -2 Not original. -3 Not ordinary, ex-

traordinary; भाकृतीनां K. 171, Mr. 1. 3. -4 Special.

अप्राप्य *a.* Secondary, subordinate, inferior.

अप्राचीन *a.* 1 Modern. -2 Not eastern-western.

अप्राण *a.* Lifeless, inanimate. -**णः** The Alimizing Being.

अप्राप्त *a.* 1 Not obtained or got;

अप्राप्तयन्तु या प्राप्तिः सैव संयोग ईरितः | Bhāṣya P. -2 Not arrived or come.

-3 Not authorised or following, as a rule. -4 Not come to or reached; R. 12. 99. -5 Not of a marriageable age. -**Comp.** -**काल** *a.* 1, inopportune, ill-timed, unseasonable;

१० वचनं बृहस्पतिरपि कुवता लभते इत्युच्य-ज्ञानमपमानं च पुष्कलं Pt. 1. 63. -2, under age. -**(ल)** (an irregular dis-

cussion (of any subject)). -**प्रापक** *a.* 1, conveying (the sense of) what is not otherwise specified, such as the use of the Potential mood in स्वर्गकामे यजेत.

-2, not yet tamed (as a young calf)

-**यौवन** *a.* not arrived at puberty or who has not reached his youth; R. 15. 12. -**व्यवहार**. **वयस्** *a.* (in law) under age, not old enough to engage in public business on his own responsibility, a minor (a boy before he reaches his 16th year); अपा-न्यवहारेणैवैवयस् वेदइत्यर्थकः Dakṣha.

अप्राप्तिः *f.* 1 Non-acquisition; तदप्राप्तिनहादुःखविकीर्णशेषपातका K. P. 4. -2 Not being proved or established by a rule before;

विधिरह्येतमप्राप्तौ नियमः प्राक्किं सति Mim. -3 Not taking place or occurring. -4 Not being applicable =अनुपपत्ति *q. v.*

अप्रामाणिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Unauthoritative, unwarranted; इदं वचनमप्रामाणिकं. -2 Untrustworthy, unreliable.

अप्रामि *a.* Ved. Unhurt, unimpaired.

अप्रायत्यं Ved. 1 Impurity. -2 Ungovernableness.

अप्रायु *a.* Ved. Not going forth (अगन्तु) Rv. 1. 89. 1; unceasing.

अप्रायुस् *a.* Ved. With undiminished or unimpaired life or vigour.

अप्रिय *a.* 1 Disliked, disagreeable, unpleasant, offensive अप्रियस्व च पथ्यस्व वक्तुं श्रोता च दुर्लभः Rām. Ms. 4. 138; S. 5. 17; hated, distasteful. -2 Unkind, unfriendly.

—यः A foe, an enemy. —या A sort of fish (जुगीमन्त्रः). —यं An unfriendly or offensive act; पाणिग्रहस्य साध्वी स्त्री नाचरेत्किंचिदपि Ms. 5.156. —Comp. —कर, —कारिन्, —कारक a. unfriendly, ill-disposed. —भागिन् a. ill-fated. —वद, (°यं°), —वादिन् a. speaking unkind or harsh words; व-ध्यार्थद्वयमिव वसा Y. 1. 73; माता यस्य गृहे नास्ति भार्या चाप्रियवादिनी Chāp. 44.

अप्रीतिः *f.* 1 Dislike, aversion. —2 Unfriendly feeling, enmity. —3 Pain. —Comp. —कर (—री *f.*). 1. unkind; unfavourable. —2. disagreeable, disliked.

अप्रेतराक्षसी = अप्रेतराक्षसी *q. v.*

अप्रेमन् *a.* Disliking, unfriendly.

—*n.* Dislike.

अप्राढ *a.* 1 Not arrogant. —2 Timid, gentle, not bold. —3 Not full-grown. —**द्व** 1 An unmarried girl. —2 A girl very recently married and not arrived at puberty or womanhood.

अप्लव *a.* 1 Without a ship. —2 Not swimming.

अप्लुत *a.* Not protracted (as a vowel).

अप्लव *a.* [आप बाहु° व, प्लवो° ऋत्वः] Attainable. —**प्ल** Disease, danger; the region of the throat or neck (!).

अप्लवः *प्सा m.* (—साः) Ved. [अप्लवतीति, सन्-ड] 1 Giving or yielding water; forming the essential portion of water (अप्लव सारभूतो रसः). —2 Not destroying. —**प्ल** Form, see अप्लव.

अप्लवः [अप्ल-व] Any aquatic animal (moving in water).

अप्लवस्व *f.* (—राः—रा). [अप्लवः स-रन्ति उद्वहन्ति, वृ-असुन् Up. 4. 236; cf. Rām. अप्लु निर्मथनादेव रसान्स्माद-रन्तिः। उल्लेखमनुजग्रेष्ठ तस्मादप्लवस्वोऽभवत्] A class of female divinities or celestial damsels who reside in the sky and are regarded as the wives of the Gandharvas. They are very fond of bathing, can change their shapes, and are endowed with superhuman power (प्रभाव). They are called स्व-देव्यः and are usually described as the servants of Indra, who, when alarmed by the rigorous austerities of some mighty sage, sends down one of them to disturb his penance, and her mission is generally successful; cf. यः तस्मै देव्यं दत्तं तस्य सु-

मार् प्रहरणं महैरस्य V. 1. They are also said to covet heroes who die gloriously on the battle-field; cf. R. 7. 53. Bāṇa mentions 14 different families of these nymphs (see K. 136). The word is usually said to be in pl. (स्त्रियां बहुवचनस्य); but the singular, as also the form अप्लव, sometimes occur; नियमविग्रहकारिणी मेनका नाम अप्लवः प्रेषिता S. 1; एकाप्लवः &c. R. 7. 53 and see Malli. thereon; अनप्लवे प्रतिभासि V. 1. —2 Direction or the intermediate point of the compass (दिक् च उपदिक् च). —Comp. —तीर्थं *N.* of a sacred pool in which the Apsarasas bathe; probably it is the name of a place, see S. 6. —**पतिः** lord of the Apsarasas, epithet of Indra.

अप्लव *a.* [अप्लं जलरसं वाति हिनास्ति, वाक्] Devoid of the essence (freshness) of water; possessed of form or shape; giving water (!)

अप्लव्य *a.* [अप्लु भवः यत्] Being in, or fit for, water.

अप्लव *n.* Ved. Form, beauty; or one possessed of beauty; cheek(!).

अप्लु *a.* [नास्ति सु रूपं यस्य Nir.] 1 Formless, shapeless. —2 Not beautiful. Note —अप्लु forms the first member of several compounds. —**क्षिन्** a god. —**चर** *a.* aquatic; moving in waters.

—**ज**, —**जा** *a.* born in the waters or in the atmosphere. (—जाः) —**योनिः** 1. a horse. —2. a cane or reed. —**जित्** vanquishing the aerial Asuras. —**मत्** *a.* possessed of what is in water; not losing one's nature in water (as lightning); getting sufficient water.

अफल *a.* [न. व.] 1 Unfruitful, fruitless, barren (lit. & fig.); °ला ओ-षधयः, °लं कार्यं &c. —2 Unproductive, useless, vain; यथा षण्डोऽफलः स्त्रीषु यथा गौर्गवि चाफला। यथा चाज्ञोऽफलं रानं तथा विप्रोऽनुचोऽफलः Ms. 2. 158. —3 Deprived of virility, castrated; emasculated; अफलोर्हं कुतस्तेन क्रोधास्ता च निराकृता Rām. —**लः** 1 *N.* of a plant (आलुक्). —2 A goat. —**ला** The Aloe plant (वृत्कुमारी); another plant (भूम्या-मलकी). —Comp. —**आकांक्षिन्**, —**मेप्सु** *a.* one who desires no reward (for his labours), disinterested; अफलाकं-विभिर्वैजः कियते ब्रह्मवादिभिः Mb. —**अफेन** *a.* Frothless, without scum or foam. —**नं** Opium (perhaps a corruption of अफिन्; अ has here a depreciative force).

अबु = अब् *q. v.*

अबद्ध-द्धक *a.* 1 At liberty, not bound or restrained. —2 Unmeaning, nonsensical, absurd, contradictory; *e. g.* यावज्जिव महं मौनी ब्रह्मचारी च ये पिता। माता तु मम वंध्यासीदपुत्रश्च पितामहः॥ (contradictory); जरद्भवः कंबलपादुकाभ्यां द्वारि स्थितो गायति मंगलानि। ब्राह्मणी वृच्छति पुत्रकामा राजनगयी लवणस्य कोर्षः Rāyamu-kuta on Ak. —Comp. —**मुख** *a.* foul-mouthed, abusive, scurrilous.

अबध-ध्य See अबध-ध्य &c.

अबंधक *a.* 1 Not binding. —2 Without any pledge.

अबंधन *a.* Free, without bonds.

अबंध *a.* Ved. Without ligatures; falling asunder.

अबंधु, —**बंधव** *a.* 1 Friendless, lonely. —2 Unowned. —Comp. —**कृत** *a.* causing want of companions. —**कृत** *a.* not brought about by relatives, growing spontaneously; S. 4. 16.

अबल *a.* 1 Weak, feeble. —2 Unprotected. —**लः** *N.* of a plant (वह-वृक्ष). —**ला** 1 A woman (as belonging to the weaker sex); नूनं हि ते कवि-वरा विपरीतबोधा ये नित्यमाहुरबला इति कापि-नीनाम्। योभिर्विलोतरतारकदृष्टिपतैः शक्ता-दयोपि विजितास्त्वबलाः कथं ताः॥ Bh. I. 11; compare also:— हृदये बहसि गिरिंश्चि-त्रिभुवनजयिनी कटाक्षेण। अबला त्वं यदि मन्ये के बलवतो न जानीमः॥ Udb.; जनः a woman; S. 4. 3; R. 9. 46. —2 One of the ten earths according to the Buddhists. —**लं** Weakness, want of strength; see बलाबलं also. —Comp. —**अबलः** *N.* of Siva.

अबलास *a.* Not consumptive.

अबल्यं 1 Weakness. —2 Sickness.

अबाध *a.* 1 Unrestrained, unobstructed. —2 Free from pain. —**धा** The segment of the base of a triangle. —**धः** 1 Non-obstruction. —2 Non-refutation.

अंबाल *a.* 1 Not childish, youthful. —2 Not young, full (as the moon).

अबाह्य *a.* 1 Not exterior, internal; R. 14. 50. —2 (fig.) Familiar or intimately acquainted with, conversant with; गीतनृत्यवाद्यादिवबाह्यः Dk. 155. —3 Without an exterior.

अविधनः [अप-एव इधं कृत्य] The submarine fire (that feeds on the

waters of the ocean); आविधनं वल्लिमसौ विभर्ति R. 13. 4.

अविभीवस् *a.* Ved. Fearless.

अवुद्ध *a.* Foolish, unwise; अपवा-
स्मात्रमवुद्धानां Sān. 8.

अवुद्धिः *f.* 1 Want of understand-
ing. -2 Ignorance, stupidity; °मत्
foolish, ignorant. -*a.* Ignorant,
dull-witted, stupid. -**Comp.** -पूर्व,
-पूर्वक *a.* 1. not preceded by know-
ledge or consciousness; not wanton or
intentional. -2. beginning with non-
intelligence. (-वै, -वैकं) *adv.* uncon-
sciously, ignorantly.

अवुध-वुध *a.* Foolish, stupid. -*m.*
A fool. -*f.* (अवुत्) Ignorance, want
of intellect.

अवुध्य *a.* Ved. Not to be perceiv-
ed or awakened.

अवोध *a.* 1 Ignorant, foolish, stupid.
-2 Perplexed, puzzled. -**वः** 1 Igno-
rance, stupidity, want of understand-
ing; °धोपहताद्यान्ये Bh. 3. 2; निसर्ग-
दुर्बोधमवोधविह्वलः क भूपतीनां चरितं क जं-
तवः Ki. 1. 6. -2 Not knowing or
being aware of Si. 6. 41. -**Comp.**
-गम्य *a.* incomprehensible, incon-
ceivable. *

अवोध्य, -वोधनीय *a.* 1 Unintelligi-
ble. -2 Not to be awakened.

अवुध्न *a.* Having no bottom or
root, bottomless. -**ध्न** Ved. The air
or intermediate region.

अब्ज *a.* [असु जायते, जन्-ड] Born
in or produced from water Ms. 5.
112, 8. 100 -**ब्जः** 1 The conch (*n.*
also). -2 The moon. -3 Camphor.
-4 *N.* of a tree (निवृत्त). -5 Dhan-
vantari, physician of the gods,
said to be produced at the churn-
ing of the ocean along with
other jewels. -**ब्जं** 1 A lotus.
-2 One thousand millions.
-**Comp.** -कर्णिका the seed vessel
of a lotus. -**जः, -जवः, -भूः, -योनिः** epi-
thets of Brahmā, (being supposed
to have sprung from the lotus which
arose from the navel of Vishnu).
-**दृष्ट, -नयन, -नेत्र, -लोचन** &c. *a.* lotus-
eyed, having large beautiful eyes.
-**बोधवः** 'a friend of lotuses' the
sun. -**भोगः** 1. the root of a lotus.
-2, a cowrie (वराटक) as large as
a conch. -**वाहनः** 'carrying the moon
on his forehead, epithet of Śiva.
(-जा) 'having the lotus for her seat,

N. of Lakshmi. -**स्थितः** *N.* of Brah-
ma. -**हस्तः** the sun (represented
as holding a lotus in one hand).

अब्जा *m.* (ब्जः) Ved. Born in
water (P. III. 2. 67, VI. 4. 21).
-*f.* A pearl-oyster.

अब्जिनी 1 A lotus plant. -2 A
collection of lotuses. -3 A place full
of lotuses. -**Comp.** -**पतिः** the sun.

अब्जस् *n.* Ved. Shape, beauty.

अब्जित् *a.* Conquering waters.

अब्द *a.* [अये ददाति, दा-क-] said in
Up. 4. 98 to be from अब्ः अत्रा-
त्यन्दः] Giving water. -**ब्दः** 1 A cloud.
-2 A year (in this sense *n.* also).
-3 *N.* of a grass (मुत्ता). -4 *N.* of a
mountain. -**Comp.** -**अर्धे** half a year.
-**वाहनः** *N.* of Śiva. -**शतं** a century.
-**सारः** a kind of camphor.

अब्दया *adv.* Ved. With a desire to
give water.

अब्धिः Ved. A cloud; °मृत् pos-
sessed of clouds; giving water, as a
cloud.

अब्दुर्गः A fortress in water, one
surrounded by a moat or lake.

अब्धेवताक, चैवत *a.* Having the
waters for divinities, praising the
waters; Ms. 11. 133.

आब्धिः [आपः क्षीयते अभ, भा-कि] 1 The
ocean, receptacle of water; (fig. also),
दुःखं, कार्यं, ज्ञानं &c.; store or reser-
voir of anything. -2 A pond, lake.
-3 (In Math.) A symbolical ex-
pression for the number 7; some-
times for 4. -**Comp.** -**अग्निः** the sub-
marine fire. -**कफः, -कैनः** 1. froth,
foam. -2. the cuttle-fish bone, be-
ing regarded as the froth of the
ocean. -**ज** *a.* born in the ocean.
(-जः) 1. the moon. -2. The conch.
(-जौ) (dual) *N.* of the Arjins. (-जा)
1. spirituous liquor (produced from
the ocean). -2. the Goddess Lakshmi.
-**मयः** a sea-fish. -**मृषा** 1. the
earth. -2. a portion of land surround-
ed by the ocean. -**नगरी** *N.* of
Dvārakā, the capital of Kṛishna.
-**नवनीलकः** the moon (the butter of
the ocean). -**नदुर्ग** the pearl-oyster.
-**सवनः** *N.* of Vishnu (so called
from his resting in the ocean at
the destruction and renovation of
the world). -**सरः** a gam.

अब्धस्तु *a.* Living upon water.
-**वः** A serpent.

अब्धभरणं Living upon water, a
kind of diet.

अब्ध्र *a.* = अद्भ्य *n.* v.

अब्ध्रहर्चय *a.* Unchaste. -**वै-वैकं**
1 Unchastity. -2 Sexual union.

अब्ध्रहण्य *a.* 1 Not for a Brāh-
mana; अब्ध्रहण्यमवर्गं स्यत् ब्रह्मण्यं ब्रह्मणे हित-
म् Malay. -2 Inimical to Brāhmanas.
-**ण्यं** An act not befitting a Brāhma-
na; an unbrahmanical act. In dramas
usually found as an exclamation
uttered by a Brāhmana in the
sense of 'to the rescue', 'help',
'help', 'a horrible or disgraceful deed
has been committed'; अहो °ण्यं °ण्यं
Pt. 1; S. 6, U. 1. अत्रानरे ब्राह्मणेन मृ-
तपुत्रमारोप्य राजद्वारे सौरम्नाइनमब्रह्मण्य-
मुद्घोषितम् U. 2 a cry of help, or
distress; अर्थस्य योगनन्दस्य व्याडिना क्रदि-
तपुरः। अब्रह्मण्यमनुष्ठातञ्जीवी योगस्थि-
तो दिजः Bṛi. Kath.

अब्ध्रहन् *a.* 1 Not accompanied by
devotion; wanting in sacred or
divine knowledge. -2 Separated
from or devoid of Brāhmanas;
नात्रह्य शत्रुमुन्धोति Ms. 9. 322. -**Comp.**
-**विद्** *a.* not knowing Brahma or
the Supreme Spirit.

अब्ध्रहण *a.* Devoid of or with-
out Brāhmanas. -**णः** Not a Brāh-
mana; Ms. 2. 241-2; (=शृङ्) six
kinds are usually mentioned.

अब्ध्रहण्यं 1 Violation of the duties
of a Brāhmana; breach of vows or
sanctity. -2 = अब्रह्मण्य *n.* v.

अब्ध्रकृतं Making a growling (or
abrd) sound, an indistinct speech
uttered by shutting the lips.

अब्ध्रिगं [अपां लिगं ज्ञापनसामर्थ्यं यत्र]
A hymn or verse addressed to the
waters; Y. 3. 30.

अभक्त *a.* 1 Not devoted or at-
tached. -2 Not connected with, de-
tached. -3 Not worshipping. -4 Unac-
cepted. -5 Not eaten. -**क्तं** Not food;
°छेदस्, °रुच् want of appetite.

अभक्तिः *f.* 1 Want of devotion or
attachment. -2 Unbelief, incre-
dularity.

अभक्षः, -भक्षणं Not eating any
thing; fasting.

अभक्ष्य *a.* 1 Not to be eaten. -2
Prohibited from eating. -**क्ष्यं** A
prohibited article of food.

अक्षय *a.* Unfortunate, ill-fated.

अभंग *a.* Not broken &c. —**गः** 1 Absence of fracture or defeat.—2 (In Rhet.) A variety of श्लेष where another meaning is obtained without dividing the words (this corresponds to अर्थश्लेष); S. D. 644.

अभंगुर *a.* Undisturbed, firm.

अभद्र *a.* Inauspicious, bad, evil, ill, wicked. —**इ** 1 Evil, sin, wickedness.—2 Sorrow.

अभय *a.* [न. व.] Free from fear or danger, secure, safe; वैराग्यमेवाभयम् Bh. 3. 35. —**यः** [न भयं यस्मात्] 1 An epithet of the Supreme Being, or knowledge concerning that being.—2 N. of Siva.—3 One devoid of all worldly possessions.—4 One who fearlessly executes scriptural commandments.—5 N. of a Yoga (conjuncture or time) favourable to a march or expedition. —**या** 1 N. of a plant (हरितकी Mar. हिरडा).—2 A form of the goddess Durgā.—**यं** 1 Absence or removal of fear.—2 Security, safety, protection from fear or danger; मया तस्याभयं दत्तं Pt. 1; अभयस्य हि यो दाता Ms. 8. 303; S. 2. 16.—2 N. of a sacrificial hymn.—3 The root of a fragrant grass (वीर्यमूल, उद्गिरं).—**Comp.**—**कृत** *a.* 1. not terrific, mild.—2. giving safety.—**गिरिवासिन्** *m.* one dwelling on the mountain of safety, N. of a class of Kātyāyana's pupils.—**डिडिमः** 1. proclamation of assurance or safety.—2. a military or war-drum.—**द**, **दायिन्**, **प्रद** *a.* giving a guarantee or promise of safety; भवेत्त्वभयदः Rām.; प्रदः Ms. 4. 232. (—दः) an Arhat of the Jains; N. of Vishnu.—**दक्षिणा**, **दानं**, **प्रदानं** giving a promise, assurance, or guarantee of safety or protection (from danger); सर्वप्रदानेष्वभयप्रदानं (प्रदानं) Pt. 1. 290; Ms. 4. 247.—**पत्रं** a written document or paper granting assurance of safety; cf. the modern 'safe-conduct'.—**मुद्रा** a variety of mudrā in Tantra literature.—**याचना** asking for protection; अञ्जलि: R. 11. 78.—**वचनं**, **वाच्** *f.* an assurance or promise of safety.—**सनि** *a.* Ved. giving safety.

अभयकर-कृत *a.* (अभय-कृ with the insertion of खच् P. III. 2. 43). 1 Not dreadful.—2 Causing security.

अभर्तुका 1 A widow.—2 An unmarried woman.

अभवः 1 Non-existence; मत्त एव भवाभवौ Mb. —2 Absolution, final beatitude; प्राप्नुमभवमभिवाञ्छति वा Ki. 12. 30, 18. 27.—3 End or destruction; भवाय सर्वभूतानामभवाय च रक्षतां Rām.

अभव्य *a.* 1 Not to be, not predestined.—2 Improper, inauspicious.—3 Unfortunate, luckless; उपनतमवधोरव्यभव्याः Ki. 10. 51.

अभवत् *a.* Not existing.—**Comp.**—**अभवन्मत्तयोगः**, **संयोगः** (in Rhet.) a defect in composition; अभवत् असंभवन्नि मतः इष्टः योगः संवेद्यः यत्र K. P. 7; the 'failure of an intended connection', or want of harmony between the ideas to be expressed and the words expressing them; *e. g.* ईक्षसे यत्कटाक्षेण तदा धर्त्वा मनोभव, here the word यत् can have no correlation with तदा though intended by the poet. The proper reading would be ईक्षसे चेत् &c.; for other examples see S. D. 575 *ad. loc.*

अभस्त्रका, **अभस्त्रिका**, also **अभस्त्राका** [अ-भस्त्र P. VII. 3. 47] 1 A badly made or inferior pair of bellows.—2 A young woman who has no bellows.

अभाग *a.* 1 Without a share (of inheritance).—2 Undivided.

अभाव *a.* [न. व.] 1 Without love or affection.—2 Non-existent.—**वः** 1 Not being or existing, non-existence; गतो भावोऽभावः Mk. 1 has disappeared.—2 Absence, want, failure; सर्वेषामप्यभावे तु ब्राह्मणा रिव्यभागिनः Ms. 9. 188; mostly in comp.; सर्वाभावे हरेष्टपः 189 in the absence of all, failing all; तोय°, अन्न°, आहार° &c.—3 Annihilation, death, destruction, non-entity; नाभाव उपलब्धे: S. B.; Si. 20. 64; Ki. 18. 10.—4 (In phil.) Privation, non-existence, nullity or negation, supposed to be the seventh category or पदार्थ in the system of Kapāda. (Strictly speaking अभाव is not a separate predicament, like द्रव्य, गुण, but is only a negative arrangement of those predicaments; all nameable things being divided into positive (भाव) and negative (अभाव), the first division including द्रव्य, गुण, कर्म, सामान्य, विशेष and समवाय and the second only one अभाव; cf. अव सप्तमस्याभावकथनादेव षण्णां भावत्वं प्राप्तं

तेन भावत्वेन दृश्यगुणन्यासो न कृतः Mukṭā.), अभाव is defined as भावमिज्ञोऽभावः (प्रतियोगिज्ञानाधीनविषयत्वं) that whose knowledge is dependent on the knowledge of its प्रतियोगी. It is of two principal kinds संसर्गाभाव and अन्योन्याभाव; the first comprising three varieties प्रागभाव, प्रध्वंसाभाव, and अत्यन्ताभाव.—**Comp.**—**संपात्तिः** *f.* false attribution (=अ-यास q. v.)

अभावना 1 Absence of judgment or right discernment.—2 Absence of religious meditation.

अभावनीय *a.* Inconceivable.

अभावायित् *a.* Not perceiving, comprehending or inferring.

अभावित्, **अभाव्य** *a.* What is not destined to be or take place; यदभावित तद्भावि H. 1.

अभाषणं Not speaking, silence.

अभाषित *a.* Not told.—**Comp.**—**उ-स्कः** a word which cannot become mas. or neuter, *i. e.* always feminine.

अभि *inl.* 1 (As a prefix to verbs and nouns) It means (a) 'to', 'towards', 'in the direction of'; अभिगच्छ go towards, अभिया, °गमन्, °यानं &c.; (b) 'for', 'against'; °लभ्, °पठ् &c.; (c) 'on', 'upon'; °सिञ्च् to sprinkle on &c.; (d), 'over', 'above', 'across'; °भू to overpower, °नत्; (e) 'greatly'; 'excessively' °कम्प.—2 (As a prefix to nouns not derived from verbs, and to adjectives) It expresses (a) intensity or superiority; °धर्मः 'supreme duty'; °नाम्न 'very red, °नव 'very new'; (b) 'towards', 'in the direction of', forming 'adv. compounds' °चैद्य, °मुखं, °दूति &c.—3 (As a separable adverb) It means towards, in the direction or vicinity of (opp. अप); in, above, aloft, on the top, (mostly Ved).—4 (As a preposition with acc.) (a) To, towards, in the direction of, against, (with acc. or in comp. in this sense); अभ्यान्ति or अभिमभि शालभाः पतन्ति; वृक्षमभि द्योतते विद्युत् Sk.; Si. 9. 56, 7. 40; अभ्यर्कविचं स्थितः S. 7. 11. (b) Near, before, in front or presence of; Si. 7. 32; 15. 58. (c) On, upon, with regard or reference to; सायमंडनमभि स्वरयंत्यः Ki. 9. 6; साधुर्देवदत्तो मातरमभि Sk. (d) Severally, one after another (in a distributive sense); वृक्षं वृक्षमभि सिञ्चति Sk.; भूतभूतमभि प्रभुः Dop. By P.

I. 4. 91 अभि has all the senses of अनु given in I. 4. 90 except that of भाग; e. g. (लक्षणे) हरिमभि वतैते; (इत्यंभूताख्याने) भक्तो हरिमभि; (वीप्सायां), देवं देवमभि सिंचति; but यदत्र ममाभिष्यात् तदीयतां; प्राज्ञो गोविंदमभितिष्ठति Bop. (e) In, into, to; Si. 8. 60. (f) For, for the sake of, on account of (Ved.). According to G. M. अभि has these senses:—अभि पूजाभूतायैच्छासौम्याभिमुख्यसौरूप्यवचनाहारत्वाध्यायेषु; e. g. पूजायां, अभिवंदने; भूषे, अभिनिवेशः; इच्छायां, अभिलाषः, अभिकः; सौम्ये or माधुर्ये, अभिजातः; अभिमुख्ये, अभिमुखं, अभ्यभि; सौरूप्ये, अभिरूपं; वचने, अभिधने; आहारे, अभ्यवहरति; स्वाध्याये, अभ्यस्यति. [cf. L. ob; Gr. amphi; Zend abhi or aiwi, Goth. bi; also umbi; um].

अभि (भी) क a. [अभिकन् निपातोयं; P. V. 2. 74] 1 Lustful, libidinous, voluptuous; सौधिकारमभिकः कुलोचितं काश्चन स्वयमवर्त्यत्समाः R. 19. 4; अपि सिंचेः कुशानो त्वं हर्षं मद्यपि योऽभिकः Bk. 8. 92. —कः A lover, voluptuous person.

अभिकम् 10 A. To love, desire; कः स्त्रियमभिकामयमानां नाभिनंदति Dk. 88; Ki. 18. 23.

अभिकाम a. [कम्-अच् or अभिवृद्धः कामो यस्य] Affectionate, loving, desirous, wishing for, lustful, with the object of love in acc. or in comp.; याचे त्वामभिकामाहं Mb. —नः 1 Affection, love. —2 Wish, desire. —नं incl. Longingly, with desire.

अभिकामिक a. Voluntary.

अभिकम्प 1 A. To shake or tremble violently. —Caus. 1 To stir, shake. —2 To allure, entice.

अभिकम्पनं Shaking; alluring.

अभिकांक्ष 1 U. 1 To ask, request; long for, wish or desire for.

अभिकांक्षा Wish, desire, longing.

अभिकांक्षिन् a. Longing, wishing.

अभिकृ 8 U. 1 To make, render, do; कुरुक्षेत्रे निवेशमभिकृत्तुः Mb. —2 To do with reference to, for the sake of, or in behalf of. —3 To procure, get, obtain, effect.

अभिकरणं 1 Effecting, doing. —2 A charm, incantation.

अभिकृतिः f. N. of a metre containing 100 syllables.

अभिकृत्वन् a. (m. °त्वा; f. °त्वरी) Magical; a magician or spirit.

अभिक्रतु a. [आभिमुख्येन क्रतुर्युद्धकर्म यस्य] Haughty, very powerful (बलीयस्) (as an enemy), Rv. 3. 34. 10.

अभिक्रद् 1 P. To shout at, roar at; neigh at.

अभिक्रद्: A shout, roar.

अभिक्रम् 1 U., 4 P. 1 To step or go near to, approach; तमभिक्रम्य सर्वेऽद्य वयं चार्थामहे वसु Mb. —2 To roam over, wander, pass or walk over. —3 To attack, assail, fall upon. —4 To undertake, begin; to set about, prepare; गमनायामभिक्राम Rām. —Caus. To bring near.

अभिक्रमः 1 Beginning, attempting, an undertaking; नेहाभिक्रमनाशोस्ति प्रत्यवायो न विद्यते Bg. 2. 40. —2 A determined attack or onset, assault, onslaught. —3 Ascending, mounting.

अभिक्रमणः—क्रांतिः f. Approaching, attacking &c. = अभिक्रम above; पुंड्रदेश° Dk. 92.

अभिक्रांतिन् a. [इष्टादिगण] 1 One who has approached or undertaken or begun. —2 Skilled or versed in, conversant with (with loc.).

अभिकुश 1 P. 1 To cry out at, call out to. —2 To call out (to one) in a scolding manner; अन्योन्यमभिकुशयुः Mb. —3 To weep over, lament with tears, bemoan.

अभिक्रोशः 1 Calling out, crying. —2 Reviling, censure.

अभिक्रोशकः 1 One who calls out; a reviler, calumniator. —2 A herald.

अभिक्षत्तु a. Ved. A murderer, killer, destroyer.

अभिक्षद् a. [सद्-अच्] Ved. A destroyer; Rv. 6. 50. 1.; giving without being asked (?).

अभिक्षिप् 6 P. 1 To throw or fling at (as the lash of a whip at a horse); • to insult. —2 To excel; Bk. 8. 51.

अभिक्षिप्त p. p. Thrown, surpassed.

अभिख्या 2 P. Ved. 1 To see, perceive, view. —2 To be gracious, look graciously. —Caus. (ख्यापयति) To tell, declare, make known, proclaim; कलहकंदक इत्यभिख्यापिताख्यः Dk. 136; 171; Ms. 8. 205, 9. 262.

अभिख्या a. [कर्तरि क्तिप्] Going towards; well-known, celebrated. —ख्या [ख्या-अच्] 1 (a) Splendour, beauty, lustre; काप्याभिख्या तयोरासीद् व्रजतोः शुद्धवेषयोः R. 1. 46; सूर्यापाये न खलु कमलं पुष्यति स्वामभिख्यां Me. 80; Ku. 1. 43; 7. 18. (b) Look, view, appearance,

aspect (Ved.). —2 Telling, declaring. —3 Calling, addressing. —4 A name, appellation. —5 A word, synonym. —6 Fame, glory; notoriety (in a bad sense); greatness (साहाय्यं). —7 Intellect (Nir.).

अभिख्यात p. p. Become or made known; celebrated; °दोषः Y. 3. 301.

अभिख्यात् a. Ved. Looking, supervising, superintending.

अभिख्यानं Fame, glory.

अभिगम् 1 P. 1 To go to, go near to, approach (with acc.); एतमभिजग्मुर्नर्हर्षयः R. 15. 59; Ki. 10. 21; मनुमेकाग्रमासीनमभिगम्य महर्षयः Ms. 1. 1; 11. 100. —2 To follow, go after; अनुरागावने रामं दृष्ट्वा त्वमभिगच्छसि Rām. —3 To find, meet with (casually or by chance). —4 To cohabit, have sexual intercourse (with man or woman); अभिगतासि भगिनीं मातरं वा तवेति ह Y. 2. 205; अन्यगच्छः पतिं यत्स्वं भजनानं Mb. —5 To take to, undertake, betake oneself to. —6 To get, to share in; to be subject to; निद्रामभिगतः Rām. —7 To conceive, apprehend, understand, comprehend. —Caus. 1 To cause to go to or approach; take, convey, send; Dk. 102. —2 To cause to apprehend; explain, teach.

अभिगन्तु a. One who approaches or has intercourse (with a woman); one who understands &c.

अभिगमः—गमनं 1 (a) Approaching, going or coming to, visit, arrival; त्वार्हतो नाभिगमेन हृतं R. 5. 11, 17. 72; ज्येष्ठाभिगमनात्पूर्वं तेनाप्यनभिनंदिता 12. 35, K. 158; Pt. 3. (b) Finding out; enjoying; कृत्वा तासामभिगममपां Me. 49 (सेवनं Malli.). —2 Sexual intercourse (with a man or woman); परस्परमभिगमनं K. 107; प्रसह्य हस्यमभिगमे Y. 2. 291; Pt. 1; H. 1. 104; नीच° Y. 3. 298, 2. 294.

अभिगम्य pot. p. 1 To be approached, visited or sought; Ku. 6. 56. —2 Accessible, that can be approached without fear, inviting; तथाप्यनभिगमनीयो लोकस्य Mk. 4; भीमकांतैर्नृपगुणैः ...अधृष्यन्नाभिगम्यश्च R. 1. 16.

अभिगमिन् a. Approaching, having intercourse with; Ms. 3. 45, Y. 2. 282.

अभिगामुक a. Inviting, leading one to approach (as qualities).

अभिगर्ज 1 P. To roar or bawl at, to raise wild or ferocious cries.

अभिगर्जनं, अभिगर्जितं A wild, savage or ferocious roar; up-roar.

अभिगा = अभी q. v.

अभिगुप् 10 P. 1 To guard, protect, defend; लंकायामभिगुप्तायां सागरं समंततः Rām.-2 To hide, conceal.

अभिगुप्तिः f. Guarding, protecting.

अभिगोष्ठ m. Protector, guardian.

अभिगु 6 U. To assent or agree to, approve of (Ved).

अभिगूतं p. p. Approved of; destined for an offering; uttered (with praise).

अभिगूतिः f. 1 Song of praise; constant desire or thought; Rv. 1. 162. 6.-2 Effort, exertion.

अभिगृ 9 U. Ved. 1 To call to or address approvingly, join in, welcome, praise.-2 To accept propitiously, allow, approve.

अभिगरः [गृ-अप्] Song of praise; praise.

अभिगै 1 P. 1 To call to, sing to.-2 To fill with song, make noisy with songs; भृंगराजाभिगीतानि (वनानि) Rām.-3 To sing, celebrate in song; तद्व्येष भोकोऽभिगीतः Ait Br.-4 To approve, allow.

अभिगीत p. p. Sung, chanted, celebrated in song &c.

अभिगेष्ण-ष्णु a. [गै-इण्च्] Singing.

अभिग्रह् (Ved. ग्रह्) 9 U. 1 To take or seize, catch, catch hold of, seize forcibly, attack; रिपुणाभिग्रह् Dk. 5, 98, 103.-2 To accept, take.-3 To receive, (as a guest).-4 To fold, lay or bring together (as the hands).-5 To set, show or bring forth (as blossom, fruit &c.).-Caus. To catch or surprise one in the very act, to let oneself be so caught; अर्यवर्यस्य कस्यचिद् गृहे चौरयित्वा रूपान्निग्रहितो बद्धः Dk. 96.

अभिग्रहः 1 Seizing, robbing, plundering.-2 Attack, assault, onset.-3 Challenge.-4 Complaint.-5 Authority, power, weight.

अभिग्रहण Robbing, seizing in the presence of the owner.

अभिघर्षण 1 Rubbing, friction.-2 Possession by an evil spirit.

अभिघात, -घातक, - ताकिन् &c. See under अभिहन्.

अभिघृ (Used only in caus). To cause to trickle down, let fall

down by drops; तां (वर्षां) अध्वर्युः जुवेणाभिघारयन्नाह Ait. Br.-2 To sprinkle with.

अभिघारः [घृ-णिच्-भावे घञ्] 1 Ghee or clarified butter.-2 Dropping down ghee upon offerings at sacrifices; प्रणीतपुषदाज्याभिघारस्तनूनपात् Mv. 3.

अभिघारण Act of sprinkling (with ghee) besprinkling.

अभिघ्रा 1 P. To smell at, snuffle; to bring the nose close to another's forehead (as in caressing, kissing &c. as a token of affection).

अभिघ्राण Smelling at or touching the forehead with the nose.

अभिचक्ष् 2 A. 1 To look at, view, perceive, see; अभि यो विश्वा भुवनानि चष्टे (सूर्यः) Rv. 7. 61. 1.-2 To call to or address.-3 To address sharply, to assail with sharp words Rv. 7. 104. 8.-4 To name, call.-5 To look graciously upon, 5. 3. 9.

अभिचक्षण Ved. Means of defence; (magical) remedy.-ण Viewing, indicating.

अभिचर् 1 P. 1 To act wrongly towards any one, offend, trespass; तत्र विराधदनुकवंधमभृतयः क्रैष्यभिचरंतीति श्रुतं Mv. 2.-2 To be faithless (as wife or husband); पतिं या नाभिचरति मनोवादेहसंयता Ms. 5. 165; 9. 102.-2 To charm, conjure, exorcise (by spells or incantations), employ spells for magical purposes &c.; वृष्ट्याद्युःपुष्टिकानो वा तथैवाभिचरन्तपि Y. 1. 295; 3. 289.-3 To possess, occupy.

अभिचरः A follower, servant, attendant.

अभिचरण Enchanting, exorcising, employment of spells for malevolent purposes (such as द्येनयाग); Mu. 4. 12.

अभिचरणीय a. Fit for exorcising.

अभिचरितुः f. Ved. Enchanting.

अभिचारः 1 Exorcising, enchanting employment of magical spells for malevolent purposes; magic itself (being regarded as one of the Upapātakas or minor sins); अभिचारिषु सर्वेषु कर्तव्यो द्वितीयो दमः Ms. 9. 290; 11. 64, 198; K. 109; Mv. 1. 62.-2 Killing.-Comp.-कल्पः N. of a work on incantations regarded as part of the Atharvaveda.

-ज्वरः a fever caused by magical spells.-मन्त्रः a magical formula,

an incantation or formula for working a charm; Si. 7. 58.-यज्ञः, -होमः a sacrifice made for magical purposes.

अभिचारक, -चारिन् (रिक्ती, रिणी f.) a. Conjuring, enchanting, using magical spells for evil purposes; magical Ki. 3. 56.-कः, -री A conjurer, magician.

अभिच्छाय a. Being in shade or turned towards the shade.-चं adv. In shade or darkness.

अभिजन् 4 A. 1 To be born to or for (a person or thing), to claim as one's birth-right; स नहीमभिजायते Mb. ; see also under अभिजात (1) below.-2 To be born or produced, arise, spring from; कानात्क्रोधोऽभिजायते Bg. 2. 62; H. 1. 205.-3 To be born or produced again; Bg. 6. 41; 13. 23.-4 To be, become, be turned into; तस्याः स्पृष्ट्व सलिलं नरः शैलोऽभिजायते Rām.-5 To be born of a high family.

अभिज a. Born or produced all round.

अभिजनः 1 (a) A family, race, lineage; कलहंसकादभिजनं ज्ञात्वा Māl. 8; नाभिजनमीक्षते K. 104; Mu. 6. 6; Ms. 4. 18 ; Dk. 135, 170; U. 4. (b) Birth, extraction, descent; नृत्याभिजनेषु भूमिभरेषु (धरेषु ?) राज्ञां वृत्तिः M. 1; Ms. 1. 100; Y. 1. 123.-2 High or noble descent, noble birth or family; स्तुतं तन्माहात्म्यं यदभिजनतो यच्च गुणतः Māl. 2. 13; शीलं शैलतदात्मतत्त्वभिजनः संदह्यतां बह्विना Bh. 2. 39; M. 5.-3 Forefathers, ancestors; अभिजनाः पूर्वं बांधवाः Kāśī. on P. IV. 3. 90; also descendants.-4 Native country, motherland, ancestral abode (opp. निवास); cf. Sk. on P. IV. 3. 90:- यत्र स्वयं वसति स निवासः (यत्र संप्रति उच्यते Mbh.); यत्र पूर्वैरुषिर्दसोऽभिजनः इति विवेकः.-5 Fame, celebrity.-6 The head or ornament of a family; यद्विद्वानपि तादृशोऽप्यभिजने धर्म्यात्पथो विच्युतः Mv. 1. 33.-7 Attendants, retinue (=परिजन q. v.).

अभिजनन (नी f.) a. Becoming one's high birth; Mv. 5. 18.

अभिजनवत् a. Of noble descent, nobly born; °तीं मालविकां M. 5; °वतो भर्तुः श्लाघ्ये स्थिता गृहिणीपदे S. 4. 18; Bg. 16. 15.

अभिजनिनुः f. Ved. Being born or produced (Ved.); °तोः to produce.

अभिजात *p. p.* 1 (a) Born to or for; भवति संपदं वैश्वामिजातस्य भारत Bg. 16. 3, 4, 5. (b) Produced all around. (c) Born in consequence of. -2 Inbred, inborn. -3 Born, produced; **अजातपक्षामभिजातकंदी** Rām. -4 Noble, nobly or well born, of noble descent; जात्यस्तेनाभिजातेन शूरः शौर्यवता कुशः R. 17. 4; Māl. 4; courteous, polite; **अभिजातं खल्वस्य वचनं** V. 1; K. 103, M. 3, Māl. 7; **अनभिजाते** Mu. 2.-5 Fit, proper, worthy. -6 Sweet, agreeable; **गज-ल्लितायामभिजातवाचि** Ku. 1. 45.-7 Handsome, beautiful. -8 Learned, wise; distinguished; संकीर्णं नाभिजातेषु नामप्रबुद्धेषु संस्कृतं (वेदेत). -तं Nobility, noble birth. -*adv.* Nobly, politely, courteously; *तं खलु एष वारितः S. 6.

अभिजातिः *f.* Noble birth.

अभिजि 1 P. 1 To conquer completely. -2 To acquire by conquest. -*Desid.* To desire to win or conquer, acquire.

अभिजयः Conquest; complete victory.

अभिजित् *a.* [अभि-जि-क्तिप्] 1 Victorious, conquering completely. -2 Helping in conquering completely. -3 Born under the constellation अभिजित् P. IV. 3. 36, see अभिजित् -*m.* 1 N. of Vishnu. -2 N. of a sacrifice, part of the great sacrifice called गवामयन; Ms. 11. 75, also used for अतिरात्र q. v. -3 N. of a star; N. of one of the lunar mansions. -*n.* 1 The 8th Muhūrta of the day, mid-day (fit for a Śrāddha ceremony). -2 N. of a लग्न favourable to setting out. -**Comp.** -मुहूर्तः The 8th Muhūrta or period comprising 24 minutes before and 24 minutes after noon.

अभिजितः N. of an asterism or the Muhūrta indicated by it; मुहूर्तं अभिजिते प्राप्ते सार्धरात्रे विभूषितो देवक्यजनव-हिरण्यं यशोरा तां तु कन्यकां ॥ V. P.

अभिजितिः *f.* Ved. Victory, conquest.

अभिजुष 6 A. (or Ved. P.) 1 To visit, frequent, call upon; अभियाभि-जुषः Mb. -2 To be pleased or contented with, like, be fond of (Ved.).

अभिजुष्ट *p. p.* Visited, frequented.

अभिज्ञा 9 U. 1 To recognize, discern; (सा) नाभ्यजानात्तलं नृपं Mb.

-2 To know, understand, be acquainted with, be aware of, perceive; अहं हि नाभिजानामि भवेदेवं न वेति वा Mb.; Bg. 18. 55, 4. 14; 7. 13; भवद्भिज्ञातं कथयतु Dk. 3, 78. -3 To look upon, consider or regard as, know to be. -4 To admit, own, acknowledge; न पुत्रमभिजानामि त्वयि जातं Mb. -5 To remember, recollect; used with the Future instead of the Imperfect, Imperfect with यत्, or both when interdependence of two actions is denoted, P. III. 2. 112, 114; cf. Bk. 6. 138, 139.

अभिज्ञ *a.* [ज्ञ-क] 1 Knowing, aware of, one who understands or is acquainted with, experiencing or having had experience of (with gen. or loc. or in comp.); यद्वा कौशलमिन्द्र-सूनुर्मने तत्राप्यभिज्ञो जनः U. 5. 35; अभिज्ञाच्छेदपातानां क्रियते नन्दनदुमाः Ku. 2. 41, Me. 16; R. 7. 64; अनभिज्ञो भवान्सेवाधर्मस्य Pt. 1. -2 Skilled in, conversant with, proficient, skilful, clever; यदि त्वमीदृशः कथायामभिज्ञः U. 4., see अनभिज्ञ also. -ज्ञा 1 Recognition. -2 Remembrance, recollection; अभिज्ञावचने ऋट् P. III. 2. 112. -3 A supernatural faculty or power of which five kinds are usually mentioned:- (1) taking any form, at will; (2) hearing to any distance; (3) seeing to any distance; (4) penetrating men's thoughts; (5) knowing their state and antecedents.-Monier Williams.

अभिज्ञानं 1 Recognition; तदभिज्ञानहे-तोर्हि दत्तं तेन महात्मना Rām. (अभिज्ञान is a combination of अनुभव or direct perception and स्मृति or recollection; a sort of direct perception assisted by the memory; as when we say 'this is the same man I saw yesterday' सोयं ह्यो दृष्टो नरः, अनुभव or direct perception leading to the identification expressed by अयं and the memory leading to the reference to past action expressed by सः). -2 Remembrance, recollection; knowledge, ascertainment. -3 (a) A sign or token of recognition (person or thing); वत्सं योगिन्यस्मि मालत्यभिज्ञानं च धारयामि Māl. 9; Bk. 8. 118, 124; R. 12. 62; Me. 112; उपपन्नैरभिज्ञानैर्दृष्टं तमवगच्छत Rām. -4 The dark portion in the disc of the moon. -**Comp**-आभरणं a recognition-ornament, a token-

ring S. 4. -पत्रं a certificate, letter of recommendation. -शकुंतलं N. of a celebrated drama by Kālidāsa in seven acts, in which king Dushyanta marries Kāṇva's daughter Śakuntalā by the Gāndharva form of marriage, forgets all about her owing to the curse of Durvāsas, but ultimately recollects, at the sight of the token-ring (अभिज्ञान) that he had duly married her; अभिज्ञानेन स्मृता शकुंतला अभिज्ञानशकुंतला; तामधिकृत्य कृतं नाटकं शकुंतलं; (the reading 'शकुंतलं' is grammatically indefensible).

अभिज्ञापक *a.* Making known, informing.

अभिज्ञु *a.* Ved. [अभिगते जानुनी येन] On the knees, kneeling up to the knees.

अभिडीनं Flying towards.

अभितड् 10 P. 1 To beat, knock, thump, hit, smite, strike (fig. also); to wound; वाक्शरैरभिताडितः Rām. -2 (Astr.) To eclipse the greater part of the disc; Bri. S. 11. 61.

अभिताडनं Beating, thumping.

अभितप् 1 P. 1 To irradiate with heat, heat, inflame; अभितप्तमयोपि मार्दवं भजते कैव कथा शरीरिषु R. 8. 43; 19. 56. -2 To pain, distress, wound, afflict. -*pass.* To suffer intensely, be afflicted. -*Caus.* To pain, distress, afflict.

अभितप्त *p. p.* 1 Heated, inflamed, scorched, burnt. -2 Distressed, grieving or lamenting for (actively used).

अभितापः Extreme heat, whether of body or mind; agitation, affliction, great distress or pain; Si. 9. 1; Ki. 9. 4; बलवाप्युनर्मे मनसोभितापः V. 3.

अभितरां *ind.* Nearer to.

अभितस् *ind.* (Used as an adverb or preposition with acc.) 1 Near to, to, towards; अभितस्तं पृथासूनुः स्नेहेन परितस्तरे Ki. 11. 8. -2 (a) Near, hard by, close by, in the proximity of; ततो राजाब्रवीद्वाक्यं सुप्रचमभितः स्थितं Rām; sometimes with gen.; निपसादाभितस्तस्य *ibid.* (b) Before, in the presence of; तन्वंतमिद्धमभितो गुरुमंशुजालं Ki. 2. 59. -3 Opposite to, facing, in front of; त्रिपथगामभितः Ki. 6. 1, 5. 14.-4 On both sides; चूडावुचितर्ककपत्रमभितस्तूपीद्वयं पृष्ठद्वयं

U. 4. 20; Mv. 1. 18; पादपैः पुष्प-
पत्राणि सुजहिरमिती नही Rām; S. 6. 16;
Bk. 9. 137. -5 Before and after. -6
On all sides, round, round about
(with acc. or gon.); क्रीत्वाभितः सु-
रमितः Dk. 1; परिजनी यथाव्यापारं रा-
जानमभितः स्थितः M. 1; S. 7; यस्याभि-
तः U. 6. 36; everywhere Ki. 8. 10.
-7 Entirely, thoroughly, complete-
ly, throughout. -8 Quickly. -Comp.
-आस्थि a. surrounded by bones.
-भाविन् a. being all round, sur-
rounding P. VI. 2. 182. -रात्रं
Ved. near the night; just at the
beginning or end.

अभिधा a. Very red, dark-
red; R. 15. 49.

अभितृप् 10 P. 1 To satiate, satis-
fy. -2 To refresh; Bri. S. 19. 15.

अभितर्पणं Satiating, refreshing.

अभिदक्षिणं ind. To or towards
the right (=प्रदक्षिणं q. v.)

अभिदापनं The being trodden
under the foot by elephants (?).

अभिदृष्ट 1 P. To look at, be-
hold. -Caus. 1 To show, point out.
-2 To show oneself to, appear be-
fore. -pass. 1 To be seen, be visi-
ble, appear. -2 To be considered or
thought.

अभिदर्शनं 1 Seeing. -2 Becoming
visible; appearance.

अभिद्यु a. 1 Directed to heaven,
tending or going to heaven, heaven-
ward. -2 Heavenly. -3 Bright, brilli-
ant. -द्युः A half month.

अभिद्रु 1 P. 1 (a) To run up to,
run near; पयस्यभिद्रवति भुवं युगावधौ
Si. 17. 40. (b) To invade, march
against, fall upon, attack, assail;
मकरंदेन प्रतिहतो जामाता बलात्कारेण अ-
भिद्रवन् Māl. 7 laying violent hands
on; गजा इवान्यान्यमभिद्रवन्तः (वारिधराः)
Mk. 5. 21; Ve. 3. -2 To overrun;
infest, harass, afflict; जन्ममृत्युजरा-
व्याधिवेदनामभिद्रुतं (देहं) Mb. -3 To
come over, pass or run over. -4 To
befall. -Caus. To rout, put to flight;
प्ररक्षानभिद्राव्य Dk. 14.

अभिद्रुत p. p. Attacked, overrun.

अभिद्रवः, -वणं An attack.

अभिद्रुह 4 P. (A. in epic poetry)
To hate, seek to injure or malici-
ously assail, plot against (with
acc.); नित्यमस्मच्छरीरमभिद्रुहं यतते
Mu. 1, 2; क्रूरमभिद्रुहति Sk. (some-

times with dat. also); मया पुनरेभ्य
एवाभिद्रुधमज्ञेन U. 6; नभिद्रुहति भू-
तेभ्यः Bhāg., Mu. 5.

अभिद्रुह a. Ved. Seeking to injure,
inimical.

अभिद्रोहः 1 Injuring, plotting
against, harm, cruelty, oppression;
Ms. 8. 271; Ki. 11. 21. -2 Abuse;
censure.

अभिधर्मः The Supreme truth
or Metaphysics according to Bud-
dhistic dogmas. -Comp. -पिटकः
'basket of Metaphysics', one of
the three sections (पिटक) of Bud-
dhist holy writings which treat of
अभिधर्म.

अभिधर्वणं 1 Possession by evil
spirits, demons &c. -2 Oppressing. -3
Striking against.

अभिधा 3 U. 1 (a) To say,
speak, tell (with acc., rarely with
dat.); सा तथ्यमेवाभिहिता भवेन Ku. 3.
63; Ms. 1. 42; Bk. 7. 78; Bg. 18.
68. (b) To denote, express or con-
vey directly or primarily (as sense
&c.); state, mention, set forth; साक्षा-
त्संकेतितं यथैवमभिधत्ते स वाचकः K. P. 2;
तन्नाम येनाभिधाति सत्त्वं. (c) To speak
or say to, address. -2 To name, call,
designate; usually in pass. (-धीयते);
इदं शरीरं कौन्तेय क्षेत्रमित्याभिधीयते Bg. 13.
1. -3 To lay or put on, fasten, bind;
to overlay, load, assail; receive,
comprehend, include; to draw one-
self towards, hold, support (mostly
Ved. in these senses).

अभिधा a. Ved. Naming; praised,
invoked. -धा 1 A name, appellation;
oft. in comp.; कुसुमवसंतायभिधः S. D.
-2 A word, sound. -3 The literal
power or sense of a word, denotation,
one of the three powers of a word;
वाच्योर्थोऽभिधया बोध्यः S. D. 2 'the ex-
pressed meaning is that which is
conveyed to the understanding by
the word's denotation', for it is this
अभिधा that conveys to the under-
standing the meaning which belongs
to the word by common consent or
convention (संकेत) (which primarily
made it a word at all); स सुख्यो-
र्धस्तत्र सुख्यो यो व्यापारोऽस्याभिधोच्यते K. P.
2. -Comp. -ध्वंसिन् a. losing one's
name. -मूल a. founded on a word's
denotation or literal meaning.

अभिधानं 1 Telling, mentioning,
speaking, naming, denotation; एताव-

तामर्थानामिदमभिधानं Nir.; गोशब्दस्य
वाहिकार्थाभिधानं S. D. -2 (In gram.)
Asserting or predicating something
of another, as the subject of an as-
sertion, (which then can be put
in the nom. case only); predi-
cation, assertion; See P. II. 3. 2 Sk.
-3 A name, appellation, title, desig-
nation; अभिधानं तु पश्चात्तस्याहमश्रौषं
K. 32; तवाभिधानाद् व्यथते नताननः Ki.
1. 24; (at the end of comp.) called,
named; ऋणाभिधानाद् बंधनात् R. 3.
20. -4 An expression, word. -5
Speech, discourse. -6 A dictionary,
vocabulary (of words), lexicon (in
these last 4 senses said to be also
m.) -Comp. -चित्तामणिः N. of a
celebrated vocabulary of synonyms
by Hemachandra. -माला a dictio-
nary. -रत्नमाला N. of a vocabulary
of words by Halayudha.

अभिधानकं A sound, voice, noise.

अभिधायक (यिका /.), **अभिधायिन्**
a. 1 Naming, expressing, denoting;
एतेषामभिधायकानि ह्रीवे स्युः Sk.; कर्तुः कु-
ल्याभिधायिनी Ak. denotes, means,
has the sense of. -2 Saying, speak-
ing, telling; लक्ष्मीमित्यभिधायिनि प्रिय-
तमे Amaru. 23; वाच्यमभिधाद्यी पुरुषः
पृष्ठमांसाद् उच्यते Trik.

अभिधेय pot. p. To be named, men-
tioned, expressed &c.; वागेव मे नाभि-
धेयविषयमवतरति त्रपया K. 151 words
refuse, through shame, to express
what I have to say. -2 Nameable,
as a category or predicament (in
logic); अभिधेयाः पदार्थाः, अभिधेयत्वं पदार्थ-
सामान्यलक्षणं. -यं 1 Signification, mean-
ing, sense, import; P. I. 1. 34 Sk.;
Ki. 14. 5. -2 A substance. -3 The
subject-matter; इहाभिधेयं सप्रयोजनं K.
P. 1; इति प्रयोजनानभिधेयसंबन्धाः Mug-
dha. -4 The primary or literal sense of
a word (=अभिधा); अभिधायिनामृत-
प्रतीतिर्लक्षणोच्यते K. P. 2.

अभिहित p. p. 1 (a) Said, declared,
spoken, mentioned; मयाभिहितं, तेनाभि-
हितं &c. (b) Predicated, asserted; अन-
भिहिते कर्मणि द्वितीया P. II. 3. 1-2. (c)
Spoken to, addressed, called, named.
(d) Whispered, prompted to say;
determined. -2 Fastened, placed
upon. -तं A name, expression, word;
* त्वं being said or spoken to, a decla-
ration; authority, test. -Comp. -अ-
न्वयवादः, -वादिन् m. a particular doc-
trine (or the follower of that doctrine)
on the import of words, as opposed

to अन्वितमिधानवाद, -वादिन्. [The *anvīta-bhīdhānavādins* (the Mimāṃsakas, the followers of Prabhākara) hold that words only express a meaning (अभिधान) as parts of a sentence and grammatically connected with one another (अन्वित); that they, in fact, only imply an action or something connected with an action; e. g. घटं in घटं आनय means not merely 'jar', but 'jar' as connected with the action of 'bringing' expressed by the verb. The *abhihitānavayavādins* (the Naiyāyikas, or the followers of Kumārila who hold the same doctrine) on the other hand hold that words by themselves can express their own independent meanings which are afterwards combined into a sentence expressing one connected idea; that, in other words, it is the logical connection between the words of a sentence, and not the sense of the words themselves, that suggests the import or purport of that sentence; they thus believe in a *tātparyārtha* as distinguished from *vāchyārtha*; see K. P. 2 and Mahesvara's commentary *ad loc.*

अभिहितः *f.* Naming, speaking &c.
अभिधानी Ved. A halter, rope.

अभिधाव 1 P. 1 To run up towards, fly at or towards. -2 To rush upon, attack, assail; Bk. 6. 41.

अभिधावक *a.* Assailing, rushing upon. -कः An assailant; Y. 2. 234.

अभिधावनं Assault, pursuit.

अभिघृणु *a.* Ved. Overpowering, subduing.

अभिच्ये 1 P. (epic 2 P.) 1 To meditate upon, reflect, consider, think of; यद्भिध्याम्यहं शश्वच्छुभं वा यदि वाद्युभं Mb. -2 To covet, wish or desire for; Y. 3. 134.

अभिध्या [अभि-अङ्] 1 Coveting another's property. -2 Longing, wish, desire in general; अभिध्योपदेशान् Br. Sūt. -3 Desire of taking (in general).

अभिध्यानं Desiring or longing for, coveting; a wish or desire; परद्वये-ष्वभिध्यानं Ms. 12. 5. -2 Meditation, profound thought.

अभिनन्द 1 P. (rarely A.) 1 (a) To rejoice at or in, exult over, be glad or satisfied; आत्मविडम्बनामभिनन्दति K. 108; Dk. 75. (b) To cele-

brate (with rejoicings &c.); सहोत्सवेन मज्जन्माभिनन्दितवान् K. 137; नाभिनन्दति न द्वेष्टि Bg. 2. 57. -2 To congratulate, hail with joy, welcome, greet; एनां परिष्वज्य तातकाश्यपेनैवं अभिनन्दितं S. 4; तापसीमिरभिनन्दमाना शकुंतला तिष्ठति *ibid.*, 5, 6, 7; अभिनन्दितागमनेषु समीरेषु K. 49, 63; अभिनन्द्य ब्रवीति Mv. 2 says (writes) after compliments; R. 2. 74, 3. 68, 7. 69, 71, 11. 30; 16. 64; 17. 15, 60; Y. 1. 332. -3 To rejoice at, approve, praise, applaud, commend; यो रत्नराशिनपि विहाय अभिनन्द्यते S. 2; अतस्ते वचो नाभिनन्दानि *ibid.* do not approve; तद्युक्तमस्या अभिलाषोऽभिनन्दितुं S. 3; श्रूयते परिणीतास्ताः (कन्यकाः) पितृभिश्चाभिनन्दिताः 3. 24; नाम यस्याभिनन्दति द्विषोपि स पुमान्पुमान् Ki. 11. 73; 4. 4; with न reject; R. 12. 35. -4 To care for, like, desire or wish for, respect, delight in (usually with न in this sense); नाभिनन्दति केलिकलाः Māl. 3; नाहारमभिनन्दति K. 61; Dk. 159; आर्यपुत्रस्यैव मनोरथसपत्निमभिनन्दानि Ve. 2 wish or desire; नाभिनन्दति मरणं नाभिनन्दति जीवितं Ms. 6. 45, H. 4. 4. -5 To bless, grant success to; U. 5. 28. -*Caus.* To gladden, delight.

अभिनन्द *a.* That which delights, encourages, praises &c. -इः 1 Rejoicing, delighting, joy, delight. -2 Praising, applauding, approving, greeting, congratulating. -3 Wish, desire. -4 Encouraging, inciting to action. -5 Very little happiness (सुखत्व). -6 An epithet of परमात्मन् the Supreme Being. -इः Delight; wish, desire.

अभिनन्दनं 1 Rejoicing at, greeting, welcoming. -2 Praising, approving. -3 Wish, desire.

अभिनन्दनीय-नन्द्य *pot. p.* To be rejoiced at, praised, or applauded; काममेतदभिनन्दनीयं S. 5; R. 5. 31.

अभिनन्दिन् *a.* (At the end of comp.) Rejoicing at, approving, praising &c.

अभिनमः, -नम्य *adv.* Ved. Towards the clouds or heaven; Śi. 2. 2.

अभिनम 1 P. To bow, to bend, to turn towards a person.

अभिनम्र *a.* Bent, deeply bowed or bent; स्तनाभिरामस्तबक्राभिनम्रा R. 13. 32.

अभिनव *a.* [आधिक्येन नवः, भृशार्थे अभिरत्र] 1 (a) Quite new or fresh (in all senses); पदपीकन्द्विद्यतेऽभिनवा S. 3. 8; 5. 1; °कण्डशोणित 6. 26; Mē.

98; R. 9. 29; °वा वधूः K. 2 newly married. (b) Quite young or fresh, blooming, youthful (as body, age &c.); Śi. 1. 19; U. 5. 12; the younger; °शाकदायनः; °भोजः &c. (c) Fresh, recent. -2 Very young, not having experience. -वः [अभिन अप] Praise to win over, flattery. -Comp. -उद्भिद्-इः a new shoot or bud. -चन्द्रार्धविधिः a ceremony performed at the time of the new moon. -तानरसं 1. a fresh-blown lotus. -2. a kind of metre. -यौवन, -वयस्क *a.* youthful, very young. -वैयाकरणः one who has newly begun his study of grammar.

अभिनह 4 P. To bind up (as the eyes), to bind, tie, fasten; Śi. 6. 75.

अभिनहनं A bandage (over the eyes), a blind.

अभिनियन *a.* [अभिगतो निधनं मरणं] About to perish, approaching one's doom. -नं N. of certain verses of the Sāmaveda repeated at this time.

अभिनियानं 1 Putting on, setting up. -2 Euphonic suppression, weakening in the pronunciation of words, especially the suppression of an initial अ after ए or ओ; cf. अवग्रह.

अभिनियुक्त *a.* Occupied in, busy.

अभिनियोगः Close application, attention or intentness, absorption; कार्यं Mu. 1.

अभिनिर्युक्त *a.* 1 Left or quitted (by the sun when it sets). -2 One asleep at sunset and thus not doing the duties to be then performed.

अभिनिर्याणं 1 A march. -2 Invasion, marching against an enemy.

अभिनियुक्तिः *f.* Accomplishment, completion.

अभिनिवर्तः Turning towards, turning again and again.

अभिनविश 6 A. (P. I. 4. 47) 1 (a) To enter into, be settled in; to occupy, set foot in. (b) To take possession of, resort to, be attached to (with acc.); अभिनविशते सन्मार्गं Sk. takes to, follows, a good path; सैव धन्या गणिकादारिका यामेवं भवन्मनोऽभिनविशते Dk. 57, Mu. 5. 12, Bk. 8. 80. -*Caus.* To make one enter or occupy, lead, carry or conduct to; (fig.) apply, direct or turn (as mind, heart &c.) towards something; प्रतिबन्धवत्त्व-पि विषयेषु अभिनविश्य M. 3, Śi. 1. 15

अभिनविष्ट *p. p.* 1 Intent on,

engrossed in, engaged in or occupied with, applying oneself to; माधवापकारं प्रति अभिनिविष्टा भवामि Māl. 6. -2 Firmly or steadily fixed, uncontrollably fixed, steady, attentive, intent; अत्यभिनिविष्टचित्तर्षस्य Dk. 29; Māl. 1. -3 Endowed with, possessed of; गुरुभिरभिनिविष्टं (गर्भं) लोकपालानुभावैः R. 2. 75. -4 Determined, resolute, persevering. -5 (In a bad sense) Obstinate, perverse; Si. 16. 43; Ki. 17. 11. -6 Well-versed or proficient in. -ष्टं Perseverance.

अभिनिविष्टता Resoluteness, determination of purpose; निराक्षेपापमानादेर्मर्षोऽभिनिविष्टता S. D. i. e. adhering to one's purpose, not minding censure, abuse, dishonour &c.

अभिनिवेशः 1 (a) Devotion, attachment, intentness, being occupied with, adherence to, close application, with loc. or in comp.; कतमस्मिंस्ते भावाभिनिवेशः V. 3; अहो निर्यकव्यापरिष्वभिनिवेशः K. 120, 146, Dk. 81; Māl. 7. (b) Firm attachment, love, fondness, affection; बलियान् खलु मेऽभिनिवेशः S. 3; अनुरूपोऽस्याः शः *ibid.*, V. 2; असत्यभूते वस्तुन्यभिनिवेशः Mit. -2 Earnest desire, ardent longing or expectation; wish, desire; Māl. 5. 27. -3 Resolution, determined resolve, determination of purpose, firmness of resolve, perseverance; जनकालजायां नितान्तरूपाभिनिवेशमोक्षं R. 14. 43; अनुरूपं शतोषिणा Ku. 5. 7; Si. 3. 1. (b) Idea, thought; Ms. 12. 5; Y. 3. 155. -4 (In Yoga phil.) A sort of ignorance causing fear of death; instinctive clinging to worldly life and bodily enjoyments and the fear that one might be cut off from all of them by death; अविद्याऽस्मितारागद्वेषाभिनिवेशाः पंचकेशाः Yoga S.; cf. also Sāṅkhya K. 150 and Malli. on Si. 4. 55.

अभिनिवेशिन् a. 1 Devoted to, intent on, adhering or clinging to; कल्याणाभिनिवेशिनः K. 136 of blessed or noble resolve, 191. -2 Fixing on, directing or turning (the mind) to; गुणेष्वभिनिवेशिनो भवुरपि प्रिया M. 3; अहो तु खलु दुर्लभं शी मदनः V. 1; Dk. 57. -3 Determined, resolute.

अभिनिष्कारिन् a. Ved. 1 Doing completely. -2 Injuring, thinking ill of.

अभिनिष्क्रमणं 1 Going out or forth. -2 (With Buddhists) Leaving the house to become an anchorite.

अभिनिष्ठानः [स्तन्-घञ्, सस्य च बल्वं P. VIII. 3. 86] 1 A sound which dies away; विमर्जनीयोऽभिनिष्ठानः. -2 A letter of the alphabet (*नो वर्णः). -3 The Visarga.

अभिनिष्पत् 1 P. To rush out, issue, sally, go forth; to spring or shoot forth; Bk. 1. 8.

अभिनिष्पतनं Sallying, issuing.

अभिनिष्पद् 1 A. 1 To go or come to. -2 To enter into, become. -3 To appear, become visible. -Caus. To bring to, help to.

अभिनिष्पत्तिः f. Completion, end, accomplishment, fulfilment.

अभिनिहवः Denial, concealment.

अभिनी 1 P. 1 To bring near, conduct or lead towards, carry to; तदाभिनीतेनांगसा Ki. 8. 32; अमात्यस्य गृहजनं स्वगृहमभिनीय रक्षसि Mu. 1. 5; 6. 15; दृष्ट्वा शरं ज्यामभिनीयमानं Mb. being fitted to the bow. -2 To act, represent or exhibit dramatically, gesticulate; mostly occurring in stage-directions; श्रुतिमभिनीय S. 3 acting as if he heard something; Mu. 1. 2, 3. 31, M. 2. 6. -3 To quote, adduce, introduce. -4 To allow to elapse.

अभिनयः 1 Acting, gesticulation, any theatrical action (expressive of some sentiment, passion &c. by look, gesture, posture &c.); नृत्याभिनयक्रियाद्युत्तं Ku. 5. 79; अभिनयान् परिचेतुमिवाद्यता R. 9. 33; नर्तकीरभिनयातिलंघिनीः 19. 14; Ki. 10. 42. -2 Dramatic representation, exhibition on the stage; ललितभिनयं तमद्य भर्ता मरुतां द्रष्टुमनाः सलोकपालः V. 2. 18. S. D.; thus defines and classifies अभिनयः— भवेदभिनयोऽवस्थानुकारः स चतुर्विधः । आंगिको वाचिकश्चैवमाहार्यः सात्त्विकस्तथा ॥ 274, 'acting is the imitation of condition'; it is of four kinds:— (1) *gestural*, conveyed by bodily actions; (2) *vocal*, conveyed by words; (3) *extraneous*, conveyed by dress, ornaments, decoration &c.; (4) *internal*, conveyed by the manifestation of internal feelings such as perspiration, thrilling &c. -Comp. -आचार्यः a dancing preceptor M. 1. 10. -विद्या science of acting or dramatic representation, art of dancing; मया तीर्थाभिनयविद्याशिक्षिता M. 1.

अभिनीत p. p. 1 Brought near, conveyed. -2 Performed, represented dramatically. -3 Highly finished or polished, most excellent. -4 Highly ornamented or decorated. -5 Fit, proper, suitable (योग्य); अभिनीततरं वाक्यमित्युवाच दुषिष्ठिरः Mb. -6 Patient, forgiving, even-minded. -7 Angry (युक्तेऽतिस्फुटतेमर्षिण्यभिनीतः Ak. where the word may be अमर्षिणि as well). -8 Kind, friendly.

अभिनीतिः f. 1 Gesture, expressive gesticulation. -2 Kindness, friendship, patience; सांत्वपूर्वमभिनीतिहेतुकं Ki. 13. 36.

अभिनेय, -नेतव्य *pot. p.* To be acted or dramatically represented &c.; दृश्यं तन्नाभिनेयं तद्रूपारोपात्तु रूपकं S. D. 273; M. 1; तस्य (प्रबंधस्य) एकदेशः अभिनेयार्थः कृतः U. 4 a part of it has been adapted to the stage.

अभिनेतृ m. An actor. -त्री An actress.

अभिन्न a. 1 Not broken or cut, unbroken; not split; अभिन्नपुटोत्तराह R. 17. 12. -2 Unaffected; क्लेशलेशैरभिन्नं S. 2. 4. -3 Not changed or altered, unchanged; गतयः S. 1. 14 with their gait unchanged. -4 Not different from, the same, identical (with abl.); जगन्मयोभिन्नमभिन्नमीश्वरात् Prab. -5 Undivided, whole, one (as number). -6 Holding together, continuous.

अभिन्यासः A kind of fever.

अभिपद् 1 P. 1 To fly near, go or hasten near, approach; हंतुमभिपतति पांडुसुतं Ki. 12. 36; अधिराहुमस्तगिरिमभ्यपतत् Si. 9. 1; Dk. 72, 128; Mk. 9. 12; Ki. 10. 42. -2 To fall upon, attack, assail; यता गजस्याभ्यपतद्गजस्यं R. 7. 37; Dk. 62, 70, 96; Ki. 7. 19. -3 To fall down, fall (as tears). -4 To fall into, enter or come into. -5 To overtake in flying. -6 To pass over, traverse. -7 To get back, withdraw, retire; Si. 7. 51; Ki. 10. 54. -8 (4A.) To be lord or master of (Ved.). -Caus. To throw upon, throw down into; डवलनमभिपातयामि Vc. 6.

अभिपतनं 1 Approaching. -2 Falling upon, assault, attack. -3 Going forth, departure.

अभिपद् 4 A. 1 To go to, draw near, approach (with acc.); रावणावरजा तत्र राघवं मरुतातुरा । अभिपदे निराधार्ता ज्वालीव मलयद्रुमं ॥ R. 12. 32; 19. 11;

Dk. 166; K. 265; to enter (into) *Si.* 3. 25; sometimes with loc. also. -2 To look upon, consider, regard; to take or know to be; क्षणमभ्यपद्यत जनैर्न मुखा गगनं गणाधिपतिर्भूतिरिति *Si.* 9. 27. -3 To help, assist; मयाभिपन्नं तं चापि न सपौ धर्षयिष्यति *Mb.* -4 To seize, catch hold of; overpower, attack, subdue, take possession of, overcome, afflict; सर्वतश्चाभिपन्नैषा धार्तराष्ट्री महाचक्रः, चंडवाताभिपन्नानामुर्ध्वानामिव स्वनः *Mb.*; see अभिपन्न also. -5(a) To take, assume; *Ms.* 1.30. (b) To accept, receive; निरास्वाद्यतमं शून्यं (राज्यं) भरतो नाभिपत्स्यते *Rām.* -6 To apply or devote oneself to, undertake, fall to, observe; स चिंतामभ्यपद्यत *Rām.* -7 To honour.

अभिपत्तिः *f.* 1 Approaching, drawing in near. -2 Completion.

अभिपन्न *p. p.* 1 Gone or come near, approached, run towards, gone to (a state &c.); त्वमन्यमाकारमिवाभिपन्नः *Ki.* 3. 46. -2 Fled, fugitive, seeking refuge with. -3 Subdued, overpowered, afflicted, seized &c.; कालाभिपन्नाः सीदंति सिकतासेतवो यथा *Rām.*; यदि सर्वं मृत्युनाभिपन्नं *Sat. Br.*; दोष, कदमलं, व्याघ्रं &c. -4 Unfortunate, fallen into difficulties &c. -5 Accepted. -6 Guilty. -7 Removed to a distance. -8 Dead.

अभिपद्म *a.* Very beautiful.

अभिपरिप्लुत *a.* Overflowed, filled with, inundated; (fig.) overwhelmed, affected; attacked; shaken; शोकेन, मन्त्रुना &c.

अभिपित्वं *a. or s.* Ved. [पा भवे कित्वन्] 1 Come, approaching (अभिपत्तिः). -2 Visiting, putting up (for the night at an inn &c.); the time of coming. -3 Approaching time. -4 Close or departure of day, evening. -5 Dawn sacrifice.

अभिपुष्प *a.* [अभितः पुष्पस्य] Covered over with flowers (as a tree). -अप्यं An excellent flower.

अभिपूज 10 P. 1 To adorn, worship. -2 To honour; approve, assent to; तथेति भरतो वाक्यं वसिष्ठस्याभिपूज्य तत् *Rām.*; *Ms.* 6. 58.

अभिपूजनं Honouring; approving.

अभिपूर्वं *ind.* One after another, successively.

अभिपू 3. 9. P. To fill. -*pass.* To become full. -*Caus.* 1 To fill, make

full. -2 To load with (as animals); cover with. -3 To present with. -4 To overwhelm, overpower, master completely; शोकौ मामभ्यपूरयत् *Rām.*

अभिपूरणं Filling, overpowering.

अभिप्रज्ञा Thinking constantly of.

अभिप्रणी 1 P. To lead to, bring towards; consecrate; चङ्वालं लोकस्थितं स राजा यथाध्वरे वह्निरभिप्रणीतः *Bk.* 1. 4.

अभिप्रणयः Affection, favour, propitiation.

अभिप्रणयनं Consecrating by sacred hymns.

अभिप्रतप्त *a.* 1 Intensely heated. -2 Dried up. -3 Exhausted with pain, fever &c.

अभिप्रथनं Spreading or extending over, throwing over.

अभिप्रदक्षिणं *ind.* Towards the right.

अभिप्रपद् = प्रपद् *q. v.*

अभिप्रसुर् *f.* The tongue of fire (जुह्व); completely raised.

अभिप्रवृत् 1 A. 1 To advance up to, approach, go up to. -2 To fall or flow into; यत्र भागीरथी गंगां यमुनाऽभिप्रवर्तते *Rām.* -3 To become conversant with. -*Caus.* To roll onward or towards.

अभिप्रवर्तनं 1 Advancing up to. -2 Proceeding, acting. -3 Flowing, coming forth, as of sweat.

अभिप्रवृत्त *p. p.* 1 Advancing, going up to. -2 Occurring. -3 Engaged or occupied in (with loc.); *Bg.* 4. 20.

अभिप्रश्निन् *a.* Ved. Desirous of asking many questions.

अभिप्राणनं Exhaling (opp. अपाननं)

अभिप्राप्, -प्तिः &c. = प्राप् *q. v.*

अभिप्रीतिः *f.* Wish; rejoicing.

अभिप्रे [अभिप्रे-इ] 2 P. 1 To go to or near, approach; कर्मण्ययमभिप्रेति स संप्रज्ञानं *P. I.* 4. 32. -2 To intend, aim at, think of, mean; cf. अभिप्रेत.

अभिप्राय *a.* [इ-अच्] Going near, approaching; aiming at, intending, meaning, accruing to; कर्माभिप्राये क्रियाफले *P. I.* 3. 72. -यः 1 Aim, purpose, object, intention, wish, desire; अभिप्राया न सिद्ध्यति तेनेदं वर्तते *Pt.* 1. 158; साभिप्रायाणि वचांसि *Pt.* 2 earnest words; भावः कवेरभिप्रायः -2 Meaning, sense, import, implied sense of a word, passage &c.; तेषामयमभिप्रायः such is the meaning

intended, import (of the passage &c.). -3 Opinion, belief. -4 Relation, reference. -5 N. of Vishnu.

अभिप्रेत *p. p.* 1 Meant, aimed at, intended, designed; अत्रायमर्थोऽभिप्रेतः; किमभिप्रेतमनया *Bh.* 3. 67; निवेद्याभिप्रेतं *Pt.* 1. -2 Wished, desired; यथाभिप्रेतमनुष्ठीयतां *H.* 1. -3 Approved, accepted; पूर्वैरयमभिप्रेतो गतो मार्गोऽनुगम्यते *Rām.* -4 Dear or agreeable to, favourite with, beloved; धर्मस्तवाभिप्रेतः *Dk.* 42; *S.* 6. -5 Wishing.

अभिप्रोक्षणं Sprinkling upon.

अभिप्लु 4 A. 1 To go up to, jump or leap towards. -2 To overflow; (fig.) affect, fill with, overwhelm; तमस्ताभिप्लुते लोके रजसा च *Mb.*; रजस्ताभिप्लुतां नारीं *Ms.* 4. 41 being in her courses; *Y.* 2. 50. -3 To spring to or over, spring upon. -*Caus.* To wash or ripple against.

अभिप्लवः 1 Affliction, disturbance. -2 Inundation, overflowing. -3 N. of a religious ceremony performed as part of the sacrifice नवामयन. -4 N. of the Prājāpatya Aditya.

अभिवलं A technical term in Rhetoric; अभिवलमभिसंधिच्छलेन यः *S. D.* 375 'an inquiry or examination by an artifice'. See *Ratn.* 3.

अभिवुद्धिः *f.* An organ of apprehension, a बुद्धीन्द्रिय or ज्ञानेन्द्रिय (opp. कर्मेन्द्रिय); these are the eye, tongue, ear, nose and skin.

अभिभंगः 1 Breaking down. -2 One who breaks down or destroys.

अभिभा 2 P. To glitter or shine;

दिवि स्थितः सूर्य इवाभिभाति *Mb.*

अभिभा Ved. [अभिभा-अङ्] 1 Apparition, phenomenon; an inauspicious omen. -2 A calamity, state of being overpowered. -3 Superiority.

अभिभार *a.* Very heavy.

अभिभाष A. (P. in epic poetry) 1 To speak to, address; talk or converse with (with acc.); भोभवत्पूर्वं त्वेनमभिभाषेत धर्मवित् *Ms.* 2. 128; sometimes with instr. also; *Ms.* 4. 57. -2 To speak, say (as वाणी, वचः &c.); इति अभिभाषते so they say. -3 To relate, narrate, speak of. -4 To proclaim, announce, confess; *Ms.* 11. 104.

अभिभाषणं Speaking to, addressing, conversing with.

अभिभाषिन् *a.* Addressing, speaking to; speaking, talking; स्मितपूर्वाभिभाषिण R. 17. 31 whose words are preceded by a smile, speaking with a smile.

अभिभू 1 P. 1 To overcome, subdue, conquer, vanquish (of persons or things); prevail over, predominate, defeat; (hence) excel, surpass; अभिभवति मनः कदंबवायौ Ki. 10. 23; अभिभूय विभूतिमार्तवी R. 8. 36; 4. 56; 6. 29, 16. 10; K. 52, 53; Mu. 3. 20; Ms. 7. 5; धर्मं नटे कुलं कृत्स्नमधर्मोऽभिभवत्युत Bg. 1. 40 predominates over, overpowers; so शोकाभिभूत, विपद्, काम &c. -2 To attack, seize or fall upon, assail; विपदोऽभिभवत्यविक्रमं Ki. 2. 14; अभ्यभावि भरताग्रजस्तया R. 11. 16, 84; Bṛi. S. 33. 30; ममापि सत्त्वैरभिभूयते गृहाः S. 6 infested; परित्रायध्वं मामनेन मधुकरेणभिभूयमानां S. 1 attacked, troubled; अभ्यभूजिलयं भ्रातुः Bk. 6. 117. -3 To humiliate, mortify, insult, disrespect; अंडभंगाभिभूता Pt. 1. -4 To go up to, turn to or towards (Ved). -*Caus.* To overpower, surpass, defeat &c.

अभिभवः 1 Defeat, subjugation, subjection, overpowering; इतरेतरानभिभवेन मृगास्तमुपासते गुरुमिवांसदः Ki. 6. 34 (cf. K. 45 and the Bible "The wolf shall also dwell with the lamb" &c.); 8. 28; स्पर्शानुकूल इव सूर्यकांतास्तदन्यतेजोभिवाहमंति S. 2. 7 when assailed, opposed, overpowered by another energy; अभिभवः कुत एव सपत्नजः R. 9. 4, 4. 21. -2 Being overpowered; जरामिभवविच्छाद्य K. 346; being attacked or affected, stupefied (by fever &c.); न रोगशान्तिर्न चाभिभवः Susr. -3 Contempt, disrespect; निरभिभवसाराः परकथाः Bh. 2. 64. -4 Humiliation, mortification (of pride); अलभ्यशोकाभिभवेयमाकृतिः Ku. 5. 43; K. 195. -5 Predominance, prevalence, rise, spread; अधर्माभिभवात्कुण्ठं प्रदुष्यति कुलस्त्रियः Bg. 1. 41; Ki. 2. 37.

अभिभवनं Overpowering, overcoming, being subjected to or overpowered by; Ms. 6. 62.

अभिभावनं Making victorious, overpowering.

अभिभाविन्, -भाव (बु) क *a.* 1 Overpowering, defeating, conquering; शोकाभिभाविना भयेनाभिभूता K. 170 fear which conquered grief, -2 Sur-

passing, excelling; सर्वतेजोभिभाविना R. 1. 14; Ki. 11. 6. -3 Disrespecting, humiliating. -4 Attacking.

अभिभूः -भूः Ved. One who surpasses or prevails over, a superior.

अभिभूति *a.* That which defeats, conquers &c. -तिः 1 Predominance, prevalence, excessive or superior power. -2 Conquering, defeat, subjugation; अभिभूतिभयात्सूनतः सुखमुद्भांति न धाम मानिनः Ki. 2. 20. -3 Disrespect, disgrace, humiliation. -Comp. -ओजस् *a.* of superior or predominant power. (-न). superior power.

अभिभूय Ved. Superiority.

अभिभूवन् *a.* Ved. Prevailing or victorious over; surpassing.

अभिभू 4 P. Ved. To gladden, exhilarate, inebriate.

अभिमादः Intoxication.

अभिमाद्यत्क *a.* Half drunk, partially intoxicated, stammering (like a drunkard).

अभिमत 4 A. (P. epic) 1 To wish or desire, long for, covet, like; न त्वेवं ज्यायसीं वृत्तिमभिमन्येत कर्हिचित् Ms. 10. 95; see अभिमत below. -2 To assent to, approve of, allow, admit, give a grant (to any one, dat.). -3 To think, fancy, imagine, consider, believe, regard; तामार्यामसावन्ययाभ्यमन्यत Dk. 164; Bk. 5. 71, U. 5. -4 To injure, threaten (Ved). -5 (8 A.) To think of self.

अभिमत *p. p.* 1 Desired, wished, liked, dear, beloved, favourite (person or thing); agreeable, desirable; नास्ति जीवितादन्यदभिमततरमिह जगति सर्वजंतूनां K. 35, 58; अभिमतफलशंसी चारु पुष्पोर बाहुः Bk. 1. 27; यद्येवमभिमतं Pt. 1 if you like to do so; तयोरभिमतं वद My. 6. 21 choose which you will; U. 1. 44, S. 3. 4; Ku. 3. 23, Pt. 1. 70, Mc. 49, Mu. 3. 4. -2. Agreed or assented to, liked, approved, accepted, admitted; न किल भवतां स्थानं देव्या गृहेऽभिमतं ततः U. 3. 32; प्रसिद्धमाहात्म्याभिमतानामपि कपिलकणभृकप्रभृतीनां S. B. honoured, respected. -तं Wish, desire. -तः A beloved person, lover; Si. 7. 72, S. 68, 10. 9.

अभिमतिः *f.* 1 Desire. -2 Pride. -3 Respect, regard, see अभिमान below.

अभिमतस् *a.* Intent on, desirous of, anxious, longing for; भवतोभिमनाः स-

मीहते सरुषः कर्तुमुपेत्य माननां Si. 16. 2 (where अ° also means undaunted, of fearless mind).

अभिमनायते Den. A. To have life, be full of life and joy, be pleased or delighted, to long for; अभ्यमनायिष्ट चांतरात्मा Dk. 111, 119; कांति (विलोक्य) नाभिमनायेत को वा स्थाणुसमोपि ते Bk. 5. 73 (Com= सचेताः or प्रीतमनाः).

अभिमतुः *f.* Ved. Injuring, harming, destroying; त्तोः to destroy; to claim as one's own, pretending.

अभिमतु *a.* Longing for; self-conceited, referring all objects to self; Ms. 1. 14.

अभिमानः 1 Pride (in a good sense), self-respect, honourable or worthy feeling; सदाभिमानैकधना हि मानिनः Si. 1. 67; Bh. 3. 5; अभिमानधनस्य गत्वरेः Ki. 2. 19; संकल्पयोनिरभिमानभूतं Ku. 3. 24. -2 Self-conceit, pride, arrogance, haughtiness, egotism, high-opinion of oneself; शिथिलनाः संवृत्ताः M. 2, Bh. 3. 46, Bg. 16. 4; वत् proud, conceited. -3 Referring all objects to self, the act of अहंकार, personality, misconception (मिथ्याज्ञानं), see अहंकार. -4 Conceit, conception; supposition, belief, opinion; Ki. 13. 7. -5 Knowledge, consciousness (बुद्धि, ज्ञान); साधारण्याभिमानतः S. 11. -6 Affection, love. -7 Desire, wishing for. -8 Laying claim to. -9 Injury, killing, seeking to injure. -10 A sort of state occasioned by love. -Comp. -हालिन् *a.* proud -भूय *a.* void of pride or arrogance, humble.

अभिमानितं 1 Egotism. -2 Love; copulation, sexual union.

अभिमानिन् *a.* Possessed of self-respect; Ki. 1. 31; K. 212. -2 Having a high opinion of oneself, proud, arrogant, conceited. -3 Regarding all objects as referring to one's own self; अभिमानिव्यपदेशस्तु विशेषानुगतिभ्यां Br. Sūt. -4 Fancying, pretending, or regarding oneself to be; नरेन्द्र° Dk. 51; K. 194. -*m.* A form of Agni.

अभिमातुक *a.* Ved. [मन् बाहु° उक्च] Striving to hurt or injure.

अभिमेव 10 A. (P. also) 1 To consecrate or accompany with sacred hymns; पशुरसौ योऽभिमेव क्रतौ हतः Ak.; वामदेवाभिमेवितोऽयः U. 2; Y. 3, 326; 2. 102; 3. 278. -2 To

consecrate with magical formulas, charm, enchant, invoke or invite by means of charms; तद्भिर्मन्त्रितेन चरणेन Dk. 138; पानीयैरभिर्मन्त्रितैः Mb. -3 To speak to, address, invite.

अभिमन्त्रणं Consecrating, hallowing, making sacred by repetition of special formulas or Mantras; Y. 1. 237; मंत्रमुच्चारयन्नेव मन्त्रार्थत्वेन संस्मरेत् । शैबिणं तन्मना भूत्वा स्यादेतदभिमन्त्रणम् ॥ Mīmāṃsā. -2 Charming, enchanting. -3 Addressing, inviting; advising.

अभिमन्थ = अधिमन्थ q. v.

अभिमन्युः N. of a son of Arjuna by his wife Subhadrā, sister of Kṛishṇa and Balarāma; also known by the metronymic Saubhadra. [He was called *Abhimanyu* because at his very birth he appeared to be heroic, long-armed and very fiery (अभिवृद्धः मन्युर्धैर्यः). When the Kauravas at the advice of Drona formed the peculiar battle-array called 'Chakravyūha,' hoping that, as Arjuna was away, none of the Pandavas would be able to break through it, Abhimanyu assured his uncles that he was ready to try, if they only assisted him. He accordingly entered the Vyūha, killed many warriors on the Kaurava side, and was for a time more than a match even for such veteran and elderly heroes as Drona, Karna, Duryodhana &c. He could not, however, hold out long against fearful odds, and was at last overpowered and slain. He was very handsome. He had two wives, Vatsala daughter of Balarāma and Uttara daughter of the king of Virāṭa. Uttara was pregnant when he was slain and gave birth to a son named Parikshita who succeeded to the throne of Hastinapura].

अभिमरः [मृ-अच्] 1 Killing, destruction, slaughter. -2 War, combat. -3 Treachery in one's own camp; danger from one's own men or party. -4 Binding, confinement; a tie or fetter. -5 One's own party or army. -6 One who desperately goes to fight with tigers, elephants &c.

अभिमाति α. [भि-कृति, इत्यादि-भ्यः इन्] Striving or seeking to injure, inimical. -तिः f. 1 Seeking to injure, hurting, plotting against. -2 An enemy, a foe.

अभिमातिन् α. [भि-कृति, इत्यादि-भ्यः इन्] One who hurts or injures, an enemy.

अभिमाय α. [अभिगतौ मायामविद्यां] Bewildered (इतिकर्तव्यतामूढ); ignorant, foolish.

अभिमि (मे) ह्य α. Ved. To be

wetted (by making water upon).

अभिमुख α. (खी f.) [अभिगतं मुखं यस्य P. VI. 2. 185] 1 With the face turned or directed towards, in the direction of, towards, turned towards, facing; अभिमुखे मयि संहतमीक्षितं S. 2. 11; * स्वा शाला Sk.; गच्छन् अभिमुखो वदौ नाशं याति पतंगवत् Pt. 1. 237; with the acc.; राजानमेवाभिमुखा निषेदुः; पपावभिमुखो ययौ Ram.; Bg. 11. 28; K. 264; sometimes with dat., or gen. or loc.; आश्रमायाभिमुखा बभूवुः Mb.; यस्ते निष्ठेदभिमुखे रणे Rām.; मय्यभिमुखीभूय Dk. 124; also in comp.; शकुंतलाभिमुखो भूत्वा S. 1 turning towards S.; Ku. 3. 75, 7. 9. -2 Coming or going near, approaching, near or close at hand; अभिमुखीष्विव वांछितसिद्धिषु व्रजति निर्द्वितीयेकपदे मनः V. 2. 9; यौवनाभिमुखी संजज्ञे Pt. 4; R. 17. 40. -3 Disposed or intending to, inclined to; ready for, about (to do something), in comp.; चंद्रापीडाभिमुखदृष्ट्या K. 198, 233; अस्ताभिमुखे सूर्ये Mu. 4. 19; प्रसादाभिमुखो वेधाः प्रत्युवाच द्विवैकतः Ku. 2. 16; 5. 60; U. 7. 4, Māl. 10. 13; कर्णपथभिमुखेन स्थेयं Dk. 89; अनभिमुखः सुखानां K. 45; प्रातः प्रयाणाभिमुखाय तस्मै R. 5. 29; निद्राचिरेण नयनाभिमुखी बभूव 5. 64; sometimes as first member of comp. in this sense; फलमभिमुखपाकं राजजंबूदमस्य V. 4. 13. -4 Favourable, friendly or favourably disposed; आनीय झटिति वदयति विधिराभिमतमभिमुखीभूतः Ratn. 1. 7. -5 Taking one's part, nearly related to. -6 With the face turned upwards. -खी One of the 10 earths according to Buddhists. -खं, -खे ind. Towards, in the direction of, facing, in front or presence of, near to; with acc., gen. or in comp., or by itself; ये गताभिमुखं विष्णुं Ram.; आसीताभिमुखं गुरोः Ms. 2. 193; तिष्ठन्नेराभिमुखं स विकीर्णधाम्नः Ki. 2. 59; Si. 13. 2; Ki. 6. 46; नेपथ्याभिमुखमवलोक्य S. 1; स पुराभिमुखं प्रतस्ये Pt. 3; Me. 68; कर्णं दृष्ट्वाभिमुखं मयि भाषमाणं S. 1. 31; also at the beginning of comp.; अभिमुखनिहतस्य Bh. 2. 112 killed in the front ranks of battle.

अभिमुखता 1 Presence, proximity. -2 Favourableness; * तां नी to win over Ki. 10. 40.

अभिमुखीकृ, **मुखयति** To propitiate, win over; Ki. 12. 19; K. P. 2.

अभिमुखीकरणं Causing (one) to turn the face towards; speaking to, addressing (in gram.); संबोधनमभिमुखीकरणं.

अभिभ्रूयित α. Utterly confused, bewildered.

अभिमृद् 1 P. 1 To crush by standing, tread under foot, trample down; oppress, devastate (as a country). -2 (In astr.) To contend against, oppose, be in opposition.

अभिमर्दः 1 Rubbing, friction. -2 Crushing down, trampling down, ravage, devastation of a country (by an enemy). -3 War, battle. -4 Spirituous liquor.

अभिमर्दन α. Crushing down, oppressing. -नं Crushing, oppression.

अभिमृश 6 P. To touch (in all senses); come in contact with; strike or rub gently; पदाभिमृष्ट, वचसा, पादतलं, गदा.

अभिमर्शः, -र्शनं, -मर्षः, -र्षणं 1 Touch, contact; उष्णांशुकराभिमर्षात् Si. 4. 16. -2 Assault, violence, attack, outraging, touching carnally, sexual intercourse; कृताभिमर्षमनुमन्यमानः S. 5. 20 carnally touched or embraced, seduced, outraged; पराभिमर्शो न तवास्ति Ku. 5. 43 (Mall. = परवर्षण); Ms. 8. 352, Y. 2. 284.

अभिमर्शक - र्षक, -मर्शिन, -र्षन् α. 1 Touching, coming in contact with. -2 Outraging, assaulting; त्वत्कलत्राभिमर्षा वैरास्पदं धनमित्रः Dk. 63.

अभिमृष्ट p. p. 1 Touched, rubbed or stroked gently. -2 Brought close to, grazing.

अभिमेधिक α. Ved. -मेयिका 1 Use of words or language calculated to secure every thing (सर्वप्राप्तिसाधनो वाम्नेदः). -2 Abusive speech, obscene expression, an imprecation.

अभिम्लता - न α. Ved. Altogether faded or withered, decayed.

अभियज्ञः A sacrificial act. -Comp. -गाथा a sacrificial verse.

अभिया 2 P. 1 To go up to, approach, go or repair to; अभिययौ स हिमाचलमुच्छ्रितं Ki. 5. 1; R. 9. 27. -2 To come or draw near (without an object); come (as time). -3 To march against, attack, assail, encounter; कुबेराभियास्यमानात् R. 5. 30; Dk. 30. -4 To give or resign oneself to, devote, attach or betake oneself to.

-5 To partake or share in, got, obtain. — *Caus.* To sund away.

अभिया *m. f.* Going to, approaching, assailing.

अभियात्, -याति *a.* Approaching, assailing, encountering; assailant; रामाभियायिनां तेषां R. 12. 43.

अभियातिः, -यायिन् *m.* (-यी, -ता) Approaching with hostile intentions, an assailant, enemy, a foe. — *तिः f.* Assailing.

अभियानं 1 Approaching. -2 Marching against, attack, assault; रणाभियानेन Dk. 10 marching out for battle.

अभियाच 1 A. To beg, request, ask for, solicit (=याच q v).

अभियाचन, -याच्चा Asking for, request, an entreaty, solicitation.

अभियुज् 7 A. 1 To apply oneself to, exert oneself, make oneself ready for, prepare, set about, strive or endeavour (used in *passive* also in this sense); तद्यदि न सहसे ततः स्वयमभियुज्यस्व। एते स्वकर्मण्याभियुज्यामहे। Mu. 3; Dk. 55; K. 300; व्यसनमभियुज्जानस्य Mu. 4 trying to find out a weak point. -2 To attack, assail; भवतमभियोक्तुमुद्युक्ते Dk. 3; वृषलमभियोक्तुमुद्यतः Mu. 1; क इदानीमभियोक्ष्यते U. 3. -3 To accuse, charge; complain or inform against, prosecute, claim or demand (as in a law-suit); नतत्र विद्यते किंचिद्यत्परमभियुज्यते Ms. 8. 183; विभावितैकदेशेन देयं यदभियुज्यते V. 4. 17 claimed, asked, or demanded; Y. 2. 9, 28, 100. -4 To wish or long for, desire, ask for, request. -5 To say, speak, tell; नमभियोक्तुमनृतं त्वमिदमसे Ki. 13. 58, 14. 7. -6 To appoint to, entrust with (with loc.). -7 To use with (instr.). -8 To be working or operative. -9 To put to; harness; harness repeatedly. -10 To hurt. — *Caus.* To join or unite to, attach oneself to; परकलत्रेषु सुहृत्वेनाभियोज्य Dk. 163.

अभियुक्त *p. p.* 1 (a) Engaged or occupied or absorbed in, applying oneself to, intent on; स्वस्वकर्मण्यधिकतरमभियुक्तः परिजनः Mu. 1. (b) Diligent, persevering, resolute, zealous, intent, assiduous, zealously engaged, attentive, careful; इदं दिव्यं पाल्यं विधिवदभियुक्तेन मनसा U. 3. 30; Mu. 1. 13; Dk. 55; अन्धावेक्षणेऽभियु-

क्ते Mu. 3; भवतु भूयोगियुक्तः स्वस्व-
क्तिमुपलप्स्ये Mu. 1; Bg. 9. 22; Kām. 5. 77. -2 Well-versed or proficient in; शास्त्रार्थैर्बभियुक्तानां पुरुषाणां Kumāra. -3 (Hence) Learned, of acknowledged position; a competent judge, an expert, connoisseur, a learned person (*m.* also in this sense); न हि शक्यते वैमन्यथा दर्शुमभियुक्तेनापि K. 62; अन्येऽभियुक्ता अपि नैवेदमन्यथा मन्यन्ते Vc. 2; सूक्तमिदमभियुक्तैः प्रकृतिर्दुस्त्यजेति *ibid.* -4 Attacked, assailed; अभियुक्तं त्वयैव ते गन्तारस्त्वामतः परे Si. 2. 101; Mu. 3. 25. -5 Accused, charged, indicted; Mk. 9. 9; prosecuted; a defendant; अभियुक्तोऽभियोगस्य यदि कुर्यादपह्नवं Nārada. -6 Appointed. -7 Said, spoken.

अभियुग्व (ज्व) *n m.* One who hurts or attacks; an enemy.

अभियुज् *f.* (क-ग) 1 Attacking &c. -2 An enemy.

अभियोक्तव्य, -योज्य *pot. p.* To be rebuked or blamed; to be accused; Ms. 8. 50; assailable, indictable.

अभियोक्त *a.* Assailing, attacking, accusing. — *m.* (क्ता) 1 An enemy, assailant, invader; स्वयमुक्तवक्तुमभियोक्तुरि ह्ये Mu. 4. 15; H. 3. 93. -2 (In law) A complainant, plaintiff, accuser, prosecutor; Ms. 8. 52, 58; Y. 2. 95. -3 A pretender, claimant; a stronger party.

अभियोगः 1 Application or devotion (to some thing); connection; गुरुचर्यातपस्तत्रमवयोगाभियोगजां Māl. 9. 51; Ch. P. 11. -2 Close application, perseverance, zealous intentness, energetic effort, exertion; °भाज् persevering, resolute Ki. 3. 40; संतः स्वयं परहितेषु कृताभियोगाः Bh. 2. 73; Māl. 1. 34; मत्प्रियाभियोगेन Māl. 1; तदभियोगं प्रति निरुद्योगः Mu. 1; स्वयमभियोगदुःखैः *ibid.*; Dk. 41, K. 345; Si. 7. 63. -3 (a) Application or devotion to learn something; कस्यां कलायामभियोगो भवत्योः M. 5 to what art have you applied or devoted yourselves; K. 109. (b) Learning, scholarship; अनभियोगश्च शब्दादेशिदानां अभियोगश्चेतरेषां Sabarāsvāmin. -4 (a) Attack, assault, invasion (of a town or country); क्षुभितं वनगोचराभियोगात् Ki. 13. 10, 2. 46; Ku. 7. 50; Vc. 4; Māl. 8, Mu. 2, 1. 7, Mv. 6. 38. (b) Battle, war, conflict. -5 (In law) A charge, accusation, plaint, indict-

ment; अभियोगमनिस्तीर्य नैनं प्रत्यभियोजयेत् Y. 2. 9.

अभियोगिन् *a.* 1 Devoted to, intent on, absorbed in (in comp.). -2 Attacking, assailing. -3 Accusing; मिथ्याभियोगी Y. 2. 11. — *m.* A plaintiff, complainant.

अभियोजनं Ved. Harnessing (one horse) on to another, re-fastening to make firm or tight (Sāy. युक्ते पुनर्योजनं).

अभिरक्ष 1 P. 1 To protect, preserve, keep, guard, help; भीष्ममेवाभिरक्षन्तु Bg. 1. 10, 11. -2 To rule over, govern (as earth &c.); command.

अभिरक्षा, -रक्षणं Universal or complete protection; protection in every quarter; प्रशांतबाधं दिशतोऽभिरक्षया Ki. 1. 18.

अभिरक्षित् *a.* Protecting, guarding.

अभिरंज् *pass.* 1 To be coloured or tinted. -2 To be flushed or greatly delighted, exult. — *Caus.* To tinge, colour, tint.

अभिरक्त *p. p.* Devoted, intent, attached.

अभिरंजनं Colouring.

अभिरम् 1 A. (rarely P.) 1 To be pleased or delighted (with loc.); हृष्टिरिहाभिरमते हृद्यं च Mk. 4, 5. 15; न गंधरिपो हननकैदारिकायामभिरमति Vb. 3; Jāt. 2, Y. 1. 252. -2 To please or gratify oneself, take pleasure or delight in (with loc.); विद्यासु विद्वानिव सोभिरमे Bk. 1. 9. — *Caus.* To gratify, please; मत्सपत्नीरभिरमयिष्यासि Dk. 90, 92, 163.

अभिरत *p. p.* 1 Glad, delighted, satisfied, Si. 10. 55, 89. -2 Engaged in, devoted or attached to; performing, practising; Bg. 18. 45. -3 Attentive to.

अभिरतिः *f.* 1 Pleasure, delight, satisfaction; attachment or devotion to; न मृगयाभिरतिर्न दुरोदरं (तमपाहरत्) R. 9. 7; Ki. 6. 41. -2 Practice, occupation.

अभिरमणं Delighting in.

अभिराद्य *a.* 1 Pleasing, delightful, sweet, agreeable; मनोभिरामाः (कैकाः) R. 1. 39; 2. 72; 6. 47; Ki. 6. 30. -2 Beautiful, lovely, graceful, charming; स्यादस्यानेपगतयमुनासंगमेवाभिरामा Me. 51; कुमार माराभिरामाः Dk. 10; °त्वं प्रमद्वनस्य V. 2; राम इत्यभिरामेण वपुषा तस्य चोदितः R. 10. 67, 13. 32; K. 145; Mv. 5. 47-8.

S. 3. 26 —नः An epithet of Siva. —नं *ind.* 1 Gracefully, beautifully ; श्रीवामंगभिरामं दत्तदृष्टिः S. 1. 7. -2 Referring to Rāma.

अभिराज् *a.* Reigning everywhere, supreme.

अभिराज् *Caus.* To propitiate; Si. 7. 1.

अभिराज् *a.* Propitiated, pleased Si. 1. 71.

अभिराज् *a.* Ved. Who has gained dominion or supremacy.

अभिरुच् 1 A. 1 To shine, look finely; धर्मोऽभिरुचते यस्माद्धर्मराजस्ततः स्मृतः Mār. P. -2 To like, desire; यदभिरुचते or अभिरुचितं भवते V. 2 —*Caus.* To be inclined to, have a taste or liking for, long, desire or wish for.

अभिरुचिः *f.* 1 Desire, taste, liking, relish, delight, pleasure ; यशसि चाभिरुचिः Bh. 2. 63 ; परस्परभिरुचिर्बन्धो विवाहः K. 367. -2 Desire of fame, ambition; splendour.

अभिरुचित *p. p.* Liked, beloved. —तः A lover; Si. 10. 68.

अभिरुचिर *a.* Very pleasant or agreeable, beautiful, splendid.

अभिरुत *a.* Sounded, vocal; cooed (as the voices of birds &c.). —तं A sound, cry, noise.

अभिरूप *a.* [अभिगतो रूप] 1 Corresponding with, conformable or suitable to, congruous; अभिरूपमस्या वयसो वत्कलं S. 1. v. 1. -2 Pleasing, delightful, handsome, charming, beautiful, well-formed; अभिरूपेणापि स्वदारस्तुष्टेन K. 51 ; उत्कृष्टायाभिरूपाय वराय सदृशाय च (कन्यां दद्यात्) Ms. 9. 88. -3 Dear to, beloved or liked by, favourite; यो यः प्रवेशः सख्या मेऽभिरूपः S. 6. -4 Learned, wise, enlightened; अभिरूपभूयिष्ठा परिषदियं S. 1 ; K. 78 ; Ms. 3. 144. —पः 1 The moon, -2 Siva. -3 Vishnu. -4 Cupid, —*Comp.* —पतिः 'having an agreeable husband,' N. of a fast or rite performed to secure a good husband in the next world ; Mk. 1.

अभिरूपक = अभिरूप q. v.

अभिरोरुद् *a.* Ved. Causing tears (of joy or earnest desire).

अभिलक्षित *a.* Marked with signs, bearing marks.

अभिलक्ष्य *a.* To be marked or noted. —स्थ *ind.* Towards a mark or aim.

अभिलंघ् 1. 10. P. 1 To jump across or over; Ms. 1. 54 ; Y. 1. 137. -2 To attack, rush upon or over, fly at; तन्नभवत्या वदनमभिलंघति मधुकरः S. 6. -3 To violate. transgress; to offend, injure.

अभिलंघनं Jumping across or over, flying at.

अभिलप् 1 P. To talk to or address; अभिलपतश्च द्वारनिहितलोचनौ Mk. 2.

अभिलापः 1 Expression, word, speech; Ki. 10. 61. -2 Declaration, mention, specification; न च स्मार्तमत-द्धर्माभिलापात् Br. Sūt. -3 Declaration of the object of a vow or religious obligation.

अभिलष् 1. 4. P. To desire or wish for, long for, covet, crave or yearn after; तेन दत्तमभिलषुरंगनाः R. 19. 12 ; मानुषानभिलष्यती Bk. 4. 22.

अभिलषणं Desiring, longing.

अभिलषित *p. p.* Desired, wished, longed for. —तं Desire, wish, will, pleasure; यथाभिलषितं अनुष्ठीयतां Pt. 1.

अभिलाषः (°सः sometimes) A desire, wish, longing for, craving after; affection, longing of a lover, love, (usually with loc. of the object of desire); अतोऽभिलाषे प्रथमं तथाविधे मनो बन्ध R. 3. 4 ; भव हृद्य साभिलाषः S. 1. 28 ; Me. 110 ; साभिलाषं निर्वर्ण्य S. 3 casting a coveting or wistful look ; न खलु सत्यमेव शकुंतलायां मामभिलाषः S. 2, Pt. 5. 67 ; sometimes with प्रति and acc., or in comp.

अभिलाषक, —लाषि (सि) न्, —लाषुक *a.* Wishing or desiring for (with acc., loc. or in comp.); desirous, covetous, greedy of; यदार्थमस्यामभिलाषि मे मनः S. 1. 22 ; जलाभिलाषी जलमाश्रयान् R. 2. 6 ; 3. 36 ; Me. 78 ; जयमत्रभवान्नमरातिष्वभिलाषुकः Ki. 11. 18 ; Si. 15. 59.

अभिलावः [छ-घञ् P. III. 3. 28] Cutting, reaping, mowing.

अभिलिखित *a.* Written, inscribed. —तं, अभिलेखनं 1 Writing, inscribing. -2 A writing.

अभिली 4 A. To enter into, lurk or lie hid into ; कपिलाशवस्य क्रोडमभ्यलीयत Dk. 6.

अभिलीन *a.* 1 Adhering or clinging to, attached to; R. 3. 8. -2 Embracing, shrouding; Me. 36.

अभिलुलित *a.* 1 Agitated, disturbed. -2 Playful, unsteady.

अभिलुता A sort of spider.

अभिवद् 1 U. 1 To speak to, address; परस्त्रियं योऽभिवदेत्तीर्थेऽरण्ये वनेपि वा Ms. 8. 356 ; Y. 2. 301. -2 To speak of or with reference to, tell, declare, mention; यत्कर्म क्रियमाणं ऋगभिवदति Ait. Br. -3 To express, utter, signify; यद्वाचाऽनभ्युदिनं येन वा गभ्युद्यते तदेव ब्रह्म त्वं विद्धि नेहं यदिदं मुपासते Ken. -4 To name, call. -5 To salute, greet; see *caus.* —*Caus.* 1 To greet or salute respectfully, oft. with the mention of the person saluted and the person who salutes, तान प्राचे-तसंतिवासी लवोऽभिवदयते U. 6 ; भगवन्नभिवदये V. 5 ; see अभिवाद also. -2 To cause to salute (with acc. or instr. of agent of action); अभिवादयते देवं भक्तं भक्तेन वा. -3 To utter, pronounce. -4 To play on an instrument.

अभिवदनं 1 Addressing &c. -2 Salutation.

अभिवादः, —वादनं 1 Reverential salutation, respectful obeisance, salutation of a superior or elder by an inferior or junior, or of a teacher by his disciple. It consists in (1) rising from one's seat (प्रत्युत्थानं), (2) seizing the feet (पादोपसंग्रहं), and (3) repeating the form of salutation (अभिवाद) which includes the name or title of the person addressed, followed by the mention of the person's own name. For the different ways of performing obeisance and the merit arising therefrom see Ms. 2. 120 126. -2 Abuse, insulting or scurrilous speech (for अभिवाद).

अभिवादक *a.* (दिका *f.*) 1 Saluting; saluter. -2 Polite, respectful, humble.

अभिवाद्यितुं *m.* A respectful saluter. **अभिवादिन्** *a.* 1 Saluting respectfully. -2 Describing, referring to; तदभिवादिनी एषा ऋग्भवति Nir.

अभिवाद्य, —वादी *pot. p.* To be respectfully saluted. —चः N. of Siva.

अभिवन्द 1 A. To salute respectfully.

अभिवन्दनं Respectful salutation; पाद° holding the feet (of another) as an humble obeisance; see अभिवादनं above.

अभिवयस् *a.* 1 Very fresh or young. -2 Possessed of food.

अभिवासः -सन् (covering, clothing with).

अभिवासस् *ind.* Over the covering or cloth.

अभिवह *a.* Conveying towards or near, driving near.

अभिवहनं Carrying towards.

अभिवाह्य *pot. p.* To be carried near. —**ह्यं** 1 Conveyance, transmission, carrying; Ms. 1. 94. —2 Presentation, offering.

अभिवान्या, **अभिवान्यवत्सा** Ved. A cow suckling an adopted calf.

अभिविख्यात *a.* Universally known, renowned, famous; called, known as.

अभिविधिः [अभितो विधिव्याधिः] 1 Complete comprehension or inclusion; one of the senses of the particle आ; आह् मर्यादाभिविध्योः P. 11. 1. 13, the limit *inceptive* as opposed to the limit *conclusive* and translated by 'from,' 'commencing with,' 'including'; as in आबालं—आबालेभ्यः—हरिभक्तिः (मर्यादा and अभिविधि are thus distinguished तेन विना मर्यादा, तत्सहितोऽभिविधिः). —2 Complete pervasion, filling up or occupying completely; अभिविधौ भाव इनुण् P. 111. 3. 14; also V. 4. 53 and Sk. thereon.

अभिविनी 1 U. To teach, instruct (=विनी q. v.).

अभिविनीत *p. p.* Well behaved, well principled. —2 Taught, instructed; कस्यां कलायां अभिविनीति भवत्यौ M. 5 v. 1. for अभिविद्योः. —3 Pious, pure, devout.

अभिविमान *a.* Of unlimited dimensions, an epithet of the Supreme Being.

अभिविश्रुत *a.* Widely celebrated, renowned.

अभिवीक्ष 1 A. 1 To look at, view, behold, see, perceive, observe; न चैनं शुवि शक्नोति कश्चिदप्याभिवीक्षितुं Ms. 7. 6. —2 To aim at. —3 To prove, test, examine. —4 To be affected towards, incline or lean to.

अभिवीक्षणं Perceiving, beholding.

अभिवीर *a.* [अभिवृत्तो वीरैः] Surrounded by heroes.

अभिवृत् 1 A. 1 To go up to, go towards, go or come near, approach; used with or without any

acc.; इत एवाभिवर्तते (in dramas) are coming hitherward or in this direction; आवस्तीम-यवर्तिषि Dk. 116; तमर्च्यमारादभिवर्तमानं R. 2. 10; यतो यतः षट्चरणोभिवर्तते S. 1. 23 turns. —2 To attack, assail, rush upon or towards, turn towards (inimically or to attack); वदन् मे मधुकरोऽभिवर्तते S. 1; अथनेकचरोऽभिवर्तते मां Ki. 13. 3. —3 To face, encounter, stand opposite to. —4 To stretch or extend towards; इयिरिण्यानि दक्षिणां दिशमभिवर्तते U. 2. —5 (a) To turn up, arise, begin. (b) To appear, commence, break (as day). —6 To be, exist, chance to be. —7 To procure for one (dat.). —*Caus.* 1 To carry over, transport. —2 To overcome, to be master of.

अभिवर्ति *a.* (going towards, approaching, attacking &c.

अभिवर्तनं (going towards, approaching, attacking &c.

अभिवृध् 1 A. 1 To grow, increase, be augmented; हविषा कुण्वत्मेव भूय एवाभिवर्धते Ms. 2. 94. —2 To thrive, prosper (of men also); दातारो नोऽभिवर्धतां वेदाः संततिरेव च Ms. 3. 259; 7. 27; Y. 1. 245. —*Caus.* 1 To increase, augment, add to; क्रोधं, धर्मं, प्रीतिं &c. —2 To stretch, extend, lengthen. —3 To bring up, rear.

अभिवृद्धिः *f.* Increase, growth, addition; success, prosperity; राष्ट्रं, लाभं, धनं &c.

अभिवृष् 1 P. To rain upon, pour, sprinkle, water, bedew, cover with (a shower of any thing), pour or shower down upon; प्रस्रवनाभिवर्षती (अवं) R. 1. 84; 10. 48, 15. 58, 99; Ki. 2. 31; बाणैर्नामभिवर्षति V. 4. —*Caus.* To sprinkle or cover with, shower upon,

अभिवृष्ट *p. p.* Sprinkled; ruined upon, showered; स्थलीं नवानमःपृषताभिवृष्टा R. 7. 69; 15. 99; V. 4. 6; also used actively; V. 4. 34.

अभिवर्षणं Raining upon, watering, bedewing.

अभिवर्षित *a.* Raining upon, bedewing &c.

अभिवेगः Ved. Consideration, thought, determination.

अभिव्यञ्ज 7 P. (अञ्ज) or *Caus.* To manifest, make clear, reveal, disclose, exhibit, display.

अभिव्यक्त *p. p.* 1 Manifested, revealed, declared. —2 Distinct, plain, clear, R. 6. 12, 16. 23, Mu. 1, V. 3. —*क्तं ind.* Clearly, distinctly, plainly.

अभिव्यक्तिः *f.* 1 Manifestation (of a cause as an effect); distinction, exposition, declaration, revelation, display, exhibition; सर्वाणां तद्व्यक्तिः M. 1; दृतीसंश्लेषणैर्नार्थाभावोऽभिव्यक्तिरिव्यते S. D. 6. —2 Association, concomitance; P. VIII. 1. 15 (Sk. =साहचर्यं).

अभिव्यञ्जक *a.* Displaying, showing, indicating; गुणाभिव्यञ्जकौ शब्दादौ S. D. 1.

अभिव्यञ्जनं Manifesting, revealing.

अभिव्यादानं 1 Suppressed sound. —2 Repetition of the same sound.

अभिव्याधिन् *a.* Striking, injuring greatly, hurting much.

अभिव्याप् 5 P. 1 To extend to, include, comprehend; अधिकारोऽयं यूनस्तिः इत्याभिव्याप्य Sk. —2 To pervade, surround.

अभिव्यापक-, **व्यापिन्** *a.* 1 Including, comprehending, pervading. —2 (In gram.) One of the three kinds of आधार q. v.; °कः आधारः P. II. 3. 36 Sk.

अभिव्याप्तिः *f.* Inclusion, comprehension, universal pervasion, co-extension.

अभिव्याप्य *pot. p.* To be included. —*प्य* Validity of a rule.

अभिव्याह 1 P. To utter, pronounce, say or express well.

अभिव्याहरणं, **व्याहारः** 1 Uttering, pronunciation, speaking. —2 An articulate significant word, a name, appellation.

अभिव्याहारिन् *a.* Pronouncing, telling, speaking.

अभिवृत्तगः Ved. (going towards or against, assault).

अभिशांस 1 P. 1 To blame, accuse, charge, calumniate, defame, traduce; महापापोपपापाभ्यां योऽभिशांसेन्वृषा परं Y. 3. 286. —2 To praise, extol.

अभिशांसक-, **शांसिन्** *a.* Accusing, charging, calumniating, insulting, abusive; Y. 3. 285.

अभिशांसनं Accusation, charge, (whether true or false); मिथ्या Y. 2. 289; abuse, insult, affront; पंचाशद् ब्राह्मणो ब्रह्मः क्षत्रियस्याभिशांसने Ms. 8. 268.

अभिशास्त *p. p.* 1 Charged, falsely

accused, calumniated, abused, insulted; Ms. 8. 116, 373; Y. 1. 161. -2 Hurt, injured, attacked (supposed to be from अभिशांस); देवि केनाभिशास्तसि केन वासि विमानिता Rām.; Ms. 11. 113 threatened. -3 Cursed (for अभिशांस). -4 Wicked, sinful, infamous. -स्त्व=अभिशांसि q. v.

अभिशास्तक *a.* 1 Falsely accused, defamed; wicked; Y. 1. 223; a person of bad repute; 2. 70. -2 Caused by imprecation or curse.

अभिशास्ति *f.* 1 A curse. -2 Effect of an imprecation, misfortune, evil, calamity. -3 Censure, calumny, abuse, defamation, charge, insult. -4 Asking, begging. -5 What curses or injures; the cause or source of injury.

अभिशांक 1 A. To doubt, mistrust, suspect, be suspicious of (with acc. of person or thing); मानिशांकीर्वचो नम Mb.; Mk. 9. 8; Ms. 8. 96; also with abl.; be afraid of; Bk. 6. 2.

अभिशांका Doubt, suspicion, apprehension, fear, alarm, anxiety.

अभिशांकित *p. p.* Doubtful, suspicious, apprehensive.

अभिशाप 1 U. To curse, execrate; अभिशाप्तः फलमेतद्वन्मृत् Ku. 4. 41. -*Caus.* To conjure, invoke (as by charms), charm, enchant; सत्येन मानिस्तत्त्वं वरुणेत्यभिशाप्य क्रं Y. 2. 108.

अभिशापनं-शापः 1 A curse, imprecation. -2 A serious charge, accusation; Y. 2. 99; अभिशापः पातकानियोगः Mit. -3 Slander, calumny, false charge; असतो दोषस्य अध्याहारेऽभिशापः. -4 An injury, hurt. -**Comp.** -**ज्वरः** fever caused by the pronunciation of a curse.

अभिशापनं Pronouncing a curse.

अभिशाप्ति *a.* Declared, announced, said, named.

अभिशाप्त 1 P. To hurt, injure, attack (=अभिशांस q.v.). -*f.* Ved. Accusation, charge, imprecation &c.

अभिशास्त *p. p.* Hurt, attacked.

अभिशास्तु *m.* An enemy, injurer.

अभिशीरोद्य *a.* With the top and bottom inverted.

अभिशीत, -**श्यात** [शयै-क्त] *a.* Cold, chilly, as wind.

अभिशीन, -**श्यान** *a.* Congealed, coagulated.

अभिशीकः 1 Intense grief. -2 Warmth; ardour (Ved.).

अभिशीच *a.* 1 Shining, glowing with heat. -2 Causing great grief.

अभिशीचनं 1 Intense grief or pain, torment. -2 That which torments; a spirit or demon.

अभिशीचयिष्णु *a.* Tormenting.

अभिश्चरणं Repeating Vedic texts, while Brāhmanas are sitting down to a Śrāddha.

अभिश्चावः Hearing; becoming renowned.

अभिशी *a.* Ved. 1 Joining, connected with, mixing. -2 Combining; arranging. -3 Approaching, having recourse to. -4 Worthy. -5 Shining. -6 Powerful.

अभिश्चिष -**श्चिष** *f.* (-ञ) Ved. A ligature.

अभिश्चेषण A bandage.

अभिश्वास *m.* Ved. One who breathes upon or towards.

अभिश्वातः Ved. Breathing forth or upon, eructation (of the stomach).

अभिश्वासः Breathing or blowing upon; blowing into a flame.

अभिषंज 1 P. [°संज, स् being changed to ष by P. VIII. 3. 65]. To be in contact with, touch; attach oneself to.

अभिषंगः (also अभिसंगः) 1 Complete contact or union; attachment, connection, association; कन्यका हुन्वन्ति हृदयं मनुष्याणानीदृशादुरभिषंगात् Māl. 7 ill attachment or union; Māl. 8; मुहुरिति वनविश्रमाभिषंगात् Si. 7. 68; K. 146. 290. -2 Defeat, mortification, discomfiture; जातभिषंगो नृपतिः R. 2. 30. -3 A sudden blow, shock, or grief, a sudden calamity or misfortune, unexpected reverse; ततोऽभिषंगानिलविप्रविद्धा R. 14. 54, 77; Ku. 3. 73; °जडं विजज्ञिषान् R. 8. 75. -4 Possession by devils or evil spirits; अभिघाताभिषंगाभ्यामभिचारमिषापतः Mād. N. -5 An oath. -6 Embracing; copulation. -7 A curse or imprecation, abuse. -8 A false charge or accusation, calumny or defamation. -9 Contempt, disrespect. -**Comp.** -**ज्वरः** fever caused by the action of evil spirits.

अभिषंजनं=अभिषंग q. v.

अभिषव see under अभिषु.

अभिषह *ind.* By force, forcibly, violently; insolently.

अभिषाच *a.* [अभि-सच स्वार्थे णिक् ऋ] Ved. 1 Following. -2 Honouring, devoted. -3 Defeating.

अभिषाह *a.* 1 Bearing, patient. -2 Overpowering.

अभिषिच 6 U. [°सिच, स् changed to ष by P. VIII. 3. 65] 1 To sprinkle

pour down upon, water, wet, shower upon (fig. also); स्नातीहाभ्यषिचज्जलैः Bk. 6. 21; 15.3; 6. 23 संगे पुनर्बहुतराममृताभिषिक्ता Ch. P. 29 v.1.; अथ वपुरभिषेक्तुं तास्तदंभोभिरीषुः Si. 7. 75. -2 To anoint, consecrate, appoint &c. (by sprinkling water on the head); to crown, install, inaugurate (with loc. of the post of authority).

अभिषेकमभिषिच्य राघवः स्वे पदे R. 19. 1, 17. 13; सोऽद्वीराज्येऽभिषिक्तः H. 2; V. 5. 23. -Caus. 1 To have another consecrated, inaugurated &c. -2 To let oneself be crowned.

अभिषेकः 1 Sprinkling, watering, wetting. -2 Anointing, inaugurating or consecrating by sprinkling water (a king, idol &c.). -3 (Particularly) Coronation, inauguration, installation (of kings); royal unction; अथाभिषेकं रघुवंशकेतोः R. 14. 7. -4 The (holy) water required at inauguration, coronation water; अनात्यपरिषदं ब्रूहि संभ्रियतामायुषो राज्याभिषेक इति V. 5; यौवराज्यं ibid.; R. 17. 14. -5 Bathing; ablution, holy or religious bathing; अभिषेकोत्तीर्णाय काश्यपाय S. 4; अचाभिषेकाय तपोधनानां R. 13. 51, 1. 85, 10. 63, 13. 58, 14. 82; K. 22, 36, 96; Ku. 5. 16; 7. 11; S. 7. 12; H. 4. 87. -6 Bathing or sprinkling with water (of a divinity to whom worship is offered). -**Comp.** -**अहः** day of coronation. -**शाला** coronation-hall.

अभिषेक *a.* One who sprinkles, anoints, inaugurates.

अभिषेचनं 1 Sprinkling. -2 Coronation, inauguration; R. 8. 3.

अभिषेचनीय, -**वेच्य**, -**व्य** 1 Worthy of inauguration, fit to be crowned.

-2 Belonging to coronation. -**यः** N. of a sacrificial ceremony performed at the coronation of a king.

अभिषु 5 P. (°सु) 1 To extract Soma juice or any juice; अभिषुष्वन्त आसते Ait. Br. -2 To apply water, to or press out; Ms. 5. 10 (Kull).

उदकेन मंत्रा). -3 To moisten, sprinkle; Bk.9. 90.

अभिषवः [अभि-सु-अप्] 1 Extracting or pressing out the Soma juice. -2 Distillation or extraction (of liquors &c.). -3 Religious bathing, ablution preparatory to religious rites. -4 Bathing or ablution (in general); Ki. 3. 28. -5 Drinking the Soma juice. -6 A sacrifice in general. -7 Ferment, yeast; any substance producing fermentation. -8 A finger used in extracting Soma juice. (Nir.) -व Sour gruel.

अभिषवण 1 Bathing; Ki. 6. 23. -2 Means of extracting or pressing out Soma juice.

अभिषवणी A mechanical contrivance to press out the Soma juice.

अभिषावकः, -षोढ *m.* The priest who extracts the Soma juice.

अभिषुत *p. p.* Extracted, pressed out, as Soma juice. -त Sour gruel.

अभिषेण *a. Ved.* Approaching (as an enemy) with an army.

अभिषेणनं Marching against an enemy, encountering a foe.

अभिषेणयति Den. P. [अभिसेना-णिच् P. III. 1. 25, VIII. 3. 65] To march against (with an army), to attack, to face or encounter (another) with an army; कः सिंधुराजमभिषेणयितुं समर्थः Ve. 2. 25; Si. 6. 64.

अभिष्टनः [अभि-स्तन-अप् पठ्] Ved. Roaring, a loud shout (सिंहनाद).

अभि(भी)ष्टि *a. (Ved.)* To be worshipped by offering sacrifices (Śāy. अभिष्टय्य); an assistant, a protector, one who is praised or worshipped as a protector, one who approaches to assist or attack, one who assails or overpowers an enemy, one who approaches in order to obtain, desiring, desire (these meanings are given by European scholars). -ष्टिः *f.* Assistance, help, worshipping, praising; a sacrifice; a hymn; approaching to assist or approaching in general; access.

अभिष्टित *a. Ved.* Desirable.

अभिष्टु 2 P. (स्तु) 1 To praise, laud, extol; अथ इतरामभिष्टुं गति U. 5; Si. 15. 20. -2 To consecrate, invoke; Y. 3. 307.

अभिष्टवः Praise, eulogy.

अभिष्टव्यं 1 A. (स् changed to

व् by P. VIII. 3. 72) 1 To ooze, flow, trickle; अभिष्टव्यं-व्यं-वते दुग्धं Sk.; सततमभिष्टव्यं मानमेधनेदुरितनीलिमा (गिरिः) U. 1 raining or pouring down water. -2 (fig.) To be melted (with pity, love &c.), to overflow with; यदि स्वामीदृशं रामभद्रः पश्येत् तदास्य हृदयं स्नेहेनाभिष्टव्यं U. 5.

अभिष्टव्यं (स्यं) दः 1 Oozing, flowing, trickling. -2 Weakness of, or running at, the eyes. -3 Great increase or enlargement, surplus, excess, superfluous portion; स्वर्गाभिष्टव्यं वमनं कृत्वैवापनिवेशितं (ओषधिप्रस्थं) Ku. 6. 37 by drawing off the surplus population &c. by emigration (अभिष्टव्यं दः अनिरैकः अतिरिक्तजन इति यावत् तस्य वमनं निःसारणं कृत्वा स्थितमिव); cf. also R. 15. 29 Hemachandra's remarks thereon.

अभिष्टव्यं (स्यं) दित् *a.* 1 Oozing, flowing, trickling. -2 Laxative, opening the bowels. -3 Causing defluxions or watery effusion. -Comp. -रमणं a suburb, a smaller city appended to and regarded as part of a larger one; cf. शाखानगरं.

अभिष्टवंगः [स्वं-वञ्] 1 Contact. -2 Intense attachment, love, affection; विद्यास्वभिष्टवंगः Dk. 155; अहो अभिष्टवंगः Māl. 1; काम° *ibid.* Bg. 13. 9.

अभिष्टवोगः Close contact or union, intimate connection.

अभिष्टवृत *a.* Clothed, clad.

अभिष्टवशीन *a.* [द्यै-क्त] Coagulated, congealed.

अभिष्टवश्रयः Refuge, shelter.

अभिष्टवसारः Coming together or in groups or flocks. -र *adv.* Having approached together.

अभिष्टवस्त्र 8 U. 1 To shape, form, build. -2 To make, render. -3 To consecrate.

अभिष्टवस्त्रारः 1 Idea, thought, imagination. -2 Vain or profitless performance.

अभिष्टवस्तवः High praise.

अभिष्टवक्षप-संक्षपः = संक्षिप्त, &c. q. v.

अभिष्टवख्या 2 P. 1 To enumerate. -2 To infer.

अभिष्टवख्य *a.* Inferable, clearly ascertainable.

अभिष्टववारिन् *a.* 1 Moving or wandering about. -2 Fickle, changeable.

अभिसत्त्वन् *a. Ved.* Surrounded by heroes; (cf. अभिवीर).

अभिसंतप 1 P. To torment, = सं-तप q. v.

अभिसंतापः War, battle, contest; जन्यं स्यादभिसंतापः Halāy.

अभिसंदष्ट *a.* Compressed, tightened.

अभिसंदेहः 1 Exchange. -2 Organ of generation (written also अभिसंदेह).

अभिसंधा 3 U. 1 To hold together. -2 To acknowledge, recognize; own. -3 To fit or fix a missile, arrow &c. to the bow. -4 To throw or shoot at, aim at; (शूलं) चिक्षेप परमक्रुद्धो लक्ष्मणायाभिसंहितं Rām. -5 To aim at, have in view, think of, (with acc.); पद्माविद्धं यांती स्वलितमभिसंधाय बहुशः V. 4. 28 calling to mind, thinking of my fault; ऋष्यमूकमभिसंधाय Mv. 5 towards, in the direction of; Mv. 6; Bg. 17. 12, 25; sometimes with dat.; अभिसंद्धते ये च विश्वासायास्य मानवाः Mb. -6 To deceive, cheat; जनं विद्वा-नेकः सकलमभिसंधाय Māl. 1. 14. -7 To come to an understanding or agreement; फलं त्वनभिसंधाय Ms. 9. 52 (एतं यत्र नियमो न कृतः). -8 To win over, make friendship with, ally oneself with; तान् सर्वानभिसंद्ध्यात्सा-नादभिरुपक्रमैः Ms. 7. 159 (वशीकुर्यात्).

-9 To declare solemnly, agree, promise. -10 To calumniate, traduce. -11 To add. -12 To prefer.

अभिसंधः, -धक्त्रः 1 A deceiver, cheat. -2 Traducer, calumniator; Ms. 4. 195.

अभिसंधा 1 Speech, declaration; word, assertion, promise; तेन सत्याभिसंधेन त्रिवर्गमनुतिष्ठता Rām. true to his word. -2 Deceit.

अभिसंधानं 1 Speech, word, deliberate declaration, promise; सा हि सत्याभिसंधाना Rām. -2 Cheating, deception; पराभिसंधानपरं यद्यप्यस्य विज्ञेष्टे-त् R. 17. 76. -3 Aim, intention, purpose; अन्याभिसंधानेनान्यवादिष्वमन्य-कर्तृत्वं च Mit. -4 Making peace. -5 Attachment or interest in any object.

अभिसंधायः = अभिसंधि.

अभिसंधिः 1 Speech; deliberate declaration, promise. -2 Intention, object, purpose, aim; तस्या अभिसंधिना विधीयते कृतोपि Māl. 1; Dk. 38; स्वर्ग° Ku. 6. 47. -3 Implied sense,

the meaning intended, as in अयमभि-
संधिः (frequently occurring in expla-
natory glosses). -4 Opinion, belief.
-5 Special agreement, terms of an
agreement, condition, stipulation ; अ-
थावश्यमेव माधवसेनः पूज्येन मोचयितव्यः
श्रूयतामभिसंधिः M. 1. -6 Decep-
tion. -7 Making peace or alliance.
-8 Junction, combination. -Comp.
-कृत a. done intentionally.

अभिसमवायः Union.

अभिसंपत् 1 P. 1 To fly towards,
hasten, jump upon; महीतलात्केचिदुदी-
र्णवेगाः पुनर्दुर्गाम्भानभिसंपत्ति Rām. -2 To
fly along; शल्लैश्च दिव्यैरभिसंपत्तः Mb.
अभिसंपातः 1 Meeting together,
concourse, confluence. -2 War, bat-
tle, contest. -3 A curse.

अभिसंपद् 4 A. 1 To become
(any thing); to be changed to, be
similar to, assume the state of;
इष्टकामाभिरभिसंपद्यति Sat. Br. श्रोत्रे हीमे
सर्वे वेदा अभिसंपन्नाः *ibid.* -2 To come
or go to, arrive at. -3 To get, ob-
tain. -Caus. To make similar to,
change into.

अभिसंपत्तिः f. Becoming or being
effected completely; going over,
transition; being changed into.

अभिसंपद् f. Becoming complete;
complete number.

अभिसंपन्न p. p. Complete, com-
pletely effected; वदत्ययमभिसंपन्नमावैषेण
संस्कारेण U. 5 quite in keeping with
his holy instruction.

अभिसंपरायः Futurity.

अभिसंबन्ध 9 P. To bind together.
-pass. To be connected with, to re-
late or refer to.

अभिसंबन्धः Connection, relation;
conjunction, contact; sexual connec-
tion; Ms. 5. 63.

अभिसंबाध a. Very much con-
tracted or confined.

अभिसंमुख a. Facing, fronting;
looking respectfully towards.

अभिसर, -सर्ग, -सर्जन &c. see under
अभिसृ, अभिसृज् &c.

अभिसर्पण Approaching, draw-
ing near (with hostile intention).

अभिसां (शां) त्व 10 P. To concili-
ate, propitiate, pacify, comfort,
console.

अभिसां (शां) त्वः, -त्वनं Conciliation,
consolation.

अभिसायं *ind.* At sunset, about
evening; अतोदयाद्रेरभिसायमुच्यते Si.
1. 16; Ki. 11. 51.

अभिसृ 1 P. 1 To go up to,
go towards, approach; to go to
some place or other, go or pro-
ceed; पुरोभिससे सुरसुंदरीजनैः Ki.
8. 4. -2 To attack, assail. -3 To
go or advance to meet (as at an
appointed place); सुंदरीरभिससार K.
58; Dk. 51, 52, 91; Si. 6. 26.
-Caus. To visit, approach, go to
meet; वल्लभानभिससारयिषुर्णा Si. 10,
20, 21; S. D. 115; Ki. 9-38; Mk. 8.

अभिसरः 1 A follower, an atten-
dant; Dk. 73, 127. -2 A companion;
मन्मथाभिसरा तदागारमभिसरानि Dk. 15.
-3 N. of a people.

अभिसरण 1 Approaching, going
to meet (also with hostile intentions).
-2 Meeting, rendezvous, assignation
or appointment of lovers; त्वदभिसरण-
रभसेन वलंती पतति पदानि कियंति चलंती
Git. 6.

अभिसर्तु a. One who attacks; an
assistant.

अभिसारः 1 Going to meet (as a
lover), appointment, assignation;
रतिमुखसारे गतमभिसारे मदनमनोहरवेद्यं
Git. 5. -2 The place where lovers
meet by appointment, rendezvous, त्व-
रितमुपैति न कथमभिसारं Git. 6. -3 An
attack, assault; श्वोऽभिसारः पुरस्य नः
Rām. -4 War, battle. -5 A follower,
companion. -6 Might, power. -7 An
instrument. -8 A purificatory rite. -9
(राः pl.) N. of a people. -री N.
of a town. -Comp. -स्थानं a place
fit for making appointments; see un-
der अभिसारिका below.

अभिसारण Going to meet a lover
&c.; Ki. 10. 58.

अभिसारिका A woman who either
goes to meet her lover or keeps an
appointment made by him; Ku.
6. 43; R. 16. 12; अभिसारयते कांतं
या मन्मथवशंवदा । स्वयं चाभिसरत्येषा धी-
रैरुक्ताऽभिसारिका S. D. 115; कांतार्थि-
नी तु या याति संकेतं साभिसारिका Ak.
The directions as to dress &c. to be
observed by the different kinds of
अभिसारिका are given in S. D. 116.
The S. D. further recommends the
following 8 places as eligible spots
for lovers to meet:-(1) a field; (2)
a garden; (3) a ruined temple; (4)
the house of a female messenger;

(5) forest; (6) caravansary (a place
for pilgrims &c.); (7) a cemetery;
and (8) the bank of a river; क्षेत्रं वा-
दी भद्रदेवालयो दूर्तागृहं वनं । मालयं च इमं ज्ञानं
च नयादीनां तदी तथा ॥

अभिसारिन् a. Going to meet, vi-
siting; attacking, rushing out,
going forth; युद्धाभिसारिणः U. 5. -णी
1 = अभिसारिका see above. -2 N. of
a species of the णिङ् metre in
which the Pādas contain 12 instead
of 11 syllables, and which is there-
fore said to approach (अभिसरति)
another metre called जगती.

अभिसृज् 6 P. 1 To pour out
or forth; Rv. 1. 135. 6. -2 To
make, prepare; तस्य चित्तियमभिसृष्टा Mv.
5. -3 To unloose, untie. -4 To give,
grant; अभिसृज्य वरद्वयं Rām. -5 To
fall upon, attack.

अभिसर्गः Creation.

अभिसर्जनं 1 A gift, donation. -2
Killing.

अभिसेवनं 1 Practising, observ-
ing. -2 Cultivating. -3 Fondness
of, indulgence in.

अभिसंक्रंदः Ved. 1 An attack,
assault. -2 An assailant, enemy.
-इ *adv.* By attacking.

अभिस्नेहः Attachment, affec-
tion; love, desire; यः सर्वज्ञानाभिस्नेहः
Bg. 2. 57.

अभिस्फुरित a. Expanded to
the full, full-grown (as a blossom).

अभिसृ 1 P. 1 To assent or
agree to, approve of. -2 To praise,
invoke.

अभिसृ f. (or n. according to
some) [अभितः स्वः स्वरणशब्दो यस्य] Ved.
1 Invocation, calling into one's pre-
sence. -2 A song or hymn of praise.

अभिसृ Urging towards, driving
onwards. -रे Very close or near.

अभिसृ m. Praising; invoking.

अभिहन् 2 P. 1 To strike, smite,
beat (fig. also); thump at; अभिहं-
ति हंत कथमेष माधवं (स्वरः) Māl. 1.
39; लोष्टैरभिहंतो नयत U. 4; कल्लोलैमा-
लाभिहतः पोतः Dk. 7. -2 To hurt, in-
jure, kill, destroy. -3 To drive or
beat off, ward off; आलोलपद्माभिहत-
द्विरेकं (अरविंदं) R. 6, 13. -4 To strike
or beat (as a drum &c.) Bg. 1. 13. -5
To befall, attack; affect, overpower;
Dk. 6. -Caus. To strike &c.

अभिहत p. p. 1 Struck (fig. also),
beaten, smitten, attacked, injured.

अभिहवः *f.* 1 Striking, beating, hurting; &c. -2 (In Math.) Multiplication. -3 (In math.) Multiplied; *m.* यथा-अभिहवः इति ला. 11.

अभिघातः *f.* 1 Striking, beating, hurting; &c. -2 (In Math.) Multiplication.

अभिघातः 1 Striking, (fig. also); beating, smiting, attack, injury, hurt; तदाभिघातादिव लक्षणे Ku. 7. 19; शीतानताभिघातान् Ms. 12. 77 attacks of heat and cold; so दुःखः, दौर्गत्य &c. -2 (In Vaisesika phil.) Striking against (such as gives rise to sounds &c.), regarded as a kind of संयोग. -3 Striking back, driving or warding off. -4 Extirpation, complete destruction or removal; दुःख-व्याभिघाताज्जिज्ञासा तदभिघातके हेतौ Śān. K. 1.-5 Abrupt or vehement articulation of words (as of Vedic texts); sudden shock. -तं 1 The combination of the 4th letter of any class with the first or third letter of that class; of the second with the first; and of the third with the second letter of any class; अभिघातं स्यान्पूर्व वेदत्रित्यादिवर्णभित् नववर्णानां नवतां धरणीचंद्रद्विरामायाः Sabdak. -2 A harsh pronunciation caused by the neglect of *Sandhi* rules.

अभिघातक *a.* Striking; keeping or beating back, repelling, extirpating. -कः An enemy.

अभिघातिन् *f.* Striking, hurting. -*m.* An enemy; assailant.

अभिहवः [द्वे-अप्] 1 Invocation, calling. -2 Sacrificing fully or completely.

अभिहतिः *f.* Calling, invocation; worshipping.

अभिहस्य *a.* Ved. Ridiculous.

अभिहासः Jest, joke, mirth.

अभिहित, -ति See under अभिधा.

अभिहु 3 P. To make an oblation, sacrifice.

अभिहवः An oblation, a sacrifice.

अभिहामः Offering an oblation of clarified butter.

अभिह 1 P. 1 To carry or bear off, snatch away, remove, take away. -2 To tear off, pull down. -3 To bring; bring near. -*Caus.* 1 To cause to take away. -2 To bring

on the table, serve up in dishes &c. (as food). -3 To lay or put on (as a coat). -4 To attack.

अभिहरः (Carrying off, removing. अभिहरणं 1 Bringing near, fetching; R. 11. 43. -2 Robbing.

अभिहर्तृ *m.* 1 One who takes away, bears off, or takes by violence. -2 A ravisher, robber.

अभिहारः 1 Carrying away, robbing, stealing. -2 An attack, assault. -3 Arming oneself, taking up arms. -4 Mingling together, mixture. -5 An effort. -6 A drunkard; drinker of smoking drinks.

अभिहुत् *a.* Ved. Bending, causing crookedness, acting injuriously. -*f.* Fall; defeat, loss.

अभिहुति *a.* Offensive, injurious, acting crookedly. -तिः *f.* 1 Causing to fall. -2 Defeat; loss. -3 Offence, injury.

अभिहर्, -ह्वर *a.* Falling off, crooked. -रः Crookedness, sin.

अभी [अभि - इ] 2 P. 1 To approach, come or draw near, go up to (with acc.) अस्मान्चुनितोऽभ्येति Bk. 7. 81; Ki. 2. 54. -2 To go along or after, follow, serve. -3 (a) To go into, enter; Bk. 5. 67; Ms. 8. 75. (b) To go over to, reach, arrive at; Me. 34 v. 1. (c) To fall to one's share, come to; Bk. 7. 99. -4 To get, meet with, fall into, suffer, undergo (said of good or bad things); कार्ये संसिद्धिर्भवेति Pt. 1.

अभीतिः *f.* Ved. Approach, attack.

अभीत्स्व *a.* (री *f.*), अभीत्स्व *a.* Approaching, attacking, assailing.

अभ्यवः 1 Going over, approach, arrival. -2 Entering. -3 Setting (of the sun).

अभी *a.* Without fear; R. 9. 63; 15. 8.

अभीक *a.* [For ety. see अभिक] 1 Longing after, desirous, anxious. -2 Lustful, libidinous, voluptuous; मेदस्विनः सरभसोपगतानभीकान् Si. 5. 64. -3 Fearless. -4 Gone to (अभिगत). -5 Dreadful. -कः 1 A lover, husband. -2 A poet. -3 A master. -कं Ved. 1 Proximity, nearness. -2 Collision; combat, encounter, opposition. (The form अभीक frequently occurs in the Vedas in the sense of (a) near; (b) at the same

time or place, at the right time, just in time; (c) in a moment, instantaneously, or (used like a preposition with abl.), (d) from, out of; (e) on account of, with regard to; (f) from.

अभीक्षण *a.* [अभिगतः क्षण पृथक्; अभीक्षणं अभिक्षणं भवति, तद्धि क्षणमाभिसुख्येन स्थितं भवति Nir.] 1 Repeated, frequent. -2 Constant, perpetual. -3 Excessive. -क्षण *ind.* 1 Frequently, repeatedly; क्षते प्रहारा निपतत्वभीक्षणं Pt. 2. 178. -2 Constantly. -3 Very much, exceedingly. -4 Quickly.

अभीक्षणः *ind.* Repeatedly.

अभीघात = अभिघात q. v.

अभीज्य *a.* [fr. यज्] To be sacrificed to; one to whom a sacrifice is offered. -ज्यः A God.

अभीत, -ति *a.* Not afraid, fearless. -तिः *f.* 1 Fearlessness. -2 Approach, attack. -3 Nearness.

अभीद्ध [ईध्-क्त] Inflamed, shining.

अभीपत् *m.* [अभि-पत्-क्लिप् दीर्घः] One who goes or resorts to (अभिगमन्वान् Say.), a pond or any spot in which water collects; a favour.

अभीप्सित *a.* Desired, wished.

-तं A wish, desire.

अभीप्सित, अभीप्सु *a.* Wishing for, desirous of obtaining.

अभीम *a.* Not causing fear, not terrific. -मः N. of Vishnu.

अभीमान = अभिमान q. v.

अभीमोदः Joy, delight. -मुद् Ved. great joy, or (a) excessively delighted.

अभीरः [अभिसुखाकृत्य ईरयति गाः, ईर अत्र] 1 A cowherd. -2 N. of a pastoral people; more usually written अभीर q. v. -री The language of the अभीर people. -रं N. of a metre see अभीर. -Comp. -पल्ली a hamlet of cowherds.

अभीरणी A kind of serpent.

अभीराजी N. of a poisonous insect.

अभीरु *a.* (रु-क *f.*) 1 Fearless. -2 Terrific, barulless. -रुः N. of Siva or Bhairava. -रुः *f.* -अभीरुपत्नी N. of a plant (Mar. जतावटी) Asparagus Racemosus. -रु *m.* A place of battle.

अभीरुण *a.* Fearless, innocent *ind.* Before or in front.

अभील 1 A difficulty, distress. -2 A dreadful scene.

अभीलु-लुक् = अभीलु q. v.

अभीलापः [लप् घञ्-दीर्घः] Discourse.

अभीवर्गः Circuit, compass.

अभीवर्तः [वृत्- कर्णे घञ्] 1 N. of a Sāman, *Brahma Sāman*. -2 N. of a hymn (Rv. 10. 174) recited in attacking the enemy. -3 A year. -4 A sort of oblation (B. and R. take this word to mean 'existing everywhere', 'attacking successfully', 'successful attack or victory'.

अभीवृत् a. Existing everywhere.

अभीवृत a. Covered, surrounded.

अभीशापः A curse; see अभिज्ञाप.

अभीशुः-षुः [अभि-अश्-उन्, इषो° अत इत्वं] 1 A rein, bridle; तेन हि मुच्यतामभीशवः S. 1. -2 A ray of light; प्र-कुड्मतापिच्छनिभैरभीशुभिः Si. 1. 22; *मत्त resplendent, splendid. -3 An arm (अभ्यभृते कर्माणि Nir.). -4 A finger.

अभीषू 6 P. To wish or desire for, seek for, strive to get.

अभीष्ट p. p. 1 Wished, desired. -2 Dear, favourite, darling; अनभीष्टपत्न्योः Pt. 1. 175; oft. with gen. of person; H. 1. 12. -3 Optional. -ष्टः A darling. -ष्टा 1 A mistress, beloved woman. -2 Betel. -ष्ट 1 An object of desire. -2 A desirable object (अभिमत); अन्यस्मै हृदयं वेदि नानभीष्टे घटामहे Bk. 20. 24. -Comp. -देवता favourite deity. -लाभः, -सिद्धिः f. gaining a desired object.

अभीषंग = अभिषंग q. v.

अभीषया adv. Fearlessly.

अभीषाह a. Overpowering; guaranteeing safety from enemies (परिभ्योऽभयदाता; अभिषहमाणः सपत्नान्, अभिभवति शत्रून् Nir.). -f. (ट) Great power.

अभुक्त a. 1 Uneaten, unenjoyed, unused; Bh. 3. 25. -2 (Actively used) One who has not eaten, enjoyed, used &c.; cf. पीत. -Comp. -मूलं the interval between the closing part of Jyesthā and the beginning of Māla.

अभुञ्ज a. Ved. One who has not experienced or enjoyed; one who does not keep a promise.

अभुञ्जत् a. 1 Not eating. -2 Not allowing to enjoy. -3 Not protecting.

अभुग्न a. 1 Not bent or crooked,

straight. -2 Well, free from disease.

अभुज a. Armless, maimed.

अभुजिष्या Not a slave or servant, an independent woman; Mk. 4.

अभूः 'Unborn,' N. of Vishnu.

अभूत a. Non-existent, what is not or has not been; not true or real, false; Mu. 3. 16, Ki. 14. 19.

-Comp. -आहरणं 'utterance of an unreality,' a covert expression, a speech founded on fraud, one of the members of *garbha* S. D. 365.

-तद्भावः the becoming or being changed into, or making, that which it is not before; कृत्वस्तियोगे संपद्ये कर्तरि चि P. V. 4. 50; अभूततद्भावे इति वक्तव्यं;

अकृष्णः कृष्णः संपद्यते तं करोति कृष्णीकरोति Sk.; cf. पयोधरीभूतचतुःसमुद्रा R. 2.

3. -पूर्व a. unprecedented, unsurpassed; अभूत् त्वौ राजा चिंतामणिर्नाम Vās. 1.

Ve. 3. 2, Si. 3. 3. -प्रादुर्भावः becoming manifest of what has not been before. -शत्रु a. having no enemy.

अभूतिः f. 1 Non-existence, non-entity. -2 Want of power. -3 Poverty.

अभूमिः f. 1 Non-earth, any thing but earth. -2 An unfit place or object, no proper object for, beyond the reach or scope of; अभुमिरियं मालविकायाः M. 3; अभूमिरियमत्रिनयस्य S. 7; स खलु मनोरथानामभ्यभूमिर्विसर्जनावसरसत्कारः *ibid.* far exceeded or transcended my (highest) expectations; Si. 1. 42; Sānti. 4. 22, K. 45, 196, 204. -Comp. -ज 1. produced in a bad or improper place. -2. not produced in earth.

अभूरि a. Few, some; several; so अभूमन्, अभूयिष्ठ.

अभूत, -अभूत्रिम a. Not hired or paid; Ms. 8. 231. -2 Not supported.

अभुश a. Not much, little, few.

अभेद a. 1 Undivided. -2 Identical, same, alike; तयोरभेदप्रतिपात्तिरस्ति ने Bh. 3. v. 1. -इः 1 Absence of difference or distinction, identity, sameness; तद्वृत्तकर्मसो य उपमानोपमेययोः K. P. 10, Si. 13. 25. -2 Close union; इच्छतां सह वधूमिरभेदं Ki. 9. 13; H. 3. 79, आशास्मे विग्रहयोरभेदं Bh. 1. 24.

अभेद्य, अभैदिक a. Not to be divided, broken or pierced through, impenetrable. -2 Indivisible. -द्यं A diamond.

अभोक्तृ, -भोगिन् a. Not using or enjoying, abstemious.

अभोगः Non-enjoyment.

अभोज् a. Ved. Not sacrificing; not giving food to the gods.

अभोजनं Not eating, fasting, abstinence; Ms. 11. 167, 204, 216.

अभोजिन् a. Not eating, fasting.

अभोज्य a. 1 Not to be eaten, prohibited as food, impure, unholy; *अन्न a. one whose food is prohibited from being eaten by others; Ms. 4. 221.

अभौतिक a. (की f.) Not material, not elemental, not produced by the gross elements; mental.

अभौम = अभूमिज q. v.

अभ्यग्र a. [अभिमुखं अग्रं यस्य] 1 Near, proximate. -2 Fresh, new; इदं शोणितमभ्यग्रे संप्रहरिच्छतुतत्तयोः Mb. -ग्र Proximity, vicinity.

अभ्यंक a. Recently marked.

अभ्यञ्ज 7 P. 1 To smear, anoint as with oily substances. -2 To decorate, adorn (Ved). -3 To defile.

अभ्यक्त p. p. Smeared, anointed (with oil, perfumes &c.); अभ्यक्तमिव स्रतः S. 5. 11; Y. 1. 68; Ms. 4. 44.

अभ्यंगः 1 Smearing the body with unctuous or oily substances, smearing with oil; अभ्यंगनेपथ्यमलंचकार Ku. 7. 7; स्तन्यदानाभ्यंगपाषाणिभिः पुषोष Pt. 5, Ms. 2. 178. -2 Smearing in general, inunction. -3 An unguent, salve, liniment.

अभ्यञ्जनं 1 Smearing the body with oily substances, inunction; Ms. 10. 91. -2 Smearing or anointing in general. -3 Applying collyrium to the eyelashes; Ms. 2. 211. -4 An oily substance, oil, unguent. -5 An ornament, decoration (Ved.)

अभ्यतीत p. p. Dead, passed away; Ms. 4. 252.

अभ्यधिक a. 1 More than, exceeding, beyond; सद्यः प्रसूताम्रिया-पीतादभ्यधिकं U. 4. 1 remaining after &c. Pt. 2. -2 Surpassing, more than in quality or quantity, higher, greater; एष चाभ्यधिकोऽस्माकं गुणः Rām.; न त्वत्समोऽस्त्यभ्यधिकः कुतोऽन्यः Bg. 11. 43; M. 3. 3, Ms. 7. 177; Y. 2. 295; sometimes with abl. or instr.; धान्यं दशभ्यः कुंभयो हस्ता-भ्यधिकं वधः Ms. 8. 320, 322; Y. 2. 27; प्रभुः क्षमावान् वीरश्च दाना चाभ्य-धिको नृपैः Nala. 21. 13. -3 More

than ordinary, extraordinary, pre-eminent; भव पंचाभ्यधिकः S. 6. 2. —कं *adv.* Very much, exceedingly.

अभ्यध्वं *Adv.* Towards the way, on the way. —ध्वे Near the way.

अभ्यनुज्ञा 9 U. 1 To permit, assent or agree to, approve; अतोऽभ्यनुज्ञानात् भवती K. 209; M. 3; Ms. 2. 1. —2 To permit one to go, grant leave to, dismiss. —*Caus.* To ask for leave to depart, take leave.

अभ्यनुज्ञा-ज्ञानं 1 Consent, approval, permission; कृताभ्यनुज्ञा गुरुणा गरीयसा Ku. 5. 7, R. 2. 69. —2 Order, command. —3 Granting leave of absence, dismissing. —4 Admission of an argument.

अभ्यनुक्त *a.* Said agreeably to what was said before.

अभ्यन्तर *a.* [अभिगतमंतरं] 1 Interior, internal, inner (opp. बाह्य); R. 17. 45; K. 66; Y. 3. 293. —2 Being included in, one of a group or body; देवीपरिजनाभ्यन्तरः M. 5; गणाभ्यन्तर एव च Ms. 3. 154; R. 8. 95. —3 Initiated in, skilled or proficient in, familiar or conversant with; with loc., or sometimes gen., or in comp.; संगीतकेऽभ्यन्तरे स्वः M. 5, अहो प्रयागाभ्यन्तरः प्रादिनकः M. 2; अभ्यन्तरे आवां मदनगतः स्व वृत्तांतस्य S. 3; मंत्रैवभ्यन्तराः के स्युः Rām., see अभ्यन्तरीकृ below. —4 Nearest, intimate, closely or intimately related; त्यक्ताभ्यन्तरा येन Pt. 1. 259. —रं 1 The inside or interior, inner or interior part (of any thing), space within; प्रविद्याभ्यन्तरं रिपुः (नाशयेत्) Pt. 2. 38; K. 15, 17, 18; °गतः आत्मा M. 5 inmost soul; शमीमिवाभ्यन्तरलीनपावकां R. 3. 9; Bg. 5. 27, V. 2, Mk. 1, S. 7. 8. —2 Included space, interval (of time or place); घण्टासाभ्यन्तरे Pt. 4 —3 The mind. —रं, -रतः *adv.* In the interior, inside, inward. —*Comp.* —आयामः 1. curvature of the spine by spasm. —2. emprosthothos. —आराम *a.* internally delighted; see अंतराराम. —करण *a.* having the organs (concealed) inside, internally possessed of the powers of perception &c.; °णयामया प्रत्यक्षीकृतवृत्तांतो महाराजः V. 4 (—णं) the internal organ i. e. अंतःकरण. —कला the secret art, the art of coquetry or flirtation. —अभ्यन्तरकः An intimate friend.

अभ्यन्तरीकृ 8 U. 1 To initiate, familiarize with; प्रागल्भ्याद्वक्तुमिच्छति मंत्रैवभ्यन्तरीकृताः Rām. —2 To admit or introduce to; सर्वविश्रमेषु अभ्यन्तरीकरणीया K. 101; Dk. 159, 162; मुष्टिमर्धमुष्टिं वाभ्यन्तरीकृत्य Dk. 156 throwing down into (the belly). —3 To make a near friend of (a person); बाह्याभ्यन्तरीकृताः Pt. 1. 259.

अभ्यन्तरीकरणं Initiating, introducing &c.; सजीवनिर्जीवासु च द्यूतकला-स्वभ्यन्तरीकरणं Dk. 39.

अभ्यम् 1 P. Ved. 1 To injure, pain, attack. —2 To overcome. —3 To be angry with.

अभ्यमनं 1 Attack, assault, injury. —2 Disease; °वन् diseased.

अभ्यमित, अभ्यात *p. p.* 1 Diseased, sick. —2 Injured.

अभ्यमिन् *a.* [अभ्-णिनि P. III. 2. 157] 1 Attacking, inclined to attack. —2 Diseased, sick.

अभ्यमित्रं An attack on an enemy. —*adv.* Towards or against the enemy; to face the enemy; Ki. 16. 5; Mv. 6; Vc. 5. 37.

अभ्यमित्रिणः, —यः, —मित्र्यः [अभ्यमित्र-ख, ङ, or यत्; अभिमानमिसुखं सुष्ठु गच्छतीत्यर्थः P. V. 2. 17.] A warrior who valiantly encounters his enemy; उद्योगमभ्यमित्रिणो यथेष्टं त्वं च संतनु Bk. 5. 47; मारीचोऽनुनयस्त्रासादभ्यमित्र्यो भवानिति 46; Dk. 171.

अभ्यय See under अभी.

अभ्यर्च 1. 10. P. 1 To honour, worship, R. 1. 35. —2 To praise, celebrate in song.

अभ्यर्चन, र्चा Worship, adoration, reverence.

अभ्यर्ण *a.* [अभि-अर्ह-क्, P. VII. 2. 25 Sk.] Near, proximate, adjoining, being close or near (of space); approaching, drawing near (of time); अभ्यर्णमागस्कृतमस्तुशब्दिः R. 2. 32; आश्रमभूमिः U. 4; Mu. 6; K. 69, 125, 208, 286; Māl. 5. 13; Ratn. 3. 10, Bk. 3. 28. —र्ण Proximity, vicinity; अंधक्रूरिणि वनाभ्यर्णे किमुद्भ्राम्यति Gt. 7; अभ्यर्णे परिरम्य निर्भरभरः प्रेमांधया राधया Gt. 1, Si. 3. 21.

अभ्यर्णता Proximity; Si. 12. 66.

अभ्यर्थ 10 A. 1 To request, beg, solicit, ask, entreat (with two acc.); इमं सारगं प्रियाप्रवृत्तिनिमित्तं अभ्यर्थये V. 4; मां अनभ्यर्थनीयमभ्यर्थयते Māl. 7; अवकाशं किलोदन्वान् रामायाभ्यर्थितो दहौ

R. 4. 58. —2 To long for, desire, woo, court; यदि सा तापसकन्यका अनभ्यर्थनीया S. 2.

अभ्यर्थन-ना A request, an entreaty, petition, suit; °नाभंगमयेन Ku. 1. 52.

अभ्यर्थनीय, -र्थ्य *pot. p.* To be asked, requested or desired; R. 10. 40.

अभ्यर्थिन् *a.* One who begs, asks, &c.

अभ्यर्दनं Torturing, distressing.

अभ्यर्थ *a.* Ved. 1 Being on this side. —2 Near. —3 Increasing. —*Comp.* —यज्वन् *m.* granting gifts, increasing the sacrificer's prosperity.

अभ्यर्ह 1. 10. P. To salute, honor, worship, pay one's respects or compliments; परशुरामो नात्यर्हन्मभ्यर्हयति Mv. 2.

अभ्यर्हणा 1 Worship. —2 Respect, honour, reverence.

अभ्यर्हणीय *pot. p.* Respectable, venerable; ता Ms. 9. 23 a position of honour.

अभ्यर्हित *a.* 1 Honoured, revered, greatly respectable or venerable; अभ्यर्हितं च (द्वेष्टे पूर्वै स्यात्) Sk. K. 209. —2 Fit, becoming, suitable; अभ्यर्हिता बंधुषु तुल्यरूपा वृत्तिर्विशेषण तपोधनानां Ki. 3. 11.

अभ्यवकर्षणं Extraction, drawing out.

अभ्यवकाशः An open space.

अभ्यवदान्य Ved. Not liberal.

अभ्यवहित Laid, allayed, put down (*e. g.* dust).

अभ्यवस्कंद 1 P. To jump up or upon, attack.

अभ्यवस्कंदः-दनं 1 Vigorously encountering an enemy, impetuous attack, marching against an enemy. —2 Striking so as to disable an enemy. —3 A blow in general. —4 Overtaking, reaching up to. —5 A fall.

अभ्यवहृ 1 P. 1 To throw, fling, cast. —2 To collect, draw in, procure, obtain. —3 To use as food or drink, eat; सक्तून् पिब धानाः खादित्यभ्यवहरति P. III. 4. 5 Sk. —*Caus.* 1 To cause to throw down (in water). —2 To cause to take or eat (as food), feed (one with something); शक्राणि किमनेन शालिप्रस्थेन संपन्नमन्नमस्मानभ्यवहारयितुं Dk. 131, 72, 132; to take or eat (oneself). —3 To lay or put on (snares &c.). —4 To attack; गत one to oppose another.

अभ्यवहरणं 1 Throwing away or down. -2 Eating, taking food; Throwing down the throat (कंठदधो-नयनं Mit.).

अभ्यवहारः Eating, taking food, eating, drinking &c. -2 Food; जंभशब्दोऽभ्यवहारार्थवाची Kāsi.; °संवा-हापेक्षी M. 4; V. 2; Ratn. 2.

अभ्यवहार्यं *pot. p.* Fit to eat, eatable. -यै Food; सर्वत्रौदारिकस्य अभ्यवहार्यमेव विषयः V. 3.

अभ्यवे [ॐ] 2 P. 1 To go down, descend; अवग्रहमभ्यवेति Ait. Br. -2 To perceive, understand.

अभ्यवायनं Going down, descending.

अभ्यश् 5 A. (P. also in Ved.) 1 To pervade, reach to, get, gain; to make oneself master of.

अभ्यशानं Pervading, reaching to, gaining.

अभ्याश *a.* Near, proximate. -शः 1 Reaching to, pervading. -2 Proximate neighbourhood, vicinity (also written as अभ्यास *q. v.*); वायसामभ्याशे समुपविष्टः Pt. 2; सह-सामभ्यागतां मेमीमभ्याशपरिवर्तिनी Mb., Dk. 62. -3 Result, consequence. -4 Prospect, hope of gaining; hence oft. used in the sense of 'quickly'.

अभ्यस् 4 P. 1 To practise, exercise; धन्यो वन्यमतंगजः परिचय-प्रागल्भ्यमभ्यस्यति Mā. 9. 32; अभ्य-स्यतीव व्रतमासिधारं R. 13. 67; Ms. 11. 107. -2 To repeat, perform repeatedly; मृगकुलं रोमंथमभ्यस्यतु S. 2. 6; अभ्यस्यति तदावातं Ku. 2. 50; K. 183. -3 To learn, study, acquire or learn by practice, recite, read; वेदमेव सदाभ्यस्यत् Ms. 2. 166; 4. 147; 4. 149; Y. 3. 204; K. 79. -4 To throw down upon, heap one upon another, accumulate, lay on (Ved.). -5 To throw or fling at, shoot or aim at (as arrows).

अभ्यसनं 1 Repetition, repeated practice or exercise; ब्रह्मभ्यानाभ्यसनं वि-धिना Bh. 3. 41; स्वाभ्यायाभ्यसनं Bg. 17. 15. -2 Constant study, close application (to any thing); (तां) विद्या-मभ्यसनेनेव प्रसादयितुमर्हसि R. 1. 88; अ-नभ्यसनशीलस्य विद्येव तनुतां गता Rām.

अभ्यस्तं *p. p.* 1 Repeated, frequently practised, exercised; नयन-योरभ्यस्तमासीलनं Amaru. 92; used or accustomed to; अनभ्यस्तरथचर्याः U. 5 not accustomed to the use of the

chariot; °गुणा च वाणी Mā. 3. 11. -2 Learnt, studied; दैशवेऽभ्यस्तवि-द्यानां R. 1. 8; Bh. 3. 89. -3 (In Math.) Multiplied; अयुतं दशकुत्त्वोऽभ्यस्तं नियतमुच्यते Nir. 4 (In gram.) Reduplicated. -स्तं Reduplicated base of a root.

अभ्यासः 1 Repetition in general; व्याख्याता व्याख्याता इति पद्माभ्यासोऽभ्या-यपरिसमाप्तिं द्योतयति S. B.; नाभ्यासक्र-ममीक्षते Pt. 1. 151; Ms. 12. 74; Y. 3. 323. -2 Repeated practice or exercise, continued practice or use; अविरतभ-माभ्यासात् K. 30, Pt. 1. 133; अभ्या-सेन तु कौतिय वैराग्येण च गृह्यते Bg. 6. 35, 44 by constant practice (to re- main pure and unmodified); 12. 12; योग° Y. 3. 51 practice of concentra- tion; hence sometimes used for 'con- centration of mind upon one sub- ject'; °निगृहीतेन मनसा R. 10. 23; so शर°, अस्त्र° &c. -3 Habit, custom, practice; निधायपशान् कृजोऽभ्यासे P. I. 3. 71; तद् यथाभ्यासं अभिधीयतां U. 1 therefore address me as is your wont; अनंगलाभ्यासरतिं Ku. 5. 65; Y. 3. 68. -4 Dis- cipline in arms, exercise, military discipline. -5 Reciting, study, re- peated reading or learning by heart; काव्यज्ञशिक्षयाभ्यासः K. P. 1; K. 146, 200; Ms. 5. 4; वेद° is of 5 kinds: - वेदस्वीकरणं पूर्वं विचारोऽभ्यसनं जपः | तद्दानं चैव शिष्येभ्यो वेदाभ्यासो हि पंचधा || Dakṣha. -6 Vicinity, proximity, neighbour- hood (for अभ्याश); चूतयष्टिरिवाभ्यासे (शे) मधौ परभृतोऽनुस्वी Ku. 6. 2; (अ-भ्यासे-शे मधौ must mean here speaking to 'Madhu who was near her,' *scil.* by having manifested himself before her, which fully pre- serves the simile of Pārvatī, herself silent, speaking to her lover who was near her through her friend); अपित्थं त्वाभ्यासे सीता पुण्यव्रता वधूः U. 7. 17 given in your charge; Si. 3. 40; अभ्यासा-शा-सागतः P. II. 1. 38 Sk. (regarded as an Aluk com- pound). -7 (In gram.) Redupli- cation. -8 The first syllable of a reduplicated base, reduplicative syllable; पूर्वोऽभ्यासः P. VI. 1. 4; अत्र ये द्वे विहिते तयोः पूर्वोऽभ्याससंज्ञः स्यात् Sk. -9 (In Math.) Multiplication. -10 (In poetry) Repetition of the last verses or lines (as of a chorus); chorus, burden of a song. -Comp. -गत° *a.* approached,

gone° near. -परिवर्तिन् *a.* wandering about or near. -योगः abstraction of mind resulting from continuous deep meditation; अभ्यासयोगेन ततो मामिच्छातुं धनंजय Bg. 12. 9. -लोपः dropping of the reduplicative syl- lable. -व्यवायः interval caused by the reduplicative syllable; °येषि though separated by this syllable.

अभ्यासिन् *a.* Practising, exercising.

अभ्यस्यति Den. P. 1 To be an- gry with, bear malice against, envy, be jealous of (with acc.); न च मां- योऽभ्यस्यति Bg. 18. 67; प्रहसति स्म तां क्रो- चिद्भ्यस्यति चापरे Mb. -2 Not to like, detract from, calumniate; ये त्वेतद्भ्य-स्यंतो नाजुतिष्ठति मे मतं Bg. 3. 32.

अभ्यसूय *a.* Angry, jealous.

अभ्यसूयक *a.* (यिका *f.*) Jealous, en- vious; a detractor, calumniator; मामा- त्स्पर्द्धहेषु प्रद्विषंतोऽभ्यसूयकाः Bg. 16. 18 अभ्यसूया Envy, jealousy, disfavour, anger; शुक्राभ्यसूयाविनिवृत्तये यः R. 6. 74; रूपेषु वैशेषु च साम्यसूयाः 7. 2. 9. 64; Me. 39, Ku. 3. 4.

अभ्यस्तं *ind.* [अस्तमभि] Towards sunset; गम-इ-या to go down or set (as the sun) during or with re- ference to some act.

अभ्यस्तमयः Setting of the sun during or with reference to some act.

अभ्यस्तमित *a.* One on whom the sun has set while asleep.

अभ्याकर्षः Striking the breast with the flat of the hand as a sign of defiance (as by wrestlers &c.).

अभ्याकांक्षितं 1 A false charge, groundless complaint. -2 A desire.

अभ्याकारं *adv.* By drawing to oneself.

अभ्याक्रामं *ind.* By or in step- ping near or mutually, in stepping rapidly.

अभ्याख्यात *a.* Falsely accused, traduced.

अभ्याख्यानं A false charge; calum- ny, detraction.

अभ्यागम् 1 P. 1 To go near to, draw near, approach; visit; see अभ्यागत below; to come, arrive (as time). -2 To come to, fall into, go to any state; चित्तमभ्यागतः fell to thinking.

अभ्यागत *p. p.* 1 Come near, approach- ed, arrived; भो भवानभ्यागतोऽतिथिः Pt. 4; क्रमादभ्यागतं द्रव्यं Y. 2. 119; तस्मिन्

गते काले Rām. -2 Come as a guest; सर्वत्राभ्यागतो गुरुः II. 1. 108; श्रौत्रि-याय अभ्यागताय U. 4; Si. 4. 68. -तः A guest, visitor; °क्रियया नियोजितः Pt. 2; K. 280; Si. 3. 81.

अभ्यागमः 1 Coming or going near, arrival; a visit; तपोधनाभ्यागमसंभवा मुद्ः Si. 1. 23; किं वा नदभ्यागमकारणं ते R. 16. 8; Mv. 2. 22; वसंतमास° K. 308. -2 Vicinity, neighbourhood. -3 Arriving at or enjoying a result. -4 Rising, getting up. -5 Striking, killing. -6 Encountering, attacking. -7 War, battle. -8 Enmity, hostility. **अभ्यागमनं** Approach, arrival, visit; हेतुं तदभ्यागमने परीक्षुः Ki. 3. 4.

अभ्यागारिकः [अभ्यागारे तत्संबधिकर्मणि व्यापृतः ठन्] One who is diligent in supporting a family.

अभ्याघातः 1 An attack, assault, striking. -2 Persuading to steal; Ms. 9. 272.

अभ्यावातिन् *a.* Attacking.

अभ्याचर् 1 P. 1 To approach. -2 To use, practise, perform.

अभ्याचारः Ved. Approaching (as an enemy); disturbing, attacking.

अभ्याज्ञायः Ved. [ज्ञा-य-] 1 Recognition. -2 Order, command.

अभ्यातन् 8 U. To take aim at, shoot or hurl (missiles) against.

अभ्यातानः Spreading over, stretching, expansion.

अभ्यात्म *a.* Directed towards oneself. -त्वं *adv.* Towards oneself.

अभ्यादा 3 A. 1 To take, seize, snatch. -2 To put on, wear (garland &c.). -3 To take up (the conversation), to commence speaking (after another).

अभ्यात्त *p. p.* 1 Obtained, got. -2 Occupied or pervaded; epithet of the Supreme Being.

अभ्यासानं 1 Beginning, commencement, first beginning; ओम्भ्यादाने P. VIII. 2. 87 (°ने= आरभे Sk.).

अभ्याधा 3 U. To lay on, add (fuel &c.) to apply, throw under; Ms. 8. 372; यथाभिरभ्याहितं दहत Sat. Br. **अभ्याधानं** Laying on, adding (as fuel).

अभ्याहित *p. p.* Laid down, put on; °पशुः a sort of gift or present; P. VI. 3. 10 Sk.

अभ्यांत See under अभ्यम्.

अभ्यापातः A calamity, misfortune, evil.

अभ्यामर्दः, -मर्दनं War, battle, conflict, attack.

अभ्यायम् 1 P. 1 To stretch, extend, lengthen (sound), draw or pull (as a rudder). -2 To give. -3 To aim at. -4 To restrain. -5 To approach, visit (= अभ्यागम्).

अभ्यायसेन्य *a.* [यम्-कर्मणि बाहु° सेन्य] To be restrained, to be made subject; (अभितो नियंतव्य).

अभ्यारं *adv.* Near, at hand; by going near.

अभ्यारुह 1 P. 1 To ascend, go up to, reach, get to (mostly Ved.).

अभ्यारूढ *p. p.* 1 Ascended, gone up to. -2 Surpassed, excelled.

अभ्यारोहः, -रोहणं 1 Ascending, mounting, going up to. -2 Ascending in prayer or devotion, muttering holy prayers. -3 Transition from one place or state to another. -4 Progress.

अभ्यारोहणीयः N. of a religious ceremony.

अभ्यावृत् 1 A. 1 To come up to, approach. -2 To come again, be repeated. -*Caus.* 1 To come down, approach. -2 To repeat (as सावित्री).

अभ्यावर्तः 1 Repetition. -2 A hymn the verses of which are repeated in singing (आवृत्तिस्तोत्रं). -तं *adv.* By repeating, repeatedly.

अभ्यावर्तिन् *a.* Recurring, Si. 18. 18.

अभ्यावृत्त *p. p.* Come near to, repeated. -त्तः The residue of sacrificial offerings (होमशेषद्रव्यं).

अभ्यावृत्तिः *f.* Repetition, recurrence (so many times); see P. V. 4. 17, and Sk. thereon; see अनभ्यावृत्ति also.

अभ्याश-स see under अभ्यज्ञ-स्.

अभ्यासद् 1 P. 1 To get, obtain, attain; स्वमिव पुरुषकारं शैलमभ्याससाह Ki. 5. 52. -2 To sit oneself in (acc.). -*Caus.* To attack, assail.

अभ्यासादनं Attacking or facing an enemy.

अभ्याहन् 2 P. To strike, smite, wound, injure, kill, destroy; वृक्षस्य यो मूले ज्भ्याहन्यान् Ch. Up.

अभ्याहत *p. p.* 1 Struck, beaten. -2 Affected, smitten; अभ्याहतं कीर्ति-विपर्ययेण (ददयं) R. 14. 33; मृत्युना

तः &c. -3 Impeded, obstructed; रक्षोभिरभ्याहतकर्मवृत्तिः Bk. 1. 17.

अभ्याहननं 1 Striking, hurting, killing. -2 Impeding, obstructing.

अभ्याह 1 P. 1 To bring towards, bring near; to give or hand over; गृहीत्वा फलमूलं च रामस्याभ्याहरन् बहु Rām. -2 To rob, plunder.

अभ्याहारः 1 Bringing near or towards, conveying. -2 Robbing.

अभ्याहार्य *pot. p.* To be eaten.

अभ्युक्त *a.* Said with reference to some object.

अभ्युक्ष 1.6. U. To sprinkle over.

अभ्युक्षणं 1 Sprinkling over, wetting; परस्पराम्भुजनतत्पराणां (तासां) R. 16. 57. -2 Consecration by sprinkling; (प्रोक्षण, अभ्युक्षण and अवोक्षण are thus distinguished; उच्चातेनैव हस्तेन प्रोक्षणं परकीर्तितम् । न्यंताभ्युक्षणं प्रोक्तं तिरश्चावोक्षणं स्मृतम् ॥).

अभ्युचित *a.* Usual, customary.

अभ्युच्चयः [चि-अच्] 1 Increase, augmentation, growth. -2 Prosperity.

अभ्युच्छित *a.* Uplifted, upraised; elevated by, distinguished for.

अभ्युत्कुष्ट *p. p.* Praised with loud acclamations.

अभ्युत्क्रोशनं Loud acclamation; मंच a hymn of applause.

अभ्युत्था 1 P. To rise for another, rise in honour of, rise to greet; नाभ्युत्तिष्ठति गुरुन् K. 108; S. 3; M. 5. 6; Si. 4. 68.

अभ्युत्थानं 1 Rising (from a seat) to do honour, rising in honour of; नाभ्युत्थानक्रिया यच्च Pt. 2. 62. -2 Starting, departure, setting out; अभ्युत्थानं च युद्धार्थं Rām. -3 Rise (lit. and fig.), elevation, exaltation, prosperity, dignity, a position of dignity or authority; (तस्य) नवाभ्युत्थानदर्शन्यो ननंदुः सप्रजाः प्रजाः Li. 4. 3; यदा यदा हि धर्मस्य क्लानिर्भवति भारत । अभ्युत्थानमधर्मस्य तदात्मानं सृजाम्यहं Bg. 4. 7 when impiety increases or is in the ascendant. -4 Sunrise.

अभ्युत्थायिन् *a.* Rising to greet or in honour of.

अभ्युत्थित *p. p.* 1 Risen, arisen, gone up. -2 Blazing, flaming (fire); R. 1. 53. -3 Elevated, exalted.

अभ्युत्पत् 1 P. To fly up to, jump up to, leap upon. -*Caus.* To cause to fly up to (acc.).

अभ्युत्पत्तनं Springing or leaping against, sudden spring or leap, assault; **अलक्षिताभ्युत्पत्तनो नृपेण** R. 2. 27.

अभ्युदाहरणं An example or illustration of a thing by its reverse.

अभ्युदि 2 P. [उद्-इ] 1 To rise (fig. also); go up (as the sun); Ms. 4. 104. -2 To rise over(one); Ms. 2. 220, 219. -3 To come into existence, happen, originate. -4 To engage in combat with (one), encounter, (लोकवीरान्) को जीवितार्थी सनरे अभ्युदीयात् Mb. -5 To prosper, thrive.

अभ्युदय *a.* Rising. -यः 1 Rise (of heavenly bodies); sunrise. -2 Rise, prosperity, good fortune, elevation, success; **सृष्टिं नः स्वामिनमभ्युदयः** Ratn. 1 success; **भवो हि लोकाभ्युदयाय तादृशां** R. 3. 14; Ms. 3. 254; Bh. 2. 63; R. 12. 3, V. 5. -3 A festival; any religious or festive celebration, festive occasion; **कालः** joyous or festive occasion; S. 7; Ms. 9. 84. -4 Beginning, commencement. -5 Occurrence, happening. -6 Accomplishment of a desired object (which is the cause of festivity). -7 The *tonsure* ceremony. -8 A *Srāddha* performed on account of child-birth (वृद्धिश्चाहं) -**Comp.** -**अर्थकं** a *Srāddha* for prosperity or elevation. -**इष्टिः** *f.* N. of a particular expiatory sacrifice.

अभ्युदयिन् *a.* Rising, going up.

अभ्युदित *p. p.* 1 Risen; occurred. -2 Elevated, risen to prosperity. -3 Asleep at sunrise, over whom the sun has risen; Ms. 2. 221. -4 Celebrated as a festival. -**ता** N. of a religious ceremony. -**तं** Rising; sunrise.

अभ्युद्गम 1 P. 1 To go forth to meet. -2 To extend, spread.

अभ्युद्ग *a.* Rising, uprisen.

अभ्युद्गत *p. p.* 1 Gone forth to meet. -2 Extended, spread; elevated.

अभ्युद्गमः, -**गमः**, -**गतिः** *f.* 1 Going forth to meet or to do honour (to a guest or to a venerable person). -2 Rising, occurring, originating.

अभ्युद्गृह्यं Becoming visible (of a star). -**ष्टा** N. of a ceremony.

अभ्युद्धत *a.* 1 Taken out, taken up. -2 Got without solicitation. -3 Got after a request.

अभ्युद्यम् 1 P. 1 To bring, offer. -2 To lift up.

अभ्युद्यत *p. p.* 1 Raised, lifted up; as **आयुध**, **शस्त्र**, **कर** &c. -2 Prepared or ready, exerting oneself for (with inf., dat., loc. or in comp.); M. 3. 20, Ku. 3. 70; Bṛi. S. 12. 6; Me. 57; Ms. 9. 302. -3 Gone forth, risen, appearing forth or approaching; **कुलमभ्युद्यतनूतनेश्वर** R. 8. 15. -4 Given or brought unsolicited.

अभ्युन्नत *a.* 1 Raised, elevated; **अभ्युन्नता पुरस्तात्** S. 3. 8. -2 Projecting upwards; very high; Ku. 1. 33.

अभ्युन्नतिः *f.* Great elevation or prosperity.

अभ्युपगम् 1 P. 1 (a) To go to or near, approach; **परलोकमभ्युपगते (भर्तारि) विविद्युः** Si. 9. 13. (b) To come to the help of; **वयमभ्युपगच्छामः कृष्णेन त्वां प्रथयितुं** Hariv. (c) To have recourse to. (d) To arrive at (a point of time); **आषाढीमभ्युपगतो भरतः** Rām. -2 To obtain, get. -3 To admit, grant, own; **अभ्युपगतं तावदस्मान्निरेवं** S. 5 we admit all this; Mu. 3. -4 To assent to, agree to, undertake, promise; Dk. 73. -**Caus.** To induce or cause one to assent to or grant; **मामभ्युपगमय** Dk. 60, 118.

अभ्युपगत *p. p.* 1 Approached, agreed or assented to; granted; suffered; Ratn. 4. 20; promised &c. -2 Inferred, probable. -3 Similar.

अभ्युपगमः 1 Approach, arrival. -2 Granting, admitting, accepting to be true P. VIII. 3. 74 Sk.; confession (as of guilt); Ratn. 2. 19. -3 Undertaking, promising; **निर्णय** M. 1; a contract, agreement, promise; Ms. 9. 53. -4 Probable ascertainment, belief; judgment, a view accepted; Mv. 1. 38; supposition, inference. -5 Analogy, affinity. -**Comp.** -**सिद्धांतः** an admitted proposition or axiom.

अभ्युपगमित *caus. p. p.* Made to consent, obtained by free consent. -**तः** A slave for a fixed term.

अभ्युपपद् 4 A. 1 To deliver (from distress), protect; to console, comfort, take compassion or pity on, pity, favour; **रतिमभ्युपपन्नानुरां मधुरास्मानमदृशयत्पुनः** Ku. 4. 25; (कदा) तपः **कृशामभ्युपपत्स्यते सखीं वृषेव सीतां तदवमहस्तां** 5. 61; U. 2, 3, 7; Māl. 4. -2 To ask for help, seek protection, submit; **अभ्युपपन्नवत्सलः** Mk. 7. -3 To furnish with.

अभ्युपपत्तिः *f.* 1 Approaching to assist, taking pity or compassion on, favouring; a favour, kindness; **अभ्युपपत्त्या अस्या जीवितमवलंबस्व** S. 3; **अनयाभ्युपपत्त्या** S. 4; **मम** निमित्तं Mk. 1. -2 Consolation. -3 Protection, defence; **ब्राह्मणाभ्युपपत्तौ च शपथे नास्ति पातकं** Ms. 8. 112, 349; 10. 62; **आर्तं** Dk. 39. -4 An agreement, assent, promise. -5 Impregnation of a woman (especially of a brother's widow as an act of duty).

अभ्युपपादनं Protection &c.

अभ्युपस्थित *a.* Accompanied, assisted.

अभ्युपाकृत *a.* Asked to take part in a ceremony.

अभ्युपे 2 P. [°उप-इ] 1 To go near, approach, arrive, enter; **व्यतीतकालस्त्वहमभ्युपेतः** R. 5. 14. 16. 22; **त्रिरहोऽभ्युपयन्नपः** Ms. 11. 260 entering the water i.e. bathing; Y. 3. 3. -2 To go to or enter a particular state, attain to; **सत्यं न तद्यच्छलमभ्युपेति** H. 3. 61; so **ब्राह्मणतां**, वैश्यतां, साखित्वं &c. -3 To agree, (to do something), accept, promise, undertake; **मंदायते न खलु सुहृदामभ्युपेतार्थकृत्वाः** Mc. 38; **अस्यै दास्यमभ्युपेतं मया** Dk. 44, 55, 89, 138, 159. -4 To admit, grant, own, acknowledge, Si. 11. 67; **स्युत्यैव च तर्कस्याभ्युपेतत्वात्** S. B.; Dk. 45. -5 To approve, agree with, assent to. -6 To obey, submit to, be faithful to; **विरोध्य मोहात्पुनरभ्युपेयुषां** Ki. 18. 42.

अभ्युपायः 1 A promise, an engagement, agreement. -2 A means, an expedient, remedy; **अस्मिन्चाराणां विजयाभ्युपाये** Ku. 3. 19.

अभ्युपायनं A complimentary present; inducement, bribe.

अभ्युपेत्य *incl.* Having approached having agreed or promised. -**Comp.** -**अनुश्रूषा** one of the 18 titles of Hindu law, breach of contract or engagement between master and servant (where the servant does not work having agreed to do so).

अभ्युषः, **अभ्यूषः**, **अभ्योषः** [**अभितः उ-उ-व्यते** अग्निना दहते, उ-उ-श्वाहु° क] 1 A sort of cake or bread (Mar. पोळी or रोटी) (अर्धस्विन्नयवादेष्टृतादिना भजितयवादेर्वा घृतपक्वाणस्य पोळी इति ख्यातस्य नाम). -2 Half parched food (in general).

अभ्यु(भ्यु)ष्य-षीय, अभ्योष्य, अभ्योषीष *a.* Belonging to, consisting of, or fit for, the above cake.

अभ्युषित *a.* [वस्-क्त] Dwelling near or with. —तः *A* servant who is in attendance.

अभ्युद *a.* [वृ-क्त] Brought near.

अभ्युह 1 *U.* 1 To cover over, clothe. —2 (*A.*) To watch for; form a plot against. —3 To infer, guess. —4 To reason, argue, think over; *Dk.* 90. —5 To supply an ellipsis.

अभ्युहः [उह-घञ्] 1 Arguing, reasoning, discussion. —2 Deduction, inference, guess, conjecture; पराभ्युह-स्थानान्यपि तनुतराणि स्थगयति *Mal.* 1. 14. —3 Supplying an ellipsis —4 Understanding.

अभ्येषण [इष्-घञ्] 1 Desiring, wishing. —2 Going towards, attack.

अभ्र 1 *P.* [अभ्रति, आनभ्र, अभ्रित] To go, wander about; वनेष्वानभ्र निर्भयः *Bk.* 4. 11; 14. 110.

अभ्र [अ-भ्र-अ; but more correctly अप-भ्र; अपो विभर्ति, भृ-क्त; अभ्रं अभ्रजान् *Nir.* being filled with water] 1 *A* cloud; अभ्रिवै धूमो जायते धूमादभ्रमभाद् वृष्टिः *Sat. Br.*; अभ्रं वा अपां भस्म; धूमो भूत्वा अभ्रं भवति अभ्रं भूत्वा मेघो भवति मेघो भूत्वा प्रवर्षति *Ch. Up.* (these quotations show the conception of the ancient Rishis about the formation of clouds).

—2 Atmosphere, sky; परितो विपांडु द्युधध्रश्चिरः *Si.* 9. 3, see अभ्रलिह &c. —3 Talc, mica. —4 Gold. —5 Camphor. —6 *A* kind of reed; *Calamus Rotang.* —7 *Cyperus Rotundus* (मुस्ता). —8 (In arith.) *A* zero or cypher, [cf. *L. imber*; *Gr. ombros, approx*; *Zend avara, Pers. abr.*] —**Comp.** —**अवकाशः** clouds as the only shelter; fall of rain. —**अवकाशिक-काशिन** *a.* exposed to the rain (and so practising penance), not seeking shelter from the rain; *Ms.* 6. 23. —**उत्पः** 'sky born', the thunderbolt of *Indra.*

—**कूटं** a peak of a (mountain-like) cloud. —**गंगा** the heavenly river; *K.* 50. —**घनः** a mass of clouds; *R.* 13. 77. —**जा** *a.* Ved. born from clouds, caused by vapours. —**नागः** one of the elephants supporting the globe; *N.* of *Airāvata.* —**पथः** 1. atmosphere. —2. balloon. —**पिशाचः**, —**चक्रः** 'sky-demon', epithet of *Rāhu.* —**पुष्पः** *N.* of a cane (*Mar. वैत*) *Calamus Rotang.* (—**ष्प**) 1. water. —2. 'a sky flower', anything impossible, a castle in the air. —**घुष्** (ट) *f* sprin-

gling of clouds, rain. —**मांसी** *N.* of a plant (जटामांसी). —**मातंगः** *Indra's* elephant, *Airāvata.* —**माला**, —**वृहं** a line, succession, or mass of clouds; *R.* 7. 69, 13. 76, 16. 25. —**रोहं** the *lapis lazuli.* —**लिप्ती** 1. sky covered with a few clouds. —2. a woman smeared with *mustā* grass. —**वर्ष** *a.* Ved. rained upon, sprinkled with water. (—**वः**) down-pour of rain. —**वाटिकः**, —**का** *N.* of a tree (आश्रतक). —**विलाय** *ind.* just as clouds melt away; *Ki.* 11. 79.

अभ्रलिह *a.* [अभ्रं लेदि स्थगति; खश् मुमागमश्च *P. III.* 2. 32] 'Cloud-licking', touching or scraping the clouds (very high); **अभ्रलिहामाः** प्रासादाः *Mo.* 64; प्रासादमभ्रलिहमारोह *R.* 14. 29.; *K.* 270; *Si.* 5. 65. —**हः** Wind.

अभ्रकं [स्वार्थे कर्] Talc, mica; said to be produced from *Pārvatī's* menstrual discharge. —**Comp.** —**म-स्मन्** *a.* calx of talc. —**सस्त्वं** steel.

अभ्रकष *a.* [अभ्रं कषति पीडयति तुंगत्वात्; खच् मुमागमश्च *P. III.* 2. 42] Touching or scraping the clouds, very high; आदायाभ्रकषं प्रायान्मलयं फलशालिनं *Bk.*; *K.* 33; *Dk.* 110; *Mv.* 6. 7. —**वः** 1 Wind, air; अभ्रकषो वायुः *Sk.* —2 *A* mountain.

अभ्रायते *Den. A.* To create clouds, make cloudy; अभ्रं करोति अभ्रायते *Sk.*

अभ्रित *a.* [अभ्राणि अस्य संजातानि; अभ्र-इतच् तारकादिगण] Overcast with clouds, clouded; *R.* 3. 12.

अभ्रिय *a.* [अभ्रं भवः च;] Belonging to or produced from clouds, sky or mustaka. —**यः** Lightning. —**य** *A* mass of thunder-clouds.

अभ्रयः 'One who is clothed only by the air', an ascetic who is stark-naked.

अभ्रम *a.* Not mistaking, steady, clear. —**मः** Composure, steadiness.

अभ्रमुः *f.* The female elephant of the east, the mate of *Airāvata*, *Indra's* elephant; *Si.* 1. 52. —**Comp.** —**मियः**, —**वल्लभः** *Airāvata.*

अभ्रातृव्य *a.* Without a rival or enemy.

अभ्रांत *a.* Composed, steady.

अभ्रांतिः *f.* Composure, steadiness.

अभ्रिः —**ध्री** *f.* [अभ्रति गच्छति मलं यस्मात् or येन; अभ्र-इन] 1 *A* wooden scraper or sharp-pointed stick (for cleaning

a boat). —2 *A* spade, hoe in general; *Ms.* 11. 134. —**Comp.** —**खातं** 'dug up with a spade', a ploughed field.

अभ्रेषः Non-deviation, fitness, propriety *P. III.* 3. 37.

अभ्व *a.* 1 Huge, large (महत् *Nir.*). —2 Mighty strong or powerful. —**भ्व** 1 Immense power, immensity. —2 Monstrosity, hugeness; (the great pervading principle of the universe; water; a cloud; embarrassed state, calamity; a monster; closeness, offspring, given by *B.* and *R.*)

अम् *ind.* 1 Quickly. —2 *A* little.

अम् 1 *P.* [अमति अभितुं, अभित; Ved. pres. अभिति; अमीति] 1 To go; to go to or towards. —2 To serve, honour. —3 To sound. —4 To eat. —10 *P.* or *Caus.* (आ-मयति) 1 To come upon, attack, afflict with sickness or pain from disease. —2 To be ill or be afflicted or diseased. —With सं Ved. 1 *A.* 1. to convince oneself of, ascertain. —2, to ally or connect oneself with. —3 To fix or settle oneself.

अम *a.* Unripe (as fruit). —**मः** 1 Going. —2 Pressure, weight, strength, power (बल). —3 Fright, terror. —4 Sickness, disease. —5 *A* servant, follower, an attendant. —6 Vital air, life-wind (प्राण). —7 This, self. —8 Unmeasured state. —**मा** 1 Soul. —2 Unmeasured state.

अमवत् *a.* Ved. 1 Violent, strong, stormy (winds); powerful (sound also). —2 Persevering, constant. —3 Capable, fit, proper. —4 Attended by ministers. —5 Attended by diseases. —6 Possessed of self. —*ind.* Violently.

अमतः [अम्-अतच् *Up.* 3. 110] 1 Sickness, disease. —2 Death. —3 Time. —4 Dust, particle of dust.

अमतिः [अम्-आति *Up.* 4. 59] 1 Time. —2 The moon. —3 (Ved.) Form, shape (*Nir.*). —4 Want, poverty. —*a.*, —**अमतीवत्** *a.* Ved. 1 Evil-minded, wicked (दुष्ट, अप्रशस्तबुद्धिमत् *Sāy.*). —2 Poor.

अमंगल-ल्य *a.* 1 Inauspicious, evil, ill; *R.* 12. 43; °अभ्यासरति *Ku.* 5. 65; अमंगल्यं शीलं तव भवतु. नापैकमखिलं *Pushpadanta.* —2 Unlucky, unfortunate. —**लः** The castor-oil tree (एरंड). —**लं** Inauspiciousness, ill-luck; evil; oft. used in dramatic literature; शांतं पापं प्रतिहतमंगलं; cf. God forbid.

अमंड *a.* 1 Without decoration or ornaments. -2 Without froth or scum (as boiled rice). -डः The castor oil tree (परंड).

अमत *a.* 1 Not felt, not perceptible by the mind, unknown. -2 Disliked, not agreed to, see under अम् also. -**Comp.** -**परार्थता** 'an unaccepted second sense', one of the faults of a word (शब्ददोष); अमतः प्रकृतविरुद्धः परार्थो यत्र; *e. g.* in राममन्मथ-शरेण ताडिता &c. (R. 11. 20) the second sense suggestive of शृंगाररस is opposed to the proper *rasa* of the passage which is either वीर or बीभत्स; K. P. 7.

अमति *a.* Evil-minded, wicked, depraved. -**तिः** A rogue, cheat. -**तिः** *f.* 1 Ignorance, unconsciousness, absence of knowledge, intention, or fore-thought; अमत्यैतानि षड् जन्वा Ms. 5. 20; 4. 222. For some of the other senses see under अम्. -**Comp.** -**पूर्व** *a.* unconscious, unintentional.

अमत्र *a.* Ved. [अम्-अत्रन् Un. 3. 105] Overpowering (enemies), strong or disposed to march on (गमनशील) Rv. 1. 61. 9. -**त्र** [अमति युक्ते अत्रमत्र, आधारे अत्रन्] 1 A pot, vessel, utensil. -2 Strength, power.

अमत्रिन् *a.* Ved. 1 Strong, powerful. -2 Having a drinking vessel.

अमद *a.* 1 Free from intoxication, grave, serious. -2 Sorrowful.

अमत्त *a.* Sober, sane.

अमत्सर *a.* Not jealous or envious, charitable.

अमध्वय *a.* Not sweet, not worthy of the sweetness of Soma.

अमनस्, अमनस्क *a.* 1 Without the organ of desire, thought &c. -2 Devoid of intellect (as a child). -3 Inattentive, careless. -4 Having no control over the mind. -5 Devoid of affection. -*n.* (-नः) 1 Not the organ of desire, non-perception. -2 Inattention. -*m.* The Supreme Being. -**Comp.** -**गत** *a.* unknown, unthought of. -**नीत** *a.* disapproved, condemned, reprobate. -**योगः** absence of concentration of mind, inattention. -**हर** *a.* displeasing, disagreeable.

अमनस्विन् *a.* 1 Unintelligent. -2 Inhuman (as a demon).

अमनिः [अम्-अनि, अमति गच्छन्त्यत्र Un. 2. 101] Motion (गतिः); way.

अमनाक् *ind.* Not a little, greatly, very much.

अमनुष्य *a.* 1 Not human, not manly. -2 Not frequented by man.

-**व्यः** 1 Not a man. -2 A demon, fiend (=रक्षःपिशाचादि Sk. on P. II. 4. 23).

अमंतु *a.* Ved. 1 Unwise, foolish. -2 Guiltless, innocent. -3 Despising.

अमंत्र, -त्रक *a.* 1 Not accompanied by Vedic verses, not requiring the repetition of Vedic texts, as a ceremony &c.; Ms. 3. 121, 2. 66. -2 Not entitled to Vedic verses, such as a Sūdra, a female &c.; Ms. 9. 18. -3 Not knowing Vedic texts; अमंत्रानाममंत्राणां 12. 114. -4 Not accompanied by the use of spells or incantations, as a cure &c.; अनया कथमन्यथावलीढा न हि जीवन्ति जना मनागमंत्राः Bv. 1. 111. -**Comp.** -**तंत्र** *a.* without the use of spells or the magical feats attendant on them, without the use of magical arts; Pt. 1. 70. -**विद्** *a.* Not knowing Vedic hymns.

अमंद *a.* 1 Not slow or dull, active, intelligent; M. 2. 8. -2 Sharp, strong, violent (wind &c.). -3 Not little, much, excessive, great, violent; अमंदमद्वर्द्धिन U. 5. 5; अमंदमिलिहि-हिरे निखिलमाधुरीमिहरे Bv. 4. 1; दधौष्ठ-करावधूननं Ki. 8. 6 violently bit. -**दः** N. of a tree.

अमन्यमान *a.* Ved. 1 Not understanding; offering no homage. -2 Not being aware of.

अमन्युत *a.* Ved. Not bearing ill-will towards another.

अमम *a.* Without egotism, without any selfish or worldly attachment, devoid of personal ties or desires; शरणेष्वममश्चैव वृक्षमूलनिकेतनः Ms. 6. 26.

अममता, -**त्वं** Indifference, disinterestedness.

अमम्रि *a.* Ved. Immortal.

अमर *a.* [मृ-पचायच् न. त.] Undying, immortal, imperishable; अजरामर-वत् प्राज्ञो विद्यामयं च साधयेत् H. Pr. 3, Ms. 2. 148. -**रः** 1 A god, deity. -2 N. of a Marut. -3 N. of a plant (स्तुहीवृक्ष). -4 Quicksilver. -5 Gold. -6 A species of pine. -7 The number 33 (that being the number of Gods).

-8 N. of Amarasimha, see below; of a mountain. -9 Mystical signification of the syllable ड. -10 A heap of bones. -**रा** 1 The residence of Indra (cf. अमरावती). -2 The naval string; umbilical cord. -3 The womb. -4 A house-post (स्थूपा). -5 N. of several plants; ईद्रवारुणी, वटी, महानीली, घृतकुमारी, स्तुही, गुडूची, द्वी. -**री** The same as अमरा. -**Comp.** -**अंगना**, -**ल्लरी** a celestial nymph, heavenly dancel; मुषाण रत्नानि हरामरांगनाः Si. 1. 51. -**अद्रिः** 'mountain of the gods', N. of the mountain Sumeru. -**अधिपः**. -**ईशः**, **ईशः**, **ईश्वरः**, **पतिः**, **अर्ताराजः** &c. 'the lord of the gods', epithets of Indra; sometimes of Siva and Vishnu also. -**आचार्यः**, -**गुरुः**, -**इज्यः** 'preceptor of the gods', epithets of Brihaspati. -**आपगा**, -**तदिनी**, -**सरित्** *f.* the heavenly river, an epithet of the Ganges; तदिनीरोधसि वसन् Bh. 3. 123. -**आलयः** the abode of the gods, heaven. -**उत्तम** *a.* the best of the gods. -**उपम** *a.* God-like. -**कंदक** N. of that part of the Vindhya range which is near the source of the river Narmadā. -**कोटः** 'the fortress of the immortals', N. of the capital of a (modern) Rajaput state. -**कोशः**, -**षः** N. of the most popular Sanskrit lexicon called after the author अमरसिंह. -**जः** N. of a tree, a kind of खदिर. -**तरुः**, -**शरुः** 1. a celestial tree, a tree in the paradise of Indra; अमरतरुकुसुमसौरभसेवनसंपूर्णसकलकामस्य Bv. 1. 28. -2. देवदारु. -3. the wish-yielding tree. -**द्विजः** a Brāhmaṇa who lives by attending a temple or idol; or one who superintends a temple. -**पुरं** 1. the residence of the gods, celestial paradise. -2. N. of various other towns. -**पुष्पः**, -**स्पकः** 1. N. of several plants (केतक, चूत). -2. N. of a kind of grass. -3. the wish-yielding tree (कल्पवृक्ष). -**पुष्पिका** N. of a plant (अधःपुष्पीवृक्ष); a kind of anise. -**प्रख्य-प्रभ** *a.* like an immortal. -**प्रभुः** one of the 1000 names of Vishnu. -**माला** N. of a lexicon. -**रत्नं** a crystal. -**लोकः** the world of the gods, heaven; ता heavenly bliss; तेषु सम्यग्वर्तमानो गच्छत्यमरलोकतां Ms. 2. 5. -**वल्ली** N. of a plant (आकाश-वल्ली). -**सिंहः** N. of the author of *Amarakosha*; he was a Jaina and is said to have been one of the 9 gems that adorned the court of

king Vikramāditya. The dates of many of these 'gems' are still doubtful, but if he was really a contemporary of Kālidāsa, he could not have lived later than the 7th century which is usually assigned to Kālidāsa as the *terminus ad quem*.

अमरर्ण Not dying, immortality.

अमरता, -त्वं The state of the gods, immortality.

अमरावती [अमर-वत्, र being changed to रा by P. VI. 3. 119] 1 Abode of the gods, residence of Indra (said to be above Meru or the sun's orb; cf. Ki. 7; 2); सस्रभ्रमैर्द्रुतपातितार्गला निमीलिताक्षीवमियाऽमरावती K.P. 1. -2 N. of a modern town in Berar, Amraoti.

अमरिष्णु, **अमर्त** α. Ved. Immortal.

अमर्त्य α. Immortal, divine, imperishable; भावेपि R. 7. 53; भुवनं heaven; ता immortality. -र्त्यः Δ god. -**Comp.** -**आपगा** the celestial river, epithet of the Ganges; Vikr. 18. 104.

अमरुः N. of a king and poet who composed 100 verses which are usually known by the name अमरु-शतक.

अमर्मन् α. Ved. Not a vital organ or part of the body, having no joint or vital part. -**Comp.** -**जात** α. not produced in a vital organ. -**वेदिन्** α. not injuring the vital parts; mild, soft.

अमर्याद α. [न. व.] 1 Exceeding due limits or bounds, transgressing every bound, disrespectful, improper; मर्यादायाममर्यादाः स्त्रियस्तिष्ठन्ति सर्वदा Pt. 1. 142; तादृशं त्वममर्यादं कर्म कर्तुं चिकीर्षसि Rām. -2 Boundless, infinite. -रा Transgression of due limits or bounds, impropriety of conduct, forwardness, disrespect, violation of due respect.

अमर्ष α. Not enduring or bearing.

-र्षः 1 Non-endurance, tolerance, impatience; अमर्षश्च न्येन जनस्व जंजुना न आतहादेन न विद्विषादः Ki. 1. 33; jealousy, jealous anger; किं तु भवतस्तत्तप्रतापोक्त्वैष्यमर्षः U. 5. In Rhet. अमर्ष is one of the 33 minor feelings or व्यभिचारिभाव See S. D.; R. G. thus defines it: परकृतावहादिनापराधजन्यो मौनवाक्यादभ्यादिकारणभूतचित्तविशेषोऽमर्षः. -2 Anger, passion, wrath; पुत्रवधामर्षोद्दीपितेन गांडीविना Ve. 2; सामर्ष

angry, indignant; सामर्षे angrily. -3 Impetuosity, violence. -4 Determination of purpose. -**Comp.** -**ज** α. arising from anger or impatience. -**हासः** an angry laugh, sarcastic sneer.

अमर्षण, -र्षित, -र्षिन्, -र्षवत् α. 1 Impatient, intolerant, unforgiving; विशेषात्परिपूर्णस्य याति शत्रोरमर्षणः आभिमुख्यं Pt. 1. 326. -2 Angry, indignant, passionate; हृदि शत्रो गोत्रभिद्वयमर्षणः R. 3. 53; अभिमन्युवधामर्षितैः पांडुपुत्रैः Ve. 4. -3 Impetuous, determined.

अमल α. [न. व.] 1 Free from dirt or impurities, pure, undefiled, stainless, spotless; Ku. 7. 32, 33; अमलाः सुहृदः Pt. 2. 171 pure, sincere. -2 White, bright, shining; कर्णावसक्तामलहतपत्रं Ku. 7. 23; R. 6. 80: -ला 1 N. of the goddess Lakshmi. -2 The navel cord. -3 N. of a tree (Mar. अंजला) Emblica Officialis Gaertn; also of a plant (सातलावृक्ष) also n. in this sense. -लं 1 Purity. -2 Tale. -3 The Supreme Spirit. -**Comp.** -**आत्मन्** α. of pure or undefiled mind. -**पतञ्जिन्** m. (बी) the wild goose. -**रत्न**, -**मणिः** a crystal.

अमलयति Den. P. To make pure or spotless, brighten; Ki. 5. 44.

अमलिन α. Clean, spotless, pure (morally also); कुलममलिनं न त्वेवायं जनी न च जीवितं Māl. 2. 2.

अमलानकं Globe-amaranth.

अमवत् See under अम.

अमविष्णु α. Going in different directions, up and down.

अमसः [अम्-असच्] 1 Disease.

-2 Stupidity. -3 A fool. -4 Time.

अमसृण α. Not soft or bland, harsh, violent, strong, intense.

अमस्तु n. Curds.

अमा α. [न मा-का] Measureless. -*ind.* Ved. 1 At home, in the house;

कामश्चरतामनाभूत् Rv. 2. 38. 6. -2 In this world, here below (इहलोके). -3 With, near, close to; अमैवासां तद्भवति Sat. Br. -4 Together with, in conjunction or company with, as in अमात्य, अमावास्या q. v.; अमाकृत् to draw near, have near oneself. -*f.* 1 The day of the new moon, the day of the conjunction of the sun and moon; अमायां तु सदा सोम ओषधीः प्रतिपद्यते Vyāsa. -2 The sixteenth digit of the moon. -3 The fifteenth digit also. -*m.* The

soul. -**Comp.** -**अक्त** α. Ved. met, come together. -**अंतः** the end of the day of new moon. -**सुर** *f.* living at home during life, growing old at home; Rv. 10. 39. 3; being without husband in the same dwelling with her parents, as a maiden (पितृ-षट्); Rv. 2. 17. 7. -**पर्वन्** n. the sacred time of अमा, day of new moon.

अमांस α. 1 Without flesh, not containing flesh. -2 Lean, thin, weak, enfeebled. -सं Not flesh, any thing but flesh. -**Comp.** -**ओदनिक** α. (की *f.*) not relating to a preparation of rice with meat.

अमात् *ind.* Ved. 1 From near, at hand. -*a.* Not measuring.

अमात् -**तृक** α. Motherless.

अमातृभोगीण α. Not fit for the use of a mother.

अमात्यः (अमा सह वसति, अमा-न्यप्, P. IV. 2. 104 Vart.) 1 One living with or near another, an inmate of the same house or family (Ved.). -2 A companion or follower of a king, minister; अमात्यपुत्रैः सवयोनिरन्वितः R. 3. 28.

अमात्र α. [नास्ति मात्रा इयत्ता यस्य] 1 Boundless, immeasurable. -2 Not whole or entire. -3 Not elementary. -4 Having the measure or quantity of the letter अ. -त्रं 1 Non-measure. -2 Not a measure or quantity. -त्रः The Supreme Spirit.

अमात्रवत्त्वं 1 Spirit, spiritual essence. -2 Defect, deficiency.

अमाननं, -ना Disrespect, insult; dishonour.

अमानव α. 1 Not human; animal. -2 Superhuman.

अमानस्यं Pain (मानसे साधु न भवति).

अमानिन् α. Modest, humble.

अमानिता, -त्वं Modesty, humility.

अमानुष α. (बी *f.*) 1 Not human, not belonging to man, supernatural, unearthly, superhuman; आकृतिरेवानुमापयत्यमानुषतां K. 132; °आकृतिः K. 131, 132, 258; °शक्तित्वं 103; °गीतध्वनिं 126 an unearthly melody. -2 Inhuman, monster-like; ill-disposed towards man. -3 Tenantless, desolate; °षं वनं 135. -षः, -षी One not a man, an irrational animal; Ms. 9. 284, S. 5. 22.

अमानुष्य α. Not human, superhuman &c.

अमाम (मा) सी = अमावसी 'or अमावास्या q. v.

अमाय *a.* 1 Not cunning or sagacious, guileless, sincere, honest. -2 Immeasurable. -**या** 1 Absence of fraud or deceit, honesty, sincerity. -2 (In Vedānta phil.) Absence of delusion or error, knowledge of the supreme truth. -**यं** The Supreme Spirit (ब्रह्म).

अमायिक, -**मायिन्** *a.* Guileless, honest, sincere, true.

अमारः Not dying.

अमार्ग *a.* Pathless. -**र्गः** Not a road, absence of road; a bad road.

अमावस्या, -**वास्या**, -**वसी**, -**वासी** (also written अना मसी-मासी) [अमावस्य-यत्, अमा सह वसतः चंद्राकौ अस्यां सा P. III. 1. 122 Sk.] 1 The day of new moon, when the sun and moon dwell together or are in conjunction; the 15th day of the dark half of every lunar month; सूर्योच्चंद्रमसी यः परः स-जिकर्षः साऽमावास्या Gobhila. -2 A sacrifice offered at that time. -3 The sacrificial oblation.

अमावास्य, -**स्यक** *a.* [अमावास्या, दुर्-अच् P. IV. 3. 30-31; अमावास्यायां जातः] Born or produced on the night of new moon.

अमित *a.* 1 Unmeasured, boundless, unlimited, infinite, great, immense; मितं दशति हि पिता मितं भ्राता मितं सुतः! अमितस्य हि दातारं भर्तारं का न पूजयेत् Rām. -2 Neglected, disregarded. -3 Unknown. -4 Unpolished. -**Comp.** -**अक्षर** *a.* not having a fixed number of syllables; prosaic. -**अशनः** powerful devourer, epithet of परमेश्वर; of Vishṇu. -**आम** *a.* of great lustre, of unbounded splendour. (-**भः**) a class of divinities mentioned in V. P. -**ओजस्** *a.* of unbounded energy, all-powerful, Almighty; Ms. 1. 4. -**क्रतु** *a.* of unbounded wisdom or energy. -**तेजस्**, -**द्युति** *a.* of unbounded lustre or glory. -**विक्रमः** 1. of unbounded valour. -2. a name of Vishṇu. -**वीर्य** *a.* of immense strength.

अमित्रः [नमित्रं; by Up. 4.173 fr. अमृतो गो against; अमोद्विषति चित्; अमित्रः शत्रुः] Not a friend, an enemy, adversary, a foe, rival, opponent; स्वातामा मित्रौ मित्रे च सहजप्राकृतावापि Si. 2. 36; तस्य मित्राण्यमित्रास्ते 101; Dk. 109, 171;

M. 1; प्रकृत्यमित्रा हि सतामसाधवः Ki. 14. 21; Ms. 7. 83; 12. 79; 2. 239. -**त्रा** An enemy; °युध् Ved. subduing one's enemies. -**Comp.** -**खाद्** *a.* devouring one's enemies, epithet of Indra. -**घात**, -**घातिन्**, -**घ्न**, -**हन्** killing enemies. -**जित्** *a.* conquering one's enemies; अभिजित् अभिजित्-जित्-जसा यत् N. 1.13; N. of a son of Suvarṇa. -**हैन** *a.* Ved. hurling one's enemies. -**स** (सा) ह *a.* enduring or overpowering one's enemies, epithet of Indra. -**सेना** a hostile army.

अमित्रता, -**त्वं** Enmity; Pt. 2. 98, Mk. 1. 53.

अमित्रयाति Den. P., **अमित्रायते** A. To act like an enemy, act hostilely towards, hate; Bh. 3. 111.

अमित्रिन् *a.* Hostile, inimical.

अमित्रिय, -**त्र्य** *a.* Hostile, inimical.

अमिधित *a.* Ved. Not reviled, not provoked.

अमिथ्या *adv.* Not falsely, truly; तामूचवुस्ते मियमप्यमिथ्या R. 14. 6.

अमिन् *a.* Sick, diseased.

अमिन *a.* Ved. Inviolable (आहिंस्य); immense (?).

अमिनत् *a.* Ved. Not hurting; unhurt.

अमिलातकं Globe-amaranth.

अमिश्र, -**यित** *a.* Unmixed, unblended; not shared by others.

अमिष *a.* [न. व.] Free from guile or deceit. -**बं** [अमृ भोगे-कर्मणि इषन्] 1 An object of worldly enjoyment, luxury. -2 Honesty, absence of fraud or deceit. -3 Flesh.

अमीत *a.* Unhurt; °वर्णः of unhurt or unextinguishable colour.

अमीवा [अमृ-वन्-ईडागमः निपातः] Ved. 1 A fiction, sickness, disease. -2 Distress, terror. -3 A demon; tormenting spirit. -**वः** An enemy, one who afflicts or torments. -**वं** 1 Affliction, distress, pain, injury.

अमुक *pron. a.* [अदस्-टेरकच् उ-त्वस्त्वे Tv.] A certain person or thing, so and so (to be used when a person or thing is referred to without a name); मतं मेऽमुक-पुत्रस्य यदत्रोपरिलेखितम् Y. 2. 86-87; उभयाभ्यार्थितेनैतन्मया ह्यमुकसूनुना लिखितं ह्यमुकेनेति लेखकौते ततो लिखेत् 88.

अमुक्त *a.* 1 Not loosened, not

let go. -2 Not liberated from recurring birth and death, not having got final beatitude. -**क्त** A weapon (a knife, sword &c.) that is always grasped and not thrown. -**Comp.** -**हस्त** *a.* one whose hand is not open or free (to give), sparing, stingy (in a bad sense); frugal, economical, prudent (in a good sense); सदा प्रहृष्टया भाव्यं व्यये चामुक्तहस्तया Ms. 5. 150.

अमुक्तिः *f.* 1 Non-liberation. -2 Want of freedom or liberty.

अमुच् *f.* Ved. Non-liberation.

अमुची *f.* Ved. Not unbinding, not setting at liberty (said of an evil spirit).

अमुतः *ind.* 1 From there, there. -2 From that place, from above, i. e. from the other world or heaven. -3 Upon this, thereupon; henceforth.

अमुत्र *ind.* (opp. इह) [अदस्-त्रल्] 1 There, in that place, therein; अमुत्रासन् यवनाः Dk. 127. -2 There (in what precedes or has been said), in that case. -3 There above, in the next world, in the life to come; यावज्जीवं च तत्कुर्याद्येनामुत्र सुखं वसेत्; यस्तु वाणिजके दत्तं नेह नामुत्र तद्भवेत् Ms. 3. 181; Bg. 6. 40. -4 There; अनेनैवार्थकाः सर्वे न-गरेऽमुत्र भक्षिताः Ks. -5 Thither, that way. -**Comp.** -**भूय** Ved. being in the other world; dying.

अमुत्रत्य *a.* Belonging to a future life, being of the next world.

अमुथा *ind.* Thus, in that manner, like that; °अस् to be thus, euphemistically for 'to fare very ill'.

अमुया *ind.* Ved. In that manner, thus and thus.

अमुहि *ind.* Then, at that time.

अमुवत् *ind.* Like a person or thing referred to without name.

अमुष्य (gen. of अदस्) Of such a one (in comp. only). -**Comp.** -**कुल** *a.* [अलुक् स.] belonging to the family of such a one. (-**लं**) a well-known family. -**पुत्रः**, -**त्री** the son or daughter of such a one or of a good or well-known family or origin; see आमुष्यायण.

अमृद्दश, -**श**, -**क्ष**, *a.* (-**शी**, -**क्षी** *f.* cf. अन्याद्दश) Such-like, such a one, of such a form or kind.

अमूर *a.* Ved. Not perplexed or bewildered, not ignorant, infallible.

अमूर्त *a.* Formless, shapeless, incorporeal, unembodied (opp. मूर्त where Mukta. says मूर्तत्वं = अवच्छिन्न-परिमाणवत्त्वं). —**तः** N. of Siva. —**Comp.** —**गुणः** (In Vais. phil.) a quality considered to be अमूर्त or incorporeal such as धर्म, अधर्म &c.; धर्माधर्मौ भावना च शब्दो बुद्ध्यादयोपि च । एतेऽमूर्तगुणाः सर्वे Bhāṣa P.

अमूर्ति *a.* Formless, shapeless. —**तिः** N. of Vishnu. —**तिः** *f.* Shapelessness; (*m.* pl.) A class of Manes who have no definite form.

अमूर्तिमत् *a.* Formless &c. —*m.* N. of Vishnu.

अमूल, **लज्जा** *a.* 1 Rootless (lit.); पशवोऽमूला ओषधयो मूलिन्यः Sat. Br. (fig.) without basis or support, baseless, groundless. —2 Without authority; not being in the original; **नामूलं** लिख्यते किञ्चित् Malli. —3 Without material cause, as the *Pradhāna* of the Sāṅkhyas; **मूलं** मूलाभावादमूलं. —4 Not fixed in the earth, moving. —**ला** N. of a plant (अग्निशिखा).

अमूल्य *a.* Priceless, invaluable.

अमृक्त *a.* Ved. 1 Unhurt, unharmed, safe. —2 Unwashed.

अमृणालं [सद्गन्धे नञ्] The root of a fragrant grass (वीरण, Mar. काळ बाळ) used for screens &c.

अमृत *a.* 1 Not dead; अमृते जारजः कुंडः Ak. —2 Immortal; अपाम सोमममृता अमूर Rv. 8. 48. 3, U. 1. 1; Bg. 14. 27. —3 Imperishable, indestructible, eternal. —4 Causing immortality. —5 Beautiful, agreeable, desired. —**तः** 1 A god, an immortal, deity. —2 N. of Dhruvantari, physician of the gods; also N. of Indra, of the sun, of Prajāpati, of the soul, Vishnu and Siva. —3 N. of a plant (वनस्पति). —4 N. of the root of a plant (वराहीकंद). —**ता** 1 Spirituous liquor. —2 N. of various plants; *e. g.* आमलकी, हरीतकी, गुडूची, मागधी, तुलसी, इंद्रवारुणी, ज्योतिष्मती, गोरक्षदुग्धा; अतिविषा; रक्तविषुवत्; दुर्वा, स्थूलमांसहरीतकी. —4 N. of one of the Nādis in the body; Māl. 5. 2. —5 One of the rays of the sun; R. 10. 58. —**तं** 1 (*a.*) Immortality, imperishable state; न मृत्युरासीदमृतं न तर्हि Rv. 10. 129. 2; Ms. 12. 85. (*b.*) Final beatitude,

absolution; तपसा किल्बिष इति विद्या-यामृतमश्नुते Ms. 12. 104; स अश्विं चामृताय च Ak. —2 The collective body of immortals. —3 (*a.*) The world of immortality, Paradise, Heaven; the power of eternity, immortal light, eternity. —4 Nectar of immortality, ambrosia, beverage of the gods (opp. विष) supposed to be churned out of the ocean; देवासुरैरमृतमंजुनिधर्ममथे Ki. 5. 30; विषादप्यमृतं ग्राह्यं Ms. 2. 239; विषमप्यमृतं कचिद्देवदमृतं वा विषमीश्वरेच्छया R. 8. 46; oft. used in combination with words like वाच, वचनं, वाणी &c.; कुमारजन्मासुतसंमिताक्षरं R. 3. 16; आप्यायितोसौ वचनामृतेन Mb.; अमृतं शिशिरे वह्निरमृतं क्षीरमोजनं Pt. 1. 128 the height of pleasure or gratification. —5 The Soma juice. —6 Antidote against poison. —7 The residue or leavings of a sacrifice; (यज्ञशेष) Ms. 3. 285. —8 Unsolicited alms, alms got without solicitation; अमृतं स्वाद्याचितं गैश्चममृतं स्वाद्याचितं Ms. 4. 4-5. —9 Water; अमृताध्मातजीमूत U. 6. 21; अमृतादुन्मथ्यमानात् K. 136; cf. also the formulas अमृतोपस्तरणमसि स्वाहा and अमृता-विधानमसि स्वाहा repeated by Brāhmanas at the time of sipping water before the commencement and at the end of meals. —10 A drug. —11 Clarified butter; अमृतं नाम यत् संतो मंत्रजिह्वेषु जुह्वति Si. 2. 107. —12 Milk. —13 Food in general. —14 Boiled rice. —15 Any thing sweet, any thing lovely or charming; a sweetmeat. —16 Property. —17 Gold. —18 Quicksilver. —19 Poison. —20 The poison called वत्सनाम. —21 The Supreme Spirit (ब्रह्म). —22 N. of a sacred place. —23 N. of particular conjunctions of *Nakshatras* (lunar asterisms) with week days (वारनक्षत्रयोग) or of lunar days with week days (तिथिवारयोग). —24 The number four. —25 Splendour, light. [cf. Gr. *ambrosia*, *ambrosia*; L. *immortalis*]. —**Comp.** —**अंशुः**, **करः**, **दीधितिः**, **द्युतिः**, **रश्मिः** &c. epithets of the moon; अमृतदीधितिरेष विदर्भजे N. 4. 104; अमृतांशुश्च बभूव from the moon; from whom was born the moon, N. of Vishnu. —**अक्षर** *a.* immortal and imperishable; क्षरं प्रधानममृताक्षरं हरः Svet. Up. —**अंधस्**, **अशनः**, **आशिन** *m.* 'one whose food is nectar'; a god, an immortal. —**असु** *a.* whose soul is

immortal. —**आशः** 1. N. of Vishnu. —2. a god. —**आसंगः** a sort of collyrium. —**आहरणः** N. of Garuda who once stole Amrita. —**इष्टका** a kind of sacrificial brick shaped like the golden head of men, beasts &c. (पशुशीर्षाणि). —**ईशः**, **ईश्वरः** N. of Siva. —**उत्पन्ना** *adly.* (—**नं**), **उज्ज्व** a kind of collyrium (खपरीतुल्य). (—**वः**) N. of the Bilva tree. —**कुंडं** a vessel containing nectar. —**क्षारं** sal ammoniac. —**गतिः** N. of a metre consisting of 40 syllables. —**गर्भ** *a.* filled with water or nectar; ambrosial. (—**भः**) 1. the individual soul —2. the supreme soul. —**चितिः** *f.* an arrangement or accumulation of sacrificial bricks conferring immortality. —**ज** *a.* produced by or from nectar. (—**जः**) a sort of plant, Yellow Myrobalan. —**जटा** N. of a plant (जटामांस). —**तरंगिणी** moonlight. —**तिलका** N. of a metre of 4 lines, also called त्वरितगति. —**द्रव** *a.* shedding nectar. (—**वः**) flow of nectar. —**धार** *a.* shedding nectar. (—**रा**) 1. N. of a metre. —2. flow of nectar. —**पः** 1. a drinker of nectar, a god or deity. —2. N. of Vishnu. —3. one who drinks wine; ध्रुवनमृतपनामवाहं यासावधरममुं मधुपस्तवाजिहीते Si. 7. 42 (where अं has sense 1, also). —**पक्षः** 1. having golden or immortal wings, a sort of hawk. —2. the immortal or golden wings of sacrificial fire. —3. fire itself. —**फलः** N. of two trees पटोल and पारावत. (—**ला**) 1. a bunch of grapes, vine plant, a grape (द्राक्षा). —2. = आमलकी. (—**लं**) a sort of fruit (रुचिफल) found in the country of the Mudgalas according to Bhāva P. —**बंधुः** Ved. 1. a god or deity in general. —2. a horse or the moon. —**भक्ष्य** a sort of medicinal preparation of ghee mentioned by Chakradatta. —**भुज** *m.* an immortal, a god, deity; one who tastes the sacrificial residues. —**भू** *a.* free from birth and death. —**मतिः** = गति q. v. —**मथनं** churning (of the ocean) for nectar. —**मालिनी** N. of Durgā. —**योगः** see under अमृत. —**रसः** 1. nectar, ambrosia; काव्यामृतरसास्वाहः II. 1; विविधकाव्यामृतरसान् विभामः Bh. 3. 40. —2. the Supreme spirit. (—**सा**) 1. dark-coloured grapes. —2. a sort of cake (Mar. अनर्सी). —**लता**, **लतिका** a nectar-giving creeping plant (गुडूची). —**वाक** *a.* producing nec-

tar-like sweet words. —संयावं a sort of dish mentioned in Bhāva P. —सार *a.* ambrosial; °राणि प्रज्ञानानि U. 7. (-रः) 1. clarified butter. —2. a sort of अमृत्यु. °जः raw sugar, molasses (गुड). —सूः, सूतिः 1. the moon (distilling nectar). —2. mother of the gods. —सोदरः 1. 'brother of nectar,' the horse called उच्चैःश्रवस्. —2. a horse in general. —स्रवः flow of nectar. (-वा) N. of a plant and tree (रुदती). —सुत् *a.* shedding or distilling nectar; Ku. 1. 45.

अमृतता, त्वं Immortality; Rv. 10. 90. 2; Ms. 6. 60.

अमृतमय *a.* (यी. f.) 1 Consisting of nectar, ambrosial, full of nectar. —2 Immortal.

अमृतकं The nectar of immortality. अमृताफलं The fruit of the Trichosanthes (पटोलफल).

अमृतायते Den. A. To be like nectar; R. 2. 61; Ki. 12. 4.

अमृतायः N. of Vishnu (sleeping in waters).

अमृत्यु *a.* Immortal; causing immortality. —रुः Not death, immortality. —2 N. of Vishnu.

अमृध *a.* Ved. 1 Unassailable, invulnerable. —2 Unremitting, unceasing.

अमृषा *ind.* Not falsely, truly.

अमृष्ट *a.* Unrubbed. —Comp. —मृज *a.* of unimpaired purity.

अमेदस्क *a.* Fatless, lean.

अमेधस् *a.* [अमेधा; नित्यमसिच् P. V. 4. 122] Foolish, stupid, an idiot.

अमेध्य *a.* 1 Not able or allowed to sacrifice. —2 Unfit for a sacrifice; नामेध्यं प्रक्षिपेदमौ Ms. 4. 53, 56; 5. 5, 132. —2 Unholy, filthy, foul, dirty, impure; Bg. 17. 10; Bh. 3. 106. —अं 1 Excrement, ordure; समुत्सृजेद्राजमार्गे यस्त्वमेध्यमनापदि Ms. 9. 282; 5. 126, 128; 12. 71. —2 An unlucky or inauspicious omen; अमेध्यं दृष्ट्वा सूर्यमुपतिष्ठेत् Kāty. —Comp. —कुणपाशिन् *a.* feeding on carrion. —युक्त, -लिप्त *a.* smeared with ordure, foul, defiled, dirty. —लेपः smearing with ordure.

अमेन Ved. 1 Having no wife, a widower. —2 Not injuring or hurting.

अमेय *a.* 1 Immeasurable, boundless; अमेयो मितलोकास्त्वं R. 10. 18.

—2 Unknowable. —Comp. —आत्मन् *a.* possessing an immeasurable soul, magnanimous, large-minded. (-म्.) N. of Vishnu.

अमेष्ट *a.* [अम-इष्ट] Ved. Sacrificed at home.

अमोक्य *a.* Ved. Not to be unloosed.

अमोचनं Not loosening or letting go, non-liberation.

अमोक्ष *a.* Not liberated, unloosed.

—क्षः 1 Bondage, confinement. —2 Non-liberation from worldly existence.

अमोघ *a.* 1 Unfailing, reaching the mark; धनुष्यमोघं समधत्त बाणं Ku. 3. 66; R. 3. 53; 12. 97; कामिलक्ष्ये-वमोघैः Me. 73. —2 Unerring, infallible (words, boon &c.); अमोघाः प्र-तिमृज्ज्ञेतावर्ध्यानुपदमाशिषः R. 1. 44; युतममोघतया Ki. 6. 40. —3 Not vain or useless, efficacious, fruitful, productive; यदमोघमपामंतस्तु बीजमज त्वया Ku. 2. 5; so °बलं, °शक्ति, °वीर्य, °क्रोध &c. —वः 1 Not failing or erring, unerringness. —2 N. of Vishnu (or of Siva according to some). —3 N. of a river. —वा 1 N. of the plant पाटलं (Mar. पाडली) (the trumpet flower). —2 N. of another plant विडंग (Mar. वाडङ्ग) the seed of which is used as a vermifuge, and hence also called कृमिघ्न. —3 =पथा. —4 N. of a spear or शक्ति. —5 N. of Siva's wife. —6 Mystical name of the conjunct consonant क्ष. —Comp. —दंडः unerring in punishment, N. of Siva. —द्विन्, -दृष्टि *a.* of unerring mind or view. —बल *a.* of never-failing strength or vigour.

—वाच् *f.* words not vain or idle, that are sure to be fulfilled or realized. (*a.*) one whose words are not vain. —वां-छित *a.* never disappointed. —विक्रमः of never-failing valour, N. of Siva.

अमोत *a.* [अम-उत्] Ved. The hems or skirts of which are not cut; woven at home, taken care of or protected at home; °पुत्रका a maiden protected at home.

अमोतकः 1 One protected at home (as a child). —2 A weaver (?).

अमौनं 1 Non-silence. —2 Knowledge of the soul.

अम्रस् *ind.* Ved. (स् being changed to र by P. VIII. 2. 70) 1

Unawares, quickly. —2 At present. —3 A little.

अंबू 1 P. 1 To go. —2 (A.) T sound.

अंबः 1 A father. —2 Sound; the Veda. —3 One who sounds. —बा see below. —बं 1 The eye. —2 Water. —ब *ind.* A particle of affirmation; 'well,' 'well now.'

अंबकं 1 An eye (in त्र्यंबक). —2 A father. —3 Copper.

अंबया Ved. A mother; good woman (as a courteous mode of address); or, conveying water.

अंबरं [अंबः शब्दः तं राति धत्ते, रा-क] 1 Sky, atmosphere, ether; तावतर्ज्य-दंबरे R. 12. 41. —2 Cloth, garment, clothing, apparel, dress; दिव्यमात्यंब-रधरं Bg. 11. 11; R. 3. 9; दिगंबरः सागरांबरा मही the sea-girt earth. —3 Saffron. —4 Tale. —5 A kind of perfume (Ambergris). —6 Cotton. —7 N. of a people. —8 Circumference, compass. —9 Neighbourhood, surrounding country (Nir.). —10 Lip. —11 Evil, sin. —12 Destroyer of elephants (नागभिद् Trik.). —Comp. —अंतः 1. the end of a garment. —2. the horizon. —ओकस् *m.* dwelling in heaven, a god; (भस्मरजः) विलि-प्यते मौलिभिरंबरीकसां Ku. 5. 79. —ग *a.* sky-going. —ई cotton. —मणिः the sun. —युगं two principal garments used by men; upper and lower. —लेखिन् *a.* sky-touching; R. 13. 26. —शैलः a high mountain touching the sky. —स्थली the earth. अंबरीति Den. P. To bring together.

अंबरीषं [In some senses अंबरीषः also; °षः only by Up. 4. 29; कूर्चैर्दंबरी-षं भ्राष्ट्रो ना Ak.] 1 A frying-pan. —2 Regret, remorse. —3 War, battle. —4 One of the hells. —5 A young animal, colt. —9 The sun. —7 The hog-plum plant (अम्रातक). —8 N. of Vishnu. —9 N. of Siva. —10 N. of a king of the solar race who was celebrated as a worshipper of Vishnu.

अंबष्ठः 1 The offspring of a man of the Brāhmana and a woman of the Vaisya tribe; ब्राह्मणाद्वैश्यक-याया-मंबष्ठो नाम जायते Ms. 10. 8, 13, 15; Y. 1. 91. (According to Ms. 10. 47 the duty of an अंबष्ठ is the curing of diseases; अंबष्ठानां चिकित्सितं). —2 An elephant-driver. —3 (pl.) N.

of a country and its inhabitants (they seem to have occupied the country to the east of Tūk, comprising the modern district of Lahore). — **अम्बा** N. of several plants:— (a) गणिका, यूथिका (Mar. जुई); (b) पाटा (Mar. पाहाडमूळ). (c) चुक्रिका (Mar. चुका); (d) another plant (Mar. अंबाडा). — **अम्बा**, **अम्बा** An Ambashtha woman.

अंबाष्टकी=अंबाष्टा (पाटा) see above.

अंबाष्टिका N. of a plant (ब्राह्मी).

अंबा [अंब-घञ्] (Voc. अंबे Ved.; अंब in later Sanskrit) 1 A mother; also used as an affectionate or respectful mode of address; 'good woman', 'good mother'; **किंमंबाभिः** प्रेषितः; **अंबानां कार्ये निर्वर्तय** S. 2; **कृतांजलिस्तत्र यदंब सत्यात्** R. 14. 16. —2 N. of a plant (अंबाष्टा d.). —3 N. of Durgā, wife of Siva. —4 N. of an Apsaras; of a sister of Pāṇḍu's mother, a daughter of Kāśirāja. [She and her two sisters were carried off by Bhishma to be the wives of Vichitra-Viryā who had no issue. Amba, however, had been previously betrothed to a king of Sāla and Bhishma sent her to him; but the latter rejected her because she had been in another man's house. So she came back to Bhishma and prayed him to accept her; but he could not break his vow of life-long celibacy, and being enraged she returned to the forest and practised austere penance to revenge herself on Bhishma. Siva favoured her and promised her the desired vengeance in another birth. Afterwards she was born as Sikhandini, daughter of Drupada, who came to be called Sikhandin and became the cause of Bhishma's death.] —5 A term in astrology to denote the fourth condition. [cf. Dravid *Amma*; Germ. *amme*; old Germ. *Amma*].

अंबाडा (Ved. -ल) A mother; P. VI. 1. 118.

अंबायुः f. A mother.

अंबालिका 1 A mother; good woman (as a term of respect or endearment). —2 N. of a plant (Mar. अंबाडा). —3 N. of the youngest daughter of Kāśirāja, wife of Vichitra-Viryā. She became the mother of Pāṇḍu by Vyāsa who was invoked by Satyavati to beget a son to Vichitra-Viryā who had died without issue.

अंबिः f. Ved. Water; woman; mother; nurse.

अंबिका 1 A mother, good woman, also used like अंबा as a term of respect or endearment; **अम्बिके अम्बिके शृणु मम विज्ञप्तिं** Mk. 1. —2 N. of a plant (अंबा 2); of another plant कदुकी. —3 N. of Pārvatī, wife of Siva; **आशीर्भिरध्यामासुः पुरःपाक्ताभिरम्बिकां** Ku. 6. 90. —4 N. of the middle daughter of Kāśirāja and the eldest wife of Vichitra-Viryā. Like her youngest sister she had no progeny, and Vyāsa begot on her a son named धृतराष्ट्र. —**Comp.** —**पतिः**, —**मर्ता** N. of Siva. —**पुत्रः**, —**सुतः** N. of धृतराष्ट्र.

अम्बिकेयः, —**यकः** N. of Ganesa, Kārttikeya or Dhṛtarāṣṭra; more correctly written अम्बिकेय q. v.

अंबु m. [अंब-शब्दे ङण्] 1 Water; **गांगामंबु सितमंबु यामुनं** K. P. 10. —2 The watery element of the blood (cf. *imber*). —3 N. of a metre. —4 A term in astrology (लग्नावधिकं चतुर्थस्थानं). —**Comp.** —**कणः** a drop of water. —**कंदकः** (short-nosed), alligator. —**किरातः** alligator. —**कीराः**, —**कूर्मः** a tortoise (शिशुमार); particularly Ganges. —**केशरः** lemon-tree (जलंगवृक्ष). —**क्रिया** libation of water; presentation of water to the Manes of the deceased. —**ग**, —**चर**, —**चारिन्** a. moving or living in water, aquatic (as fish &c.). —**वनः** hail. —**चत्वरं** a lake. —**चामरं** an aquatic plant (शैवाल). —**ज** a. produced in water, aquatic (opp. स्थलज); **सुगंधीनि च माल्यानि स्थलजान्यंबुजानि च** Rām. (—जः) 1. the moon. —2. camphor. —3. the Sārasa bird. —4. the conch. —5. N. of a tree (हिज्जल). (—जं) 1. a lotus; **इंदीवरेण नयनं मुखमंबुजेन** S. Til. 3. —2. the thunderbolt of Indra. °भूः, °आसनः 'the lotus-born god', Brahmā; °आसना the goddess Lakshmi. —**जन्मन्** n. a lotus. (—मं) 1. the moon. —2. the conch. —3. Sārasa. —**तस्करः** 'water-thief', the sun (whose heat drinks up water). —**तालः** °चामर. —**द** a. giving or yielding water. (—दः) 1. a cloud; **नवांबुदानीकमुहूर्तलांछने** R. 3. 53. —**धर** [धरतीति धरः, अंबूनां धरः, धृ-अच्] 1. a cloud; **वशिनश्चांबुधराश्च योनयः** Ku. 4. 43; **शरत्पृष्ठं धरोपरोधः** R. 6. 44. —2. the plant मुस्तक. —3. talc. —**धिः** [अंबुनि धीयंते अत्र; धि-कि] 1. any receptacle of waters; such as a jar; **अंबुधिर्वटः** Sk. —2. the ocean; क्षार

Bh. 2. 6. —3. the number four (in Math.). °प्रसवा N. of a plant (घृतकुमारी). —**निधिः** 'treasure of waters', the ocean; **देवासुरैर्मृतमंबुनिधिर्मध्ये** Ki. 5. 30. —**प** a. drinking water. (—पः) 1. the ocean. —2. Varuṇa, the regent of waters; **रक्षोऽंबुपानिलशशीशपुराणि चाष्टौ** Sid. Sir. —3. N. of a plant (चक्रमर्दक). —**पत्रा** N. of a plant (उद्योतवृक्ष). —**पद्मतिः** f., —**पातः** current, flow or stream of water, cascade; **गंगांबुपातप्रतिमां गृहेभ्यः** Bk. 1. 8. —**प्रसादः**, —**प्रसादनं** [अंबुनि प्रसादयति] the clearing nut tree (कतक) Strychnos Potatorum (the nuts of this tree are used for purifying water; when rubbed on the inner surface of the vessel, they precipitate the impurities which the water contains; कलं कतकवृक्षस्य ययप्यंबुप्रसादकं । न नामग्रहणादेव तस्य वारि प्रसीदति). —**भवं** a lotus. —**भृत्** m. 1. water-bearer, a cloud. —2. the ocean. —3. °पत्रा q. v. —4. N. of a plant मुस्तक. —5. talc. —**मात्रज** a. produced only in water. (—जः) a conch-shell. —**मुच्** m. a cloud; **धनितसूचितमंबुमुच्चां चयं** Ki. 5. 12. —**राजः** 1. the ocean. —2. Varuṇa. —**राशिः** receptacle or store of water, the ocean; **स्वयि ज्वलत्स्यैर्व इवांबुराशौ** S. 3. 3; **चंद्रोदयारंभ इवांबुराशिः** Ku. 3. 67, R. 6. 57; 9. 82. —**रुहः** n. 1. a lotus. —2. Sārasa. —**रुहः**, —**हं**, a lotus; **विपुलिनांबुरुहा न सरिद्धूः** Ki. 5. 10. (—हः) N. of the land-lotus plant (स्थलपद्मिनी). —**रोहिणी** a lotus. —**वाची** [अंबु तद्वर्णं वाचयति सूचयति] an epithet applied to the earth during four days from the 10th to the 13th in the dark half of the month of Āshāḍha when it is supposed to be unclean (रंजस्वला इव) and agriculture is prohibited; °प्रदः the 10th day; °व्यागः 13th day. —**वासिनी**, —**वासी** N. of a plant (पाटला), the trumpet flower. —**वाहः** [अंबु वहतीति] 1. a cloud; **तद्वत्स्वतमिवांबुवाहं** Ki. 3. 1; **भर्तुर्मित्रं प्रियमविधवे विद्धि मामंबुवाहं** Me. 99. —2. a lake. —3. water-bearer. —4. the number 17. —5. a sort of grass. —**वाहिन** a. carrying or conveying water. (—मं) 1. a cloud. —2. °मुस्तक. (—नी) 1. a wooden vessel, a sort of bucket. —2. a woman fetching water. —3. N. of a stream. —**विहारः** sporting in water. —**विशवा** °घृतकुमारी. —**वेतसः** a kind of cane or reed growing in water. —**शिरीषिका** N. of a plant. —**सरणं** flow or cur-

rent of water. —सर्पिणी a leech (अ-
बुनि सर्पिणि) —सेचनी a wooden bal-
ing vessel.

अंबुमत् *a.* Watery, containing
water. —अंबी *N.* of a river.

अंबूकृत *a.* Sputtered, pronounced
indistinctly in shutting the lips,
the sound thus remaining as it were
in the mouth; uttered while emit-
ting saliva from the mouth. —तं *A*
sputtering noise, the growling of a
bear; इति कुहरभाजामत्र भल्लुकयूनामनुर-
सितयुरूपि स्थानमंबूकृतानि *U.* 2. 21;
Māl. 9.6; *Mv.* 5. 41.

अंब्यः *Ved.* A chanter.

अंम् 1 *A.* [अंभते, अंभित] To sound.

अंभस् [*By Up.* 4. 209 आप-अ-
सुन्; or अंम् शब्दे असुन्] 1 Water; क-
थमप्येभसामंतरानिष्पत्तेः प्रतीक्षते *Ku.* 2.
37; स्वेद्यमानज्वरं प्राज्ञः कौंभसा परिधि-
चति *Si.* 2. 54; अंभसाकृतं done by
water *P.* VI. 3. 3. —2 The sky. —3
The fourth sign of the zodiac. —4
Mystical name of the letter व. —5
A God. —6 A man. —7 The world
of the Manes. —8 A Rākshasa or
Asura. —9 (In phil.) तृप्ति or acqui-
escence of the soul. —10 Power;
splendour, fruitfulness. —(*dual.*) अं-
भसी Heaven and earth. —(*pl.*) Collec-
tive name for Gods, men, Manes, and
demons. [cf. *L. imber*: *Gr. ombpos*]
—*Comp.* —ज *a.* produced in water,
aquatic. —(जः) 1. the moon. —2. the
(Indian) crane or Śārāsa. —(जं) a
lotus; बाले तव मुखंभोजे कथमिदीवरद्वयं
S. Til. 17; so पाद्, नेत्र °; °खंडः a
group of lotus flowers; कुसुमवनमपात्रि
श्रीमदंभोजखंडं *Si.* 9.11, 64; °जन्मन् *m.*,
—जनिः, योनिः the lotus-born God,
epithet of Brahmā. —जन्मन् *n.* a lotus.
—इः, —धरः 1. a cloud. —2. the plant मुस्त-
क. —धिः, —निधिः, —राशिः 'receptacle of
waters', the ocean; संभूयंभोधिमभ्येति म-
हानद्या नगापगा *Si.* 2. 100; याद्वंभोनि-
धिर्लुद्धे वेलेव भवतः क्षमा 58; so अंभसां
निधिः; शिखाभिराश्लिष्ट इवांभसां निधिः
Si. 1. 20; °बल्लभः a coral. —रुहं *n.*,
(इ), —रुहं a lotus; हेमांभोरुहस्थानां
तद्वाप्यो धाम सांप्रतं *Ku.* 2. 44. —(*m.*)
the (Indian) crane. —सारं a pearl.
—सूः smoke; cloudiness. —स्थ *a.*
living in water; what holds or con-
tains water.

अंभोजिनी 1 *A* lotus-plant or its
flowers; °वननिवासविलासं *Bh.* 2. 18.

—2 A group of lotus flowers. —3 *A*
place abounding in lotuses.

अंभृण *a.* *Ved.* 1 Powerful, great,
mighty (महत्). —2 Roaring terribly.
—णः 1 A vessel or tub used in pre-
paring the Soma juice. —2 The father
of Vāch.

अम्मय *a.* (यी *f.*) [अप्-मय] Wa-
tery, formed from water.

अम्यक् *Ved.* Towards, near.

अम्र = आम्र *q. v.*

अम्रातः —तकः A species of
hog-plum; see आम्रातक.

अम्ल *a.* [अम्-ल *Up.* 4. 108.]
Sour, acid; कटुम्ललवणात्युष्णतीक्ष्ण-
रूक्षाविशहिनः (आहाराः) *Bg.* 17. 9.

—मः 1 Sourness, acidity, one of
the six kinds of tastes or rasas
q. v.; यो दंतहर्षमुत्पादयति मुखास्त्रावं जनयति
अम्रं चोत्पादयति सोऽम्लः (रसः) *Susr.*

—2 Vinegar. —3 Wood-sorrel. —4 = अम्ल-
वेतस *q. v.* —5 The common citron tree.

—6 Belch. —म्ली = चांगेरी. —म्लं Sour
curds, butter-milk, with a fourth
part of water. —*Comp.* —अक्त *a.* aci-
dulated. —अंकुशः a variety of sor-
rel (°वेतस). —अधुषितं a disease of
the eye. —उद्गारः sour eructation.

—कांडं *N.* of a plant (लवणतृण). —के-
शरः the citron tree. —गंधि *a.* hav-
ing a sour smell. —गोरसः sour butter-
milk. —चुक्रिका-चूडा a sort of sorrel.

—जंबीरः, —निंबकः the lime-tree.
—नायकः = °वेतसः *q. v.* —निशा *N.*
of a plant (शटी).

—पंचकं, —पंचफलं a
collection of five kinds of vegetables
and fruits; कौलं च दाडिमं चैव वृक्षम्लं
चुक्रिका तथा । अम्लवेतसमित्येतदम्लपंचफलं
स्मृतम् ॥ or जंबीरं नागरं च तथा म्लं वेत-
सं पुनः ॥ तितिडीकं बीजप्रमलपंचफलं स्मृतम्.

—पुत्रः *N.* of a plant (अदंभतक). —(त्री)
पलाशिलता and क्षुद्राम्लिका. —पनसः *N.*
of a tree (लकुच).

—पित्तं acidity of
stomach, sour bile. —पूरं = वृक्षम्लं *q. v.*

—फलः the tamarind tree. —(लं)
tamarind fruit. —भेदनः = °वेतस
q. v. —मेहः a kind of urina-
ry disease. —रस *a.* having an
acid taste. —(सः) sourness, aci-
dity. —रुहा a kind of betel (मालवदेश-
जनागवर्द्धभिदः). —लोणिका, —लोणी, —लो-
लिका wood sorrel (Mar. चुका). —व-
र्गः a class of sour things including
plants with acid leaves and fruits.

—वल्ली *N.* of a plant (त्रिपणिका नामक-
दविशेषः). —वाटकः hog-plum. —वाटि-
का a sort of betel. —वस्तूकः a sor-

rel (चुक्रं). —वृक्षः the tamarind tree.
—वेतसः a kind of sorrel (Mar. चुका,
चांगेरी). —शाकः a sort of sorrel (शा-
काम्ल, शुक्राम्ल, अम्ल, चुक्रिका, चूड) common-
ly used as a pot-herb. —(कं) = वृक्षम्लं,
चुक्रं. —सारः 1. the lime tree. —2. a
sort of sorrel (°वेतस). —3. *N.* of a
plant (हिताल). —(रं) rice-water after
fermentation (कांजिक). —हरिद्रा *N.*
of a plant (°निशा).

अम्लकः *N.* of a plant (लकुच), a
sort of bread-fruit tree.

अम्लि (म्ली) का 1 Sour taste in the
mouth, sour eructation. —2 The
tamarind tree. —3 Wood-sorrel; also
पलाशिलता, श्वेताम्लिका, and क्षुद्राम्लिका.

—*Comp.* —वटकः a sort of cake.

अम्लिमन् *m.* Sourness.

अम्लः Sourness.

अम्लान *a.* 1 Not withered or
faded (flowers &c.). —2 Clean, clear,
bright (face); pure, unclouded;
परायैन्यायवादिषु काणोप्यम्लानदर्शनः.

—नः Globe-amaranth (Mar. आंबोली).
—नं A lotus.

अम्लानि *a.* Vigorous, not fading.

—निः *f.* 1 Vigour. —2 Freshness;
verdure.

अम्लानिन् Clear, clean. —नी *A*
collection of globe-amaranth.

अय 1 *A.* (sometimes *P.* also, es-
pecially with उद्) (अयते, अयाचके, अ-
यितुं, अयित.) To go.

अय *a.* Going, moving. —यः 1 Go-
ing, moving (mostly in comp., as in
अस्तमय). —2 Good actions of former
birth. —3 Good fortune, good luck
(शुभावहो विधिः); शुद्धपार्ष्णिपरयान्वितः *It.*

4. 26. —4 A move towards the right
(in chess). —5 A die or cube (to
play with); कलिः सर्वानयानभिभवति
Sat. Br. —*Comp.* —अन्वित, अयवत्
a. fortunate, lucky; सुलभैः सदा नय-
वताऽयवता *Ki.* 5. 20. —शोभिन् *a.*
bright with good fortune.

अयन् *a.* [अय-त्युद्] 1 Going (at
the end of comp.); ययेमा नयः स्वद-
मानाः समुद्रायणाः *Prasn. Up.* —2 (As
a patronymic affix) Descended from;
e. g. शाकटायन. —नं 1 Going, moving,
walking; as in रामायणं. —2 A walk,
path, way, road; अगस्त्यविह्वलय-
नान् *R.* 16. 44. —3 A place, site,
abode, place of resort; ता यदस्यायनं
पूर्वं *Ms.* 1. 10 (occurring in the de-
rivations of the word नारायण). —4 A
way of entrance, an entrance (to

an array of troops or व्यूह); अयनेषु च सर्वेषु यथाभागमवस्थिताः Bg. 1. 11. -5 Rotation, circulation period; अंगिरसां अयनं; इष्टि, पशु. -6 A particular period in the year for the performance of particular sacrificial or other religious works; N. of certain sacrificial performances; as गवामयनं. -7 The sun's passage, north and south of the equator. -8 (Hence) The period of duration of this passage, half year, the time from one solstice to another; see उत्तरायण and दक्षिणायन; cf. also सायन and निरयण. -9 The equinoctial and solstitial points; इक्षिणं अयनं winter solstice; उत्तरं अयनं summer solstice. -10 Method, manner, way. -11 A Śāstra, scripture or inspired writing. -12 Final emancipation: नान्यः पन्था विद्यतेऽयनाय Svet. Up. -13 A commentary; treatise. -14 The deities presiding over the *ayanas*. -Comp. -अंगः, -भागः the arc between the vernal equinoctial point and the beginning of the fixed zodiac or first point in Aries. -कालः the interval between the solstices. -जः a month caused by *ayanamsa*. -संक्रमः, -संक्रांतिः f. passage through the zodiac. -वृत्तं the ecliptic.

अयश्म *a.* Ved. 1 Not consumptive, healthy. -2 Causing health. -श्मं Healthiness, freedom from disease. -Comp. -करण *a.* causing health, making healthy and sound. -तातिः f. health.

अयजुष्क *a.* Without a sacrificial formula or verse.

अयज्ञ *a.* Not offering sacrifice. -ज्ञः No sacrifice, a bad sacrifice; Ms. 3. 120. -Comp. -साच् *a.* not performing a sacrifice.

अयज्ञक *a.* Unfit for sacrifice.

अयज्ञिय *a.* 1 Not fit for sacrifice (as माष). -2 Not fit to perform a sacrifice (as a boy not invested with the sacred thread). -3 Profane, vulgar, common.

अयज्यु *a.* Ved. 1 Profane, impious. -2 Obstructor or destroyer of sacrifices.

अयज्वन् *a.* Not sacrificing according to the rites; godless, impious; Ms. 11. 14, 20.

अयत् *a.* Not attempting.

अयत *a.* Uncontrolled, unchecked. **अयतिन्** *a.* Of unsubdued desires or passions, incontinent.

अयतन *a.* Not requiring any effort; °पट्वासनां R. 4. 55. -त्नः Absence of effort or exertion; अयत्नेन, -त्नात्, -त्नतः without effort or exertion, easily, readily. -Comp. -कारिन् *a.* making no effort or exertion, indifferent; idle. -कृत, -ज *a.* easily produced, spontaneous. -लभ्य *a.* easily obtainable: Bh. 3. 10.

अयथं Ved. A foot, leg.

अयथा *ind.* Not as it should be or is intended to be, unfitly, improperly, wrongly. -थं Ved. Without effort. -Comp. -अर्थ *a.* 1. not true to the sense, unmeaning, nonsensical; Mu. 3. 4. -2. incongruous, unfit, false, S. 3. 2; incorrect, wrong; अनुभवो द्विविधो यथार्थोऽयथार्थश्च T. S.; °अनुभवः incorrect or untrue knowledge, wrong notion, तदभाववति तत्प्रकारकोऽनुभवोऽयथार्थानुभवः । यथा शुक्लौ रजतमिदमिति ज्ञानं सैव अग्रमेत्युच्यते. -इष्ट *a.* 1. not as wished or desired, disliked. -2. not enough or sufficient. -उचित *a.* unfit, unworthy. (-त्तं) unfitly. -तथ *a.* 1. not as it should be, unfit, unsuitable, unworthy; इदमयथातथं स्वामिन्चेष्टितं Ve. 2. -2. vain, useless, profitless. (-थं) 1. unfitly, unsuitably -2. in vain, uselessly; तद्वच्छति अ° Ms. 3. 240. -3. wrongly; Ve. 5. -तथ्यं unsuitableness, incongruity; uselessness. -द्योतनं intimation or occurrence of some thing or act which is not expected. -पुरु-पूर्व *a.* unprecedented, unparalleled, unusual. -मुखीन *a.* having the face turned away. -वृत्त *a.* acting wrongly. -शास्त्रकारिन् *a.* not acting according to the Śāstras, irreligious; अयथाशास्त्रकारी च न विभागे पिता प्रभुः Nārada.

अयथावत् *ind.* Wrongly, erroneously, improperly. **अयंत्रं** 1 Non-restraint; having no restraint. -2 A powerful weapon for restraining enemies. **अयंचित** *a.* Unrestrained, unchecked, self-willed. **अयमित** *a.* 1 Unrestrained, unchecked. -2 Untrimmed, undecorated (as nails &c.) Me. 92. **अयव** *a.* 1 Deficient. -2 Having

worthless or no barley, such as a religious ceremony (also अयवक in this sense). -वः 1 Name of a worm bred in excrement. -2 (अयवन् *m.*, अयवस् *n.*) also. The dark half of the month; पूर्वपक्षा वै यवा अपरपक्षा वा अयवास्ते-हीदं सर्वं युवते चायवते च Sat. Br. -3 An incongruous enemy.

अयव्य *a.* Unfit for barley.

अयशस् *a.* Disreputable, infamous, disgraceful; also अयशस्क in this sense. -न. (श.) Infamy, disgrace, ignominy, ill-repute, stain, dishonour, scandal; अयशो महामो-ति Ms. 8. 128; किमयशो ननु घोरमतः परं U. 3. 27; स्वभावलोलेत्ययशः प्रसृष्टं R. 6. 41. -Comp. -कर *a.* (री *f.*) disgraceful, ignominious.

अयशस्य *a.* Infamous, ignominious.

अयस् *a.* [इ-गती-असुन्] Going, moving; nimble. -न. (-यः) 1 Iron (एति चलति अयस्कांतसंनिर्गच्छे इति तथान्व); अभितप्तमयोपि माद्वं भजते कैव कथा शरीरिषु R. 8. 43. -2 Steel. -3 Gold. -4 A metal in general. -5 Aloe wood. -6 An iron instrument. -7 Going. -m. Fire. [cf L. *aes, aeris*; Goth. *ais, eisarn*; Ger. *eisn*]. -Comp. -अयं-अयकं a hammer, a mace or club tipped with iron; a pestle for cleaning grain. -अपाष्टि *a.* Ved. furnished with iron claws or heels. -कंसः-सं an iron goblet. -कांडः 1. an iron-arrow. -2. excellent iron. -3. a large quantity of iron. -कांतः (अयस्कांतः) 1. 'beloved of iron', a magnet, load-stone; शंभो-र्यतवमाक्रष्टुमयस्कांतेन लोहवत् Ku. 2. 59; स चकषे परस्मात्तदयस्कांत इवायसं R. 17. 63; U. 4. 21. -2. a precious stone; °मणिः a loadstone; अयस्कांतमणिशलाकेव लोहधानुमंतःकरणमाकृष्टवती Māl. 1. -कारः 1. an iron-smith, blacksmith. -2. the upper part of the thigh. -कीटं rust of iron. -कुंभः an iron vessel, boiler &c.; so °पात्रं. -कुशा rope partly consisting of iron. -कृतिः f. a preparation of iron; one of the ways of curing leprosy (महाकुष्ठचिकित्सनिदः). -गः an iron hammer. -गुडः 1. a pill, one made of some preparation of iron. -2. an iron ball; Ms. 3. 133. -घनः [अयो हन्यते अनेन इति P. III. 3. 82] an iron hammer, forge hammer; अयोघनेनाय इवाभितप्तं R. 14. 33. -चूर्णं iron filings. -जाल *a.* having iron nets; of impenetrable gnales,

(-लं) an iron net-work. —ताप *a.* making iron red-hot. —इत्, —इष्ट *a.* Ved. iron-toothed, having iron rims (as chariots); having iron weapons. —इती a proper name; (P.V. 4. 143). —इडः an iron club, K. 76. —धातुः iron metal; U. 4. 21. —पानं (अयः पानं) N. of a hell (where red-hot iron is forced down the throats of those who are condemned to it). —प्रतिमा (अयःप्रतिमा) an iron image. —मलं rust of iron; so °रजः, °रसः. —मुख *a.* (खी *f.*) 1. having an iron mouth, face, or beak. —2. tipped or pointed with iron; Ms. 10. 84. (—खः) an arrow (iron-pointed); भे-रुयत्यजः कुंभयोमुखेन R. 5. 55. —शं-कुः 1. an iron spear. —2. an iron nail, pointed iron spike, R. 12. 95. —शय *a.* lying in, made of, iron, (said of fire). —शूलं 1. an iron lance. —2. a forcible means, a violent proceeding (तीक्ष्णः उपायः Sk.); (cf. आयः-शूलिक; also K. P. 10; अयःशूलेन अ-विच्छतीत्यायःशूलिकः). —स्थूण *a.* (अयः or यः) having iron pillars or stakes. —हत *a.* Ved. embossed in iron-work, made by a priest who wears a golden ring on his finger (B. and R.). —हृदय *a.* iron-hearted, stern, cruel, unrelenting; सुहृदयोहृदयः प्र-तिगर्जताम् R. 9. 9.

अयस्मय, (अयोमय) *a.* (खी *f.*) Ved. Made of iron or of any metal. —यी N. of one of the three habi- tations of Asuras.

अयोच्छिष्टं Rust of iron.

अयस (At the end of comp.) see काष्णायस, कालायस &c.

अया *ind.* Ved. Thus, in this man- ner.

अयाचक *a.* One who does not ask or solicit.

अयाचित *a.* Unasked, unsolicit- ed (as alms, food &c.); असूतं स्याद्-याचितं Ms. 4. 5; 11. 212. —तः N. of the sage Upavarsha. —तं Un- solicited alms. —Comp. —उपनत, उ-पस्थित *a.* got unasked or without solicitation; अयाचितोपस्थितमनु केवलं Ku. 5. 22. —वृत्तिः, —व्रतं subsisting on alms got without begging or solicitation.

अयाज्य *a.* 1 (A person) for whom one must not perform sacrifices, not competent to offer sacrifices (as a Śūdra &c.). —2 (Hence), Out-cast;

degraded, not admissible to or in- capable of religious ceremonies. —3 Not fit for sacrificial offerings. —Comp. —याजनं, —याज्यं sacrificing for a person for whom one must not perform sacrifices; Ms. 3. 65; 11. 60.

अयात *a.* Not &c. gone. —Comp. —पूर्व *a.* following, succeeding, subsequent to. —याम *a.* not old or weakened, not stale, fresh, not worn out by use; °मं च यौवनं Dk. 123 fresh, blooming; °मं वयः 158; छंदांस्य-यातयामानि Bhāg. (where Śrīdhara says अ° = विगतदोषाणि free from faults, faultless, pure. (—मं) N. of certain texts of the Yajurveda revealed to Yājñavalkya, °यामता freshness, unimpaired nature, strength, or vi- gour, purity.) —Comp. —यामन् *a.* Ved. not weak, fresh.

अयातु *a.* Ved. Not demoniacal; free from evil spirits. —तुः Not a demon, not an evil spirit, not de- structive.

अयाथार्थिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Not true, wrong, unjust, improper. —2 Not real or genuine, incongruous, absurd.

अयाथार्थ्ये 1 Unfitness, incorrect- ness. —2 Absurdity, incongruity.

अयानं 1 Not going or moving; stopping, halt. —2 Natural disposi- tion, nature.

अयानयं [अयश्च अनयश्च तयोः समाहारः] Good or bad luck. —यः A particu- lar position of the pieces on a chess- board (आनीयते शारः अस्मिन् इत्यानयः; अयेन दक्षिणावर्तेन अपसव्यगमनेन आनयः अयानयः वीथिस्थानं Saralā).

अयानयीनः [अयानय-ञ] A piece at chess or backgammon; अयानयः स्थल- विशेषः तं नेयोऽयानयीनः शारः P. V. 2. 9 Sk.

अयावक *a.* Naturally red.

अयावनं Not causing to unite.

अयाशु *a.* Ved. 1 Unfit for copu- lation. —2 Destructive of good things.

अयास् *a.* [fr. इ 'to go' Nir.] Ved. Agile, nimble. —याः *ind.* [इ-आसिः Un. 4. 221] Fire.

अयास्य *a.* Ved. Indefatigable, inexhaustible, valiant, invincible.

—स्यः 1 A mystical name for the chief life-wind. —2 N. of Angirasa.

अयासोमीयं N. of some verses of the Sāma Veda.

अयि *ind.* 1 As a gentle address in the sense of 'friend', 'oh', 'ah' (कौमल्यमन्त्रणे); or simply as a voca- tive particle; अयि विवेकविभ्रान्तमभि- हितं M. 1; अयि क्रदोर U. 3. 27 Oh you ruthless one; अयि भो महर्षिपुत्र S. 7; अयि विद्युद्यमवानां त्वमपि च दुःखं न जानासि Mk. 5. 32; अयि मातर्देवयज- नसंभवे देवि सीते U. 4; see also Bv. 1. 5, 11, 44. —2 As a particle of entreaty or solicitation (अनुनय), 'I pray', 'prythee'; अयि संप्रति देहि दर्शनं Ku. 4. 28; also of encouragement or persuasion; अयि मंहस्मिन्मधुरं वदनं तन्वागि यदि मनाक्कुरुषे Bv. 2. 150. —3 As a particle of gentle or kind inquiry (प्रश्न); अयि जीवितनाथ जीवसि Ku. 4. 3; अयोद्मेनैव परिहासः 5. 62; अयि जानीषे रेनिलस्य सार्यवाहस्य गृहं Mk. 3.

अयुक्त *a.* 1 Not yoked or har- nessed. —2 Not joined, united or connected. —3 Not devout or pious, inattentive, negligent. —4 Unprac- tised, unused, unemployed; °बुद्धिः, °चार. —5 Unfit, improper, unsuitable; अयुक्तोयं निर्देशः P. IV. 2. 64, Mbh. —6 Untrue, wrong. —7 Unmarried. —8 Opening externally. —9 Re- duced to straits, miserable. —Comp. —कर्मन् *n.* an official (perhaps for आयुक्तः). —कृत् *a.* doing improper or wrong acts. —पदार्थः the sense of a word to be supplied, as the sense of अपि q. v. —रूप *a.* incongruous, unsuitable; °पं किमतः परं वद Ku. 5. 69.

अशुक्तिः *f.* 1 Disunion, separa- tion. —2 Unreasonableness, want of conformity to correct principles. —3 Unfitness, impropriety, incongruity.

अयुग, —गल *a.* 1 Separate, single. —2 Odd, uneven. —Comp. —अचिस् *m.* Fire. —नेत्रः, —नयनः, —शरः See under अयुग्म. —सप्तिः having seven horses; Śi. 11. 61.

अयुगपद् *ind.* Not all together, gradually, *seriatim*. —Comp. —म- ह्यं apprehending gradually. —भावः successive order, successiveness.

अयुग्मः *f.* A woman that bears only one child. (= काकवध्या q. v.).

अयुग्म *a.* 1 Not in pairs or cou- ples; single, separate. —2 Odd, un- even (as a number) अयुग्मासु रात्रि- भु Ms. 3. 48. —Comp. —उदः, —पद्मः having an odd (i. e. 7) number of

leaves; the समर्पण tree; Ki. 1. 16. —नयनः, -नेत्रः, -लोचनः having odd(3) eyes, N. of Siva; Ku. 3. 51, 69. —बाणः, -शरः &c. having odd (5) arrows; N. of Cupid. —वाहः, -सप्तः having seven horses, the sun.

अयुज् *a.* Not being in couples, odd, uneven (opp. युज् even); अयुजि नयुगरेफतो यकारो युजि नु नजौ जरगाश्च पुष्यतामा V.Ratn. —**Comp.** —इ-युः, -बाणः, -शरः N. of Cupid (having 5 arrows). —छद्ः = समर्पण (Mar. सातण); वयुरयुक्छद्दयुच्छद्गर्धयः Si. 6. 50. —प-लाशः = सप्तपलाश. —पादयमकं a kind of alliteration having the same syllables (in a different sense) in the first and third pādas. —नेत्र, -लोचन, —अक्ष, -शक्तिः N. of Siva.

अयुज् *a.* 1 Having no equal or companion. —2 Separate, single, odd.

अयुग *a.* Ved. Not existing in couples, odd, uneven.

अयुत *a.* 1 Disjoined, detached, not connected. —2 Uninterrupted, undisturbed (Ved.) —तं Ten thousand, a myriad. —**Comp.** —अभ्यापकः a good teacher. —सिद्ध *a.* (in Vais. phil.) proved to be inseparable and inherent. —सिद्धिः *f.* proof that certain things or notions are inseparable and inherent. —होम a kind of sacrifice.

अयुद्ध *a.* Ved. 1 Not fighting. —2 Unconquered, irresistible. —द्ध Absence of fighting or war. —**Comp.** —सेन *a.* of unconquerable armies (or arrows), irresistible.

अयुद्धी *ind.* Without fighting.

अयुधः A non-combatant.

अयुध्य *a.* Unconquerable, irresistible.

अयुधिन् *m.* Not a warrior.

अयुच *a.* 1 Undisturbed, unshaken. —2 Unconnected.

अये *ind.* 1 As a vocative particle, or as a kind of gentle address (=अयि); अये श्रीरीनाथ विपुरहरंभो जिनयन Bh. 3. 123. —2 An interjection showing (*a.*) 'surprise' or 'wonder' and translated by 'oh' 'ah', अये मातलिः S. 6; अये कुमारलक्ष्मणः प्रायः U. 1; अये मध्येव भुक्नुवीधरः संवृत्तः U. 5; (b) 'grief', 'dejection'; अये द्वे-पादपशोपजीविनोऽवस्थेयं Mu. 2 (alas!); (c) 'anger'; अये अश्वमेध इति विश्वविज-विनां क्षत्रियाणां महानुत्कर्षनिकषः U. 4;

(d) 'fear', 'flurry', 'agitation'; (e) 'recollection'; (f) 'fear'; (g) 'fatigue'.

अयोग *a.* 1 Unconnected with. —2 Indistinctly connected. —3 Making vigorous efforts. —गः 1 Separation, disjunction, interval. —2 Unfitness, impropriety, incongruity. —3 An improper conjunction. —4 Inefficacy of a remedy or medicine (as of a purgative or emetic). —5 Strong or vigorous effort. —6 Medical treatment against the symptoms. —7 Non-application or misapplication of remedies. —8 A sort of disease (cured by prescribing emetics). —9 A widower; absent lover or husband (विधुर). —10 A hammer (for अयोम, अयोघन). —11 Dislike. —12 A conjunction of two planets (also inauspicious). —**Comp.** —वाहः a term for अनुस्वार, विसर्जनय, उपध्मानय, and जिह्वामूर्तीय as standing between vowels and consonants; अनुस्वारो विसर्गश्च कः पौ चैव पराधितौ । अयोग-वाहा विज्ञेया आश्रयस्थानभागेनः ।

अयोगवः (वा or वी *f.*) The son of a Śūdra man and Vaisya woman; Ms. 10. 32; see अयोगव; (his business is carpentry).

अयोगुड, —जाल &c. see under अयम्.

अयोगूः A blacksmith.

अयोग्य *a.* 1 Unfit, improper, unsuitable, useless. —2 Not ascertainable by senses.

अयोद्ध *m.* 1 No warrior, a bad warrior. —2 One who is not equalled by other warriors.

अयोध्य *a.* Not to be warred against, unassailable; irresistible; अयायोध्या महाबाहो अयोध्या प्रतिभाति नः Ram. —ध्या The capital of solar kings, born of the line of Raghu, (the modern Oudh) situated on the river Sarayu. [It is said to have extended 48 miles in length and 12 miles in breadth. It was also called Saketa, and one of its suburbs was Nandi-grama, where Bharata governed the kingdom during the absence of Rama. The town plays an important part in the story of the Ramayana; the second book (अयोध्याकाण्ड) dealing mostly with events that took place in that city during the youthful days of Rama.]

अयोनि *a.* 1 Without origin or

source, eternal; जगद्योनिरयोनित्वं Ku. 2. 9. —2 Not born from the womb; born in a manner not approved by law or religion. —निः *f.* 1 Not the womb; Y. 2. 293; Ms. 11. 174. —2 Not a particular verse of the Sāmaveda. —निः 1 N. of Brahmā and Siva. —2 A pestle. —**Comp.** —ज, —जन्मन् *a.* not born from the womb, not produced in the ordinary course of generation; शरीरं द्विविधं योनिजमयोनि-जं चेति T. 8; तनयां अयोनिकां B. 11. 47, 48; कन्यारत्नमयोनिजम् भवतामा-स्ते Mv. 1. 30. (—जः) N. of Vishnu. —ईशः, ईश्वरः N. of Siva. (—जा), —संनवा N. of Sitā, daughter of Janaka, who was born from a furrow in a field.

अयोनिक *a.* Without the words एष ते योनिः.

अयौगपद्यं Absence of simultaneity.

अयौगिक (क्री *f.*) Not etymologically derived (as a word).

अयौक्तिक *a.* Inconsistent with reason, unreasonable.

अर *a.* [इयति गच्छन्त्यनेन, क-अच्] 1 Speedy, swift. —2 Little. —3 Going (at the end of comp.). —रः 1 The spoke or radius of a wheel; (° र also); अरैः संधार्यते नाभिर्नामौ चाराः प्रतिष्ठिताः Pt. 1. 81. —2 A spoke of the time-wheel; a jaina division of time. —3 A corner (कोण) or angle; विप-चारे पीठे Śyāmāstava. —4 Moss (क्षे-वाल). —5 = पर्पट q. v. —**Comp.** —अन्तर (pl.) the intervals of the spoke; V. 1. 4. —चक्रः, —चक्रकः [अरैः चक्रयते रच्यते अस्ते] 1 a wheel or machine for raising water from a well (Mar. राहाट). (It usually consists of a single wheel with spokes on each side serving as handles to turn it, and a rope with a bucket attached to it passes over this wheel); 2 हं खेलयमानः Pt. 4 turning this machine; 3 वदी a bucket so used; कूपमासाय टीना-गणं सर्पस्तेनानीतः Pt. 4. —2, a deep well.

अरक्षस् *a.* 1 Not disturbed by evil spirits. —2 Harmless, honest.

अरंक्ष, —गम् See under अरं below.

अरंगिन् *a.* Passionless; सत्त्वः a passionless being; a class of divinities with Buddhists.

अरजस्, अरज, अरजस्क *a.* 1 Dustless, clean, pure (fig. also). —2 Free

from passion (रजस्). -3 Not having the monthly courses. -f. (-जाः) A young girl who has not reached the age of puberty; a girl before menstruation.

अरजायते Den. A. 1 To become dustless or pure. -2 To lose the monthly courses.

अरज्जु a. Not consisting of, or furnished with, cords. -n. A prison-house.

अरण a. (नी f.) Ved. 1 Departed, gone away; belonging to others, strange, unusual, foreign; distant, remote. (opp. स्व, नित्य or अमा); (Sây. grieved, sorry दुःखित, अरममाण); inimical, hostile, (with whom one is not on speaking terms). -2 Not fighting. -ण 1 Moving, going. -2 Entering into, being inserted. -3 A refuge.

अरणिः m. f., -णी f. [ऋ-अणि Un. 2. 101; अरणिः अग्नेयौनिः] A piece of wood (of the Sami tree) used for kindling the sacred fire by attrition, the fire-producing wooden stick; cf. Pt. 1. 216. -णी (dual) The two pieces of wood used in kindling the sacred fire. -णिः 1 The sun. -2 Fire. -3 Flint. -4 N. of several fire-producing plants, particularly अग्निमय. -णिः f. 1 A path, way. -2 Ved. Stinginess. -Comp. -केतुः = अग्निमय Prema Intergrifolia. -सुतः N. of Suka, a celebrated sage (born from the seed of Vyasa fallen upon an Arani at the sight of the nymph Ghritāchī).

अरणिमत् a. Related to the two Aranis; to be produced by them.

अरण्यं (sometimes m. also.) [अर्धे गम्यते शेषे वयसि ऋ-अन्यच्चात् Un. 3. 102] A land neither cultivated nor grazed, a wilderness, forest, desert; प्रियानांश्च कृत्स्नं किल जगदरण्यं हि भवति U. 6. 30; माता यस्य गृहे नास्ति भार्या चाप्रियवादिनी। अरण्यं तेन गंतव्यं यथारण्यं तथा गृहं। Chāp. 44; oft. used as first member of comp. in the sense of 'wild', 'grown or produced in forest'; °बीजं wild seed; °कार्पासी, °कुलत्थिका; °कुसुमः &c; so °मार्जार, °मूषकः. -ण्यः N. of a plant कटफल. -Comp. -अध्यक्षः headman or superintendent of a forest district; forest keeper or ranger. -अयनं, -यानं going

into the forest, becoming a hermit; अथ यदरण्यायनमित्याचक्षते ब्रह्मचर्यमेव तद् Ch. Up. -ओकस्, -सद् a. 1. dwelling in woods, being in a forest; किंतु स-दोवयं अनभ्यस्तरथचर्याः U. 5; वैष्णव्यं मम तावदीदृशमपि स्नेहादरण्यौकसः S. 4.5. -2. especially, one who has left his family and become an anchorite, forest-dweller. -कणा wild cumin seed. -कदली wild plantain. -कांडं N. of the third book of the Rāmāyana which embodies Rāmā's exploits in the course of his journey through the forests in company with Visvāmitra. -गजः a wild elephant (not tamed). -गानं N. of one of the four hymn-books of the Sāmaveda (to be chanted in the forest). -चटकः a wild sparrow. -चंद्रिका (lit.) moonlight in a forest; (fig.) an ornament or decoration which is useless, or does not serve its purpose; just as moonlight in a forest is useless there being no human beings to view, enjoy and appreciate it, so is decoration when not viewed and appreciated by those for whom it is intended; thus Malli. on स्त्रीणां प्रिया-लोकफलो हि वेषः Ku. 7. 22 remarks: अन्यथाऽरण्यचंद्रिका स्यादिति भावः. -चर (°ण्येचर also), -जीव. a. wild, living in woods. -ज a. wild; °आर्द्रका wild ginger. -जीरं wild cumin. -दमनः N. of the plant called dona. -दादशी, -व्रतं N. of a ceremony performed on the 12th day of Mārga-Sirsha. -धर्मः 1. wild state or usage, wild nature; तथारण्यधर्माद्विद्योऽयं ग्राम्यधर्मे नियोजितः Pt. 1. -2. the duties of a Vānaprastha or anchorite. -धान्यं, -शालिः wild rice (नीवार). -नृपतिः, -राज् (द), -राजः 'lord of the woods', epithet of a lion or a tiger; so अरण्यानां पतिः. -पंडितः [अरण्ये एव पंडितः, नतु नगरादिषु जनसमाजेषु] 'wise in a forest'; (fig.) a foolish person (who can display his learning only in a forest where no one will hear him and correct his errors). -भव a. growing in a forest, wild; यथा-वास्तिलाः Pt. 2. 86. -मक्षिका a gadfly. -मूहकः a kind of wild bean. -यानं retiring to the woods. -रक्षकः conservator of forests, forest-keeper. -राज्यं sovereignty of the woods. -रुदितं (°ण्ये) 'weeping in a forest', a cry in the wilderness; (fig.) a vain or useless speech, or a cry with no one to

heed it, or any thing done to no purpose; अरण्ये मया रुदितं S. 2; प्रोक्तं श्रद्धाविहीनस्य अरण्यरुदितोपमं Pt. 1. 393; तदलमधुनारण्यरुदितैः Amaru. 76. -वायसः a wild crow, raven. -वासः, -समाश्रयः 1. retiring into woods, residence in a forest; °योन्मुखं पितरं R. 8.12. -2. a hermitage, forest habitation. -वासिन् a. living in a forest, wild. (-m.) a forest-dweller, an anchorite. (-नी) N. of a plant अत्यम्ल-पर्णा. -वास्तु (स्तु) कः N. of a plant वनवेतः. -विलपितं, -विलापः (°ण्ये) = रुदितं above. -वध्न् m. 'a wild hound', wolf. -पट्टी N. of a festival celebrated on the 6th day of the bright half of Jyestha. -सभा a forest-court.

अरण्यकं 1 Forest-court. -2 N. of a plant.

अरण्यानिः -नी f. [अरण्य-आनुक, डी-ए च; P. IV. 1. 49; हिमारण्ययोर्महत्त्वे] 1 A large forest or desert, vast wilderness; यथारण्यान्यामुत्साश्वरंतः Sat. Br. -2 The spirit or presiding deity of the woods and mother of wild animals.

अरण्याय a. 1 Containing a forest. -2 Near a forest.

अरण्येऽनूच्यः (scil. पुतोडाश) 1 A kind of oblation (अरण्ये अनुच्यः पठनीयाः मंत्रा यस्य). -2 N. of a Mantra.

अरण्येतिलकः (P. II. 1. 44) Wild sesamum yielding no oil; (fig.) any thing which does not answer to one's expectation.

अरत a. 1 Dull, languid, apathetic. -2 Dissatisfied, discontented, averse to. -तं Non-copulation. -Comp. -त्रप a. not ashamed of copulation. (-पः) a dog (as copulating even in the streets without shame).

अरति a. 1 Dissatisfied, discontented. -2 Dull, languid, restless. -तिः f. 1 Absence of pleasure or amusement, regarded as arising from the longings of love; स्वाभीष्टव-स्त्वलाभेन चेतसो याऽनवस्थितिः। अरतिः सा S. D.; one of the ten states of love-lorn persons (अनंगदशा). -2 Pain, distress; Ki. 10. 49. -3 Anxiety, regret, uneasiness, agitation; संघर्से भृशमरतिं हि साद्विद्योगः Ki. 5. 51. -4 Dissatisfaction, discontent. -5 Languor, dullness. -6 A bilious disease. -तिः [ऋ-अति] 1 Anger, passion. -2 Ved. Going, moving.

quickly. -3 Moving flame. -4 Occupying, attacking. -5 Servant, manager, assistant. -6 A master. -7 An intelligent being.

अरन्तिः (*m.* or *f.*) [*क-कानि रन्तिः स नास्ति यत्र*] 1 The elbow; sometimes the fist itself. -2 A cubit of the middle length, from the elbow to the tip of the little finger, an ell; अरन्तिस्तु निष्कनिष्ठेन मुष्टिना Ak.; मध्यागुलीकूपरयोर्मध्ये प्रामाणिकः करः । बद्धमुष्टिकरो रन्तिररन्तिः सक्तानिष्ठिकः ॥ Haláy.; Ki. 18. 6. -3 The arm.

अरन्तिकः The elbow; Y. 3. 86.

अरन्तिन् *a.* One who does not fight in a car.

अरन्थीः Ved. Not a charioteer.

अरद *a.* 1 Toothless (as a child). -2 Whose teeth are broken.

अरध्र *a.* Ved. 1 Not lazy, not to be subdued, invincible. -2 Prosperous (समृद्ध).

अरधनं Absence of cooking (as on सिंह and कन्या संक्रांति).

अरपस् *a.* Ved. 1 Unhurt, safe, (also अरप); sinless, pure. -2 Not hurting, sound; salutary, beneficial.

अरपचनः A mystical collective name of the 5 Buddhas.

अरं *ind.* Ved. [*क-अरं*] 1 Swiftly, near, at hand, present. -2 Readily, fitly, suitably, so as to answer some purpose. -3 Enough, sufficiently (cf. अलं); excessively.

अरंकु To prepare, make ready, serve; *कृत् gratifying, decorating, adorning, serving as a worshipper; *कृतिः decorating, gratification.

अरंगम् To be present, come or go near (to help); become visible, appear.

अरंगमः Coming near or into the presence, becoming visible, being present to help.

अरंगरः 1 Praising readily. -2 Factitious or made up poison.

अरंघुष *a.* Praising readily, sounding aloud.

अरम *a.* Low, vile.

अरमणस् *a.* Ved. 1 Hostile. -2 Obedient, devoted to the worship of God.

अरमति *a.* Not resting, active, going everywhere. -तिः *f.* 1 Splendour. -2 Readiness to serve, obe-

dience, devotion to God; hence personified in the Vedas as a Goddess protecting the worshippers of the gods and pious works in general.

अरमिष *a.* Ved. Going near quickly.

अरमण, अरममाण *a.* 1 Not pleasing or gratifying, disagreeable, unpleasant. -2 Unceasing, incessant.

अररं [*क-अरन्*; अरश्चित् स्यात् Up. 3. 132] The leaf or panel of a door (कपाटं), सभसमरराणि द्रागपावृत्य Mv. 6. 27 (-रः, -री also); चंचूकोदिविपादितारपुटो यास्याम्यहं पञ्जरात् Bv. 1. 58. -2 A door. -3 The sheath of a bamboo shoot (करीरकोष). -4 A covering or sheath in general. -रः 1 An awl. -2 A part of a sacrifice. -3 War, fighting.

अररिः The leaf of a door; a door.

अररिदं Ved. Water (अररि पिपासोपशमं ददाति).

अररिक्स् *m. f.* 1 Not giving or offering. -2 Hard, unfriendly, envious, inimical.

अररु *a.* Ved. 1 Moving (गमन-स्वभाव). -2=अररिक्स् above. -रुः [अर्तेः अरुः Up. 4. 79]. 1 An enemy. -2 A weapon -3 N. of an Asura.

अररे *ind.* A vocative particle expressive of (1) great haste; (2) contempt or disdain; अररे महाराजं प्रति कुतः क्षत्रियाः G. M.

अरर्यति Den. P. 1 To work with an awl. -2 To try, put to the test.

अरविदं [अरान् चक्रांगानीव पत्राणि विंदते विंदं च P. III. 1. 138 Vart.] 1 A lotus (it is one of the 5 arrows of Cupid; see under पंचबाण); शक्य-मरविदसुरभिः S. 3. 7. It is a sun lotus; cf. सूर्योभिमिभिन्नमिवारविदं Ku. 1. 32; स्थल°, चरण°, मुख° &c. -2 Also a red or blue lotus. -रः 1 The (Indian) crane. -2 Copper. -Comp. -अक्ष *a.* lotus-eyed, an epithet of Vishnu. -दलप्रभं copper. -नानिः, -भः N. of Vishnu, from whose navel sprang the lotus which supported Brahmā; हृदये महीये देवश्चक्रास्तु भगवानरविदनाभः Bv. 4. 8. -सद् *m.* N. of Brahmā.

अरविदिनी 1 A lotus plant; प्रपीतन-धुक्ता ध्रुवैः स्रष्टिविवारविदिनी Bk. 5. 70. -2 An assemblage of lotus flowers. -3 A place abounding in lotus flowers.

अरस *a.* 1 Sapless, not juicy, tasteless, insipid. -2 Dull, flat. -3 Weak, having no strength, inefficacious. -सः No juice, absence of juice. -Comp. -आशः 1. eating sapless food. -2. maceration of the body. -आशीन् *a.* 1. eating sapless food. -2. macerating the body.

अरसिक *a.* 1 Devoid of taste, sapless, insipid, flavourless (of a thing). -2 Void of feeling or taste, dull, unfeeling, inappreciative, insensible to the charms (of poetry &c.); अरसिकेषु कवित्वनिवेदनं शिरसि मा लिख मा लिख मा लिख Udb.

अरहस् *n.* Absence of secrecy.

अरहायते Den. A. To become known.

अराग, अरागिन् *a.* Cool, dispassionate; तमहमरागमकृष्णं कृष्णद्वैपायनं वंदे Ve. 1. 4.

अराजक *a.* Having no king, anarchical; नाराजके जनपदे Rām.; Ms. 7. 3; अराजके जीवलोके दुर्बला बलवत्तरैः पीड्यन्ते न हि विन्नेषु प्रभुत्वं कस्यचित्तदा ॥ Mb.; शौच्यं राज्यमराजकं (Lūp. 57).

अराजन् *m.* Not a king. -Comp. -भोगीन् *a.* not fit for the use of a king. -स्थापित *a.* not established by a king, illegal.

अराजिन् *a.* Ved. Unchecked, unrestrained, or without splendour.

अराटकी Ved. N. of the plant अजर्जगी.

अरातिः [न राति ददाति सुखं, रा-क, न. त.] 1 An enemy, foe; देशः सोयमरातिशोणितजलैर्यस्मिन्हृदाः पूरिताः Ve. 3. 31; (in the Veda) non-offering (of sacrifices), stinginess, hardness, malignity, malevolence, failure or adversity; malignity personified; evil spirit whose aim it was to defeat the good intentions and disturb the happiness of man (used in *f.*). -2 The number six. -3 The sixth position (in astronomy). -Comp. -दूषण, -दूषि, -ह *a.* Ved. destroying adversities or enemies. -भंगः destruction of enemies.

अराति (ती) यति Den. P. Ved. To desire not to offer; to act like an enemy, act maliciously.

अरातीयन् *a.* Not offering, unfriendly, malicious, acting like an enemy.

अरातीयु *a.* Ved. Not accustomed to offer; inimical.

अरातीवन् *a.* Not offering; unfriendly, malicious, hostile, inimical.

अराद्धिः *f.* Transgression, sin, offence; envy.

अराधस् *a.* [राधः; धनं-Nir. न. व.] Poor, not able to perform sacrifices, stingy; hard.

अराय *a.* [नास्ति राधनं यस्य वेदे षष्ठ्य-मासः] 1 Devoid of wealth, without sacrificial gifts.-2 Stingy, niggardly.-यः, -यी Any malignant or evil spirit.

अराल *a.* [ऋ-विच् अरं आलाति, ला-क] Spreading like the spokes of a wheel, curved, crooked; पादावराला-गुली M. 2. 3. -लः 1 A bent or crooked arm.-2 The resin of the plant Shorea Robusta (सर्जस).-3 An elephant in rut.-ला 1 An unchaste woman, harlot, courtesan.-2 A modest woman (अधृष्ट).-Comp.-केशी a woman with curled hair; भिच्चा निराक्रामदरालकेश्याः R. 6. 81.-पक्ष्मन् *a.* having curved eyelashes; Ku. 5. 49.

अरावन् *a.* Ved. Not offering malignant, epithet of evil spirits.

अराष्ट्रं Loss of royal power or sovereignty.

अरि *a.* [ऋ-इन्] Moving, going, reaching; obtaining, aspiring, devoted to, zealous (Ved.). -रिः 1 An enemy, foe (cf. Uṇ. 4. 138); (used in the Veda like an adjective in the sense of 'ungenerous', 'malicious', 'not worshipping or devoted', 'hostile'); विजितारिपुरःसरः R. I. 59, 61; 4. 4.-2 An enemy of mankind (said of the six feelings which disturb man's mind); कामः क्रोधस्तथा लोभो मदमोहौ च मत्सरः; कृतारिषड्वर्गजयेन Ki. 1. 9.-3 A species of खदिर or Mimosa (विट्खदिर).-4 N. of the number six (from the six enemies).-5 N. of a condition in astronomy.-6 Any part of a carriage.-7 A wheel.-8 A lord, master.-9 The wind.-10 A pious or religious man.-Comp.-कर्षण *a.* tamer or subduer of enemies.-कुलं 1. a host of enemies.-2. an enemy.-गूर्त *a.* Ved. ready for the destruction of enemies; praised by devoted men or worshippers.-घ्नः destroyer of enemies.-क्षितनं, -क्षिता schemes directed against enemies; administra-

tion of foreign affairs.-त्र *a.* protecting from enemies.-घायस् *a.* possessed by lords only (*i. e.* very precious).-नन्दन *a.* 'an enemy's joy', affording triumph to an enemy.-निपातः invasion made by enemies.-भद्रः the foremost or most powerful enemy; R. 14. 31.-मर्दः 'crushing enemies' N. of a plant (काममर्द).-मर्दन *a.* crushing or trampling foes, destroying enemies.-मेढः N. of a tree (विट्खदिर); N. of a country; Bri. S. 14. 2.-मेढकः N. of an insect bred in excrement.-स्थानकं consternation, defeat.-सूदनः, -हन्, -हिसकः destroyer of enemies; R. 9. 18. अरिदम् *a.* [अरिन् दाम्याति दमयति वा; खच् मुम्ब] Subduer of enemies, victorious, conquering.

अरिक्थभाज्, अरिक्थीय *a.* Not entitled to a share in the ancestral property (as an heir incapacitated by impotence &c.).

अरिणिन् *m.* A cock.

अरित् [ऋ-त्च्-इडागमः] A rower, helmsman (Ved.).

अरिच *a.* [गच्छत्यनेन; ऋ-इच् P. III. 2. 184] Ved. 1 Propelling, urging onwards.-2 Protecting on all sides.-च 1 An oar; लोलैररिचैश्चरैरिवाभितः Si. 12. 71.-2 A rudder, helm.-3 A ship, boat.-4 A part of a carriage.-5 A Soma vessel.-चः A Soma vessel. [cf. L. aratrum; Gr. cretmos].-Comp.-गाथ *a.* 'oar-deep', shallow (water).-परण *a.* Ved. crossing by means of oars.

अरिन् *n.* (रि) A wheel; discus.

अरिप्र *a.* [रिप् पापनाम Nir., तत्रास्ति यस्य] Ved. Sinless, spotless, blameless.

अरिफित *a.* Not changed to र (said of the Visarga).

अरिषं [न रिष्यते विच्छिद्यते] A continuous downpour of rain.-षः A sort of disease in the anus.

अरिषण्य *a.* Ved. Not harming or injuring, inoffensive.

अरिषण्यत् *a.* Ved. Not being hurt or injured.

अरिष्ट *a.* Unhurt; perfect, complete; imperishable, undecaying, secure, safe; अरिष्टं गच्छ पयानं, अरिष्टं मार्गमातिष्ठन् पुण्यं वा तु निषेवितं Rām.-ष्टः 1 A heron (कंक).-2 A raven,

crow.-3 An enemy; अरिष्टस्त्वाष्टस्य Mv. 4. 18.-4 N. of various plants:-(a) the soap-berry tree (Mar. रिठ); (b) another plant (Mar. निव).-5 Garlic.-6 A distilled mixture.-7 N. of a demon killed by Krishna; a son of Bali.-ष्ट 1 A bandage.-2 N. of a medical plant (कटुका).-3 N. of a daughter of Daksha and one of the wives of Kasyapa.-ष्टं 1 Bad or ill luck, evil, misfortune, calamity.-2 A portentous phenomenon foreboding misfortune, unlucky omen (such as earth-quake).-3 Unfavourable symptom, especially of approaching death; रोगिणी मरणं यस्माद्विद्यं भावि लक्ष्यते । तल्लक्षणमरिष्टं स्याद्विष्टमप्य-निधीयते ॥-4 Good fortune or luck, happiness.-5 The lying-in-chamber, delivery-room, women's apartments (अंतःपुरं); अपस्नात इवारिष्टं प्रविशेद् गृहोत्तमं Rām.-6 Butter-milk.-7 Spirituous liquor; Si. 18. 77.-Comp.-असु *a.* Ved. having one's life unhurt.-गातु *a.* Ved. dwelling securely.-गृहं the lying-in-chamber.-ग्राम *a.* Ved. of undivided group, having a complete troop.-ताति *a.* Ved. making fortune or happy, auspicious.-(तः) *f.* safety, security, succession of good fortune, continuous happiness (अरिष्टं करोतीति *तातिः; अरिष्टस्य भावो वा P. IV. 4. 143-4 Sk.); तद्वन्नभवता निष्पन्नादिषां काममरिष्टतातिमाशास्महे Mv. 1.-दुष्टधी *a.* apprehensive of death, alarmed at the approach of death.-पुरं N. of a place; cf. अरिष्टाभितपुरं P. VI. 2. 100.-भर्मन् *a.* granting security.-मयनः N. of Siva or Vishnu.-शय्या a lying-in couch; अरिष्टशय्यां परितो विसारिणा R. 3. 15.-सूदनः, -हन् *m.* killer of Arishta, epithet of Vishnu.

अरिष्टकः=अरिष्टः The soap-berry tree.

अरिष्टिः *f.* Security; safety.

अरिष्यत् *a.* Not hurt.

अरीलह *a.* (=अरीह) Ved. Not licked.

अरुः 1 The sun.-2 N. of a plant (रक्तखदिर).

अरुषिका [अरुषि मर्मस्थानान्यधिकृत्य जाता] Scab on the head (Mar. खवेडे).

अरुच् *a.* Ved. Lightless, dark.

अरुचिः *f.* 1 Aversion, dislike in general; कृ सा भोगानामुपर्यरुचिः K. 146.-2 Want of appetite, disrelish, disgust; सन्निपातक्षयश्वासकासद्विक्कारुचिप्रणुत् Susr.-3 Absence of a satisfactory explanation,

अशचिर, अरुच्य *a.* Disagreeable, disgusting.

अरुज् *a.* 1 Free from disease, sound, healthy. -2 Not festering (as a boil).

अरुण *a.* Not broken, not diseased, sound.

अरुज् *a.* 1 Sound, healthy; यावत्स्वस्थमिदं शरीरमरुजं Bh. 3. 88. v. 1. -2 Not breaking, not suppurating. -जः *N.* of a plant (आरुवध).

अरुण *a.* (गा, -णी *f.*) [क्-उत्तर; cf. Up. 3. 60] 1 Reddish brown, tawny, red, ruddy (of the colour of the morning as opposed to the darkness of night); प्रत्याख्यातविशेषकं कुरबकं श्यामावसातरुणं M. 3. 5; नयनान्तरुणानि घूर्णयन् Ku. 4. 12. -2 Perplexed, embarrassed. -3 Dumb. -णः 1 Red colour, the colour of the dawn or morning twilight. -2 The dawn personified as the charioteer of the sun; आविष्कृतारुणपुरःसर एकतोरकः S. 4. 1, 7. 4; विभावरी यद्यरुणाय कल्पते Ku. 5. 44; R. 5. 71. [Aruna is represented as the elder brother of Garuda, being the son of Vinata by Kasyapa. Vinata prematurely hatched the egg and the child was born without thighs, and hence he is called *Anāru* 'thighless', or *l'ipāda* 'footless'. He cursed his mother that since she had brought him forth before the due season she would be a slave to her rival Kadru; but at her earnest entreaties, he modified the curse and said that her next son would deliver her from bondage. Aruna now holds the office of the charioteer of the sun. His wife was Syeni, who bore him two sons Sampati and Jatayu]. -3 The sun; रागेण बालारुणकोमलेन Ku. 3. 30, 5. 8; संसृज्यते सरसिजैरुणांशुभिः R. 5. 69; S. 1. 32. -4 A kind of leprosy with red spots and insensibility of the skin. -5 A little poisonous creature. -6 *N.* of a plant पुनग; also a synonym of अर्क q. v. -7 Molasses (गुड) -8 *N.* of a peak of the Himālaya situated to the west of Kailāsa. -9 *N.* of one of the 12 Adityas, the one presiding over Māgha. -णा 1 *N.* of several plants (*a*) अतिविष (Mar. अतिविष); (*b*) Mad-dar (मंजिष्ट); (*c*) विवृत् commonly called Teori; (*d*) a black kind of the same (इयामाका); (*e*) bitter apple (इंद्रवारुणी); (*f*) the Gunja plant that yields the red and black berry (गुंज) used as a weight by jewellers &c. (*g*) मुंडातिका, -2 *N.*

of a river. -णी 1 A red cow (Nir.). -2 The early dawn. -णं 1 Red colour. -2 Gold. -3 Saffron. -Comp. -अग्रजः *N.* of Garuda (अरुणः अग्रजो यस्य). -अनुजः, -अवरजः *N.* of Garuda, younger brother of Aruna. -अर्चिस् *m.* the sun. -अश्व *a.* having red horses, epithet of the Maruts. -आत्मजः 1. son of Aruna, *N.* of Jatāyu. -2. *N.* of Saturn, Sāvarni Manu, Karna, Sugriva, Yama and the two Asvins. (-जा) *N.* of Yamunā and Tāpti. -ईक्षण *a.* red-eyed. -उदकं *N.* of a lake. (-का) *N.* of a river. -उदयः break of day, dawn; चतस्रो घटिकाः प्रातरुणोदय उच्यते. -उपलः a ruby. -कमलं a red lotus. -ज्योतिस् *m.* *N.* of Siva. -दूर्वा reddish fennel. -प्रिय *a.* 'beloved of red flowers and lotuses', *N.* of the sun. (-या) 1. the sun's wife. -2. shadow. -प्लु *a.* [अरुणं प्लु रूपं यस्य] Ved. of reddish shape or colour. -बभ्रु *a.* reddish-yellow. -युज् *a.* furnished with red rays of light, epithet of the dawn. -लोचन *a.* red-eyed. (-नः) a pigeon. -सारथिः 'having Aruna for his charioteer,' the sun.

अरुणित, अरुणीकृत *a.* Reddened, dyed red, impurpled; स्तनांगरागारुणिताच्च कंदुकात् Ku. 5. 11.

अरुणिन् *m.*, अरुणता Redness, red colour; अरुणिन्ना पिहितोपि शुक्लमावः Bv. 2. 180.

अरुणीयः, -योगः The 25th Upanishad of the Atharvaveda.

अरुत *a.* Ved. Not to be broken.

अरुतुद् *a.* [अरुवि मर्माणि तुदति; अरु-तुद्, खड्गं मुमागमश्च P. III. 2. 35; VI. 3. 67] 1 Cutting or wounding the vital parts, inflicting wounds, corrosive, painful, sharp (fig. also); caustic; अरुतुदमिवालानमनिर्वाणस्य वृत्तिः R. 1. 71; Ki. 14. 55; Si. 2. 109. -2 Acrimonious, sour (disposition); Ms. 2. 161.

अरुधती [न रुधती प्रतिरोधकारिणी] 1 A medicinal climbing plant. -2 *N.* of the wife of Vasishṭha; अन्वासितमरुधत्या स्वाहयेव हविर्भुजं R. 1. 56. -3 The morning star personified as the wife of Vasishṭha; one of the Pleiades. -4 *N.* of the daughter of Dharma. [In mythology Arundhati is represented as the wife of the sage

Vasishṭha, one of the 7 sages. She was one of the 9 daughters of Kardama Prajāpati by Devalhuti. She is regarded as the highest pattern of conjugal excellence and wifely devotion and is so invoked by the bridegroom at nuptial ceremonies. Though a woman she was regarded with the same—even more—veneration as the Saptarishis; cf. Ku. 6. 12: तामगौरवभेदेन मुनिंश्चापश्यदीश्वरः। श्री पुमानित्यनास्थैषा वृत्तं हि महितं सताम् || cf. also Janaka's remarks in. U. 4. 10. She, like her husband, was the guide and controller of Raghu's line in her own department, and acted as guardian angel to Sita after she had been abandoned by Rama. It is said that Arundhati (the star) is not seen by persons whose end has approached: cf. Susruta: न पश्यति सनक्षत्रं यस्तु देवीमरुधतीं। ध्रुवाकाशगंगां च तं वदति गतायुषं ||; see H.I. 76 also]. -5 The tongue (personified). -Comp -जातिः, -नाथः, -पतिः *N.* of Vasishṭha, one of the seven Rishis or stars in the Ursa Major -ईश-नन्यायः see under न्याय.

अरुष्-ष्ट *a.* Not angry, calm.

अरुष *a.* 1 Not angry. -2 Shin-ing, bright; reddish. -3 Unhurt. -4 Moving, going about (as a horse). -वः 1 The red horse of Agni; a flame. -2 The sun; the day as presided over by the sun. -3 The red storm-cloud. -वी 1 The dawn. -2 A flame. -3 *N.* of the wife of Bhri-gu and mother of Aurva.

अरुष (प्य) ति Den. P. To go.

अरुष्कः [अरुर्ममस्थानं कायति पीडयति] *N.* of a tree (भल्लातक).

अरुस् *a.* [क्-उस् Up. 2. 116] Wounded, sore. -*m.* (-रः) 1 The Arka tree. -2 Red Khadira. -*n.* 1 A vital part. -2 A wound, sore (-*m.* also). -3 An eye. -Comp. -कर *a.* [अरु-कृ-टः P. III. 2. 21] causing or inflicting wounds, wounding. (-रः) *N.* of a tree अरुष्क q. v. (-रं) the nut of this tree. -कृत *a.* wounded, hurt.

अरुसिका Eruption on the scalp with acute pain.

अरुहा *N.* of a plant (भूयामलकी).

अरुक्ष *a.* Not hard, soft; bland.

अरुक्षित, अरुक्षण *a.* Ved. Soft, tender, supple.

अरुप *a.* 1 Formless, shapeless. -2 Ugly, deformed. -3 Dissimilar, unlike. -वं 1 A bad or ugly figure. -2 The Pradhāna of the Sāṅkhyas

and Brahma of the Vedāntins. —**Comp.** —**हार्य** *a.* not to be attracted or won over by beauty; **अरूप-हार्य** मदनस्य निग्रहात् Ku. 5. 53.

अरूपक *a.* Without any figure or metaphor, not figurative, literal.

अरूपता-त्वं Shapelessness, deformity, dissimilarity.

अरुषः [ऋ-उषन् Up. 4. 73] 1 The sun. —2 A kind of serpent.

अरे *ind.* An interjection of (a) calling to inferiors; आत्मा वा अरे द्रष्टव्यः श्रोतव्यः; न वा अरे पत्युः कामायास्याः पतिः प्रियो भवति Sat. Br. (said by Yājñavalkya to his wife Maitreyī); (b) of anger; अरे महाराजं प्रति कुतः क्षत्रियाः U. 4; (c) of envy.

अरेणु *a.* Not dusty; not soiled with dust, not touching the dust (of the earth). —*n.* (—णु) What is not dust, the ether.

अरेपस् *a.* [नास्ति रेपः पापं यस्य] 1 Sinless, spotless. —2 Clear, pure, bright.

अरेरे *ind.* An interjection of (a) calling out angrily; अरेरे दुर्योधन-प्रमुखाः कुरुबलसेनाप्रभवः Ve. 3; अरेरे वाचाद् *ibid*; or of (b) addressing inferiors or by way of contempt; अरेरे राधागर्भभारभूत सूतापसद् *ibid*.

अरोक *a.* [न. व.] 1 Without holes (अच्छिद्र). —2 Without splendour, obscured, dim. —**Comp.** —**रुत**, **रुत** *a.* [P. V. 4. 144] 1. having black teeth. —2. having, thick-set teeth (निविडदंत).

अरोग *a.* Free from disease, healthy, sound, well; **अरोगाः सर्वसिद्धार्थाश्चतुर्विंशताशुषः** Susr. —**गः** Sound health; न नाममात्रेण कंरोत्यरोगं H. 1. 167.

अरोगण *a.* Ved. 1 Freeing from disease. —2 Free from disease.

अरोगिन्, अरोग्य *a.* Healthy.

अरोचक *a.* (चिका *f.*) 1 Not shining or bright. —2 Causing loss of appetite, producing loathing or disgust. —**कः** Loss of appetite; disgust, loathing.

अरोचकिन् *a.* Suffering from loss of appetite or indigestion.

अरोचमान *a.* 1 Not shining. —2 Not attached; Ms. 3. 62.

अरोचिष्णु *a.* 1 Not shining, dark. —2 Disagreeable, ugly.

अरोषः Absence of anger, calmness.

अरौद्र *a.* Not terrible or fierce; an epithet of Vishnu.

अर्क 10 P. [अर्कयति, अर्कयितुं, अर्कित] 1 To heat or warm. —2 To praise.

अर्क *a.* [अर्च-घञ्-कुत्वं Up. 3. 40] Fit to be worshipped (अर्चनीय). —**र्कः**

1 A ray of light, a flash of lightning (Ved.). —2 The sun; आविष्कृतारुण-पुरःसर एकतोर्कः S. 4. 1. —3 Fire.

—4 A crystal. —5 Copper. —6 Sunday. —7 Membrum virile. —8 N.

of the sun-plant, Calatropis Gigantea (Mar. रुई), a small tree with medicinal sap and rind; अर्क-

स्योपरि शिथिलं द्युतमिव नवमल्लिकाकुसु-मं S. 2. 8; यमाश्रित्य न विश्रामं क्षुधार्ता

यांति सेवकाः । सोऽर्कवच्चपतिस्त्याज्यः स-दापुष्पफलोऽपि सन् Pt. 1. 51. —9

N. of Indra. —10 A sort of religious ceremony. —11 Praise, hymn;

praising, extolling, song of praise. —12 A singer (Ved. in these

two senses). —13 A learned man. —14 An elder brother. —15 Food

(अर्क also). —16 N. of Vishnu. —17 A kind of decoction. —18 The seventh

day of a month. —19 The उत्तरफल्गुनी asterism. —20 The number 12. —**Comp.**

—**अंशः**, —**कला** a digit or 12th part of the sun's disc. —**अश्मन्** *m.* —**उपलः**

1. the sun-stone, heliotrope, girasol. —2. a sort of crystal or ruby. —**आहः**

the swallow wort. —**इहसंगमः** the time of conjunction of the sun and

moon (दर्श or अमावास्या). —**कांता** 1. N. of a plant commonly called हुद्हु-

डिया. —2. sun's wife. —3. sun's shadow. —**क्षेत्रे** 1. the field of the sun;

the sign Leo, presided over by the sun. —2. N. of a holy

place in Orissa. —**चंदनः** a kind of red sandal (रक्तचंदन). —**जः** epithet

of Karna, Yama, Sugriva. (—जौ) the two Asvins regarded as the physi-

cians of Heaven. —**तनयः** 'a son of the sun', an epithet of Karna, Yama,

Manu Vairasvata, Manu Sāvarni and Saturn; see अरुणत्वज्. (—यः) N.

of the rivers Yamunā and Tāpti. —**त्विष्** *f.* light of the sun. —**दिनः**,

—**वासरः** Sunday. —**दुग्धं** milky sap or exudation of arka. —**नंदनः**, —**पुत्रः**,

—**सुतः**, —**सुनुः** N. of Saturn, Karna or Yama. —**नयन** *a.* one whose eyes are difficult to be gazed at. (—नः) an

epithet of Virāj Purusha. नामन् *m.* the red arka tree. —**पत्रः**, —**पर्णः** N. of the plant अर्क. (—त्रा) a kind of birth-

wort (सुनंदा, अर्कमूल) with wedge-shaped leaves. (—त्रं, —त्रै) the

leaf of the अर्क plant. —**पादपः** N. of a plant (निंब); another tree (आकंद).

—**पुष्पं** a flower of arka. (—ष्पी), —**पुष्पिका** N. of a plant (कुटुंबिनी). —**प्रिया** N. of a plant (जवा). —**बंधुः**,

—**बांधवः** 1. N. of Buddha Śākyamuni. —2. a lotus (the sun-lotus). —**भं** 1.

an asterism influenced by the sun. —2. the sign Leo. —3. उत्तरफल्गुनीन-

क्षत्र. —**भक्ता** = 'कांता q. v. —**मंडलं** the disc of the sun. —**मूलः**, —**ला** = 'पत्रा; वि-

लिखति वसुधामर्कमूलस्य हेतोः Bh. 2. 100. —**वर्षः** a solar year. —**वल्गुमः** 1.

N. of a plant (बंधूक). —2. a lotus. —**वि-**

वाहः marriage with the arka plant (enjoined to be performed before a

man marries a third wife, who thus becomes his fourth); चतुर्यादिविवाहार्थं

तृतीयोऽर्कं समुद्देह्य Kāśyapa. —**वेषः** N. of a tree (तालीशपत्र). —**व्रतः** —**तं** 1. a vow

performed on माघशुक्लसप्तमी. —2. the law or manner of the sun; when

a king exacts taxes from his subjects only to add to their material comforts

and happiness, just as the sun draws up water during 8 months of the year,

only to give it back increased a thousandfold, he is said to follow अर्कव्रत;

अष्टौ मासान् यथादित्यस्तोयं हरति राक्षसिभिः । तथा हरेत्करं राष्ट्रानित्यमर्कव्रतं हि तत् ॥

Ms. 9. 305; cf. R. 1. 18 (the point of comparison may also be the imper-

ceptible way in which the sun absorbs water, see Pt. 1. 221). —**शोकः**

Ved. brilliancy of rays. —**सातिः** *f.* 1. finding of rays. —2. poetical inspiration; finding out hymns. —**सौ-**

दरः 'brother of the sun', an epithet of Airāvata. —**हिता** = 'कांता q. v.

अर्कवत् *a.* Containing flashes of lightning.

अर्किन् *a.* Ved. 1 Shining, bright. —2 Praising. —3 Praised or worshipped.

अर्कीय, अर्क्य *a.* [अर्क-ठ; अर्च्-ण्यत् कुत्वं] 1 Belonging to arka. —2 To be praised or worshipped.

अर्गलः = अर्गल below.

अर्गलः —**ला-ली-लं** [अर्ज कलच् न्यंक्वा-दि० कुत्वं Tv.] 1 A wooden bolt, pin,

bar &c. (for fastening a door or the cover of a vessel), a bolt, latch, bar; पुरागर्गलादीर्घशुजो बुभोज R. 18. 4;

16. 6; अनायतार्गल Mk. 2.; ससंभ्र-
मैद्रुतपातितार्गल निमीलिताक्षीव भियाऽ-
मरावती K. P. 1; इत्तं च बहिरर्गल Ks.
4. 62 bolted from without; oft.
used figuratively in the sense of a bar,
impediment, something intervening
as an obstruction; वाक्यार्गल्या निवा-
रिता: Pt. 2; Si. 2. 118; ईप्सितं तद्-
वज्ञानाद्विद्धि सार्गलमात्मनः R. 1. 79
obstructed; वार्यर्गलामंग इव प्रवृत्तः 5.
45; कंठे केवलमर्गलेव निहिता जीवस्य नि-
र्गच्छतः K. P. 8; see अनर्गल also.
-2 A wave or billow.-3 The leaf of
a door (कपाटं).-4 A kind of stotra
or hymn.

अर्गलिका A small door-pin, small
bolt.

अर्गलित a. Fastened by a bolt,
chained, bolted; ° द्वारा K. 357.

अर्गलीय-स्य a. Belonging to a
bolt or pin.

अर्घ्य 1 P. [अर्घति, अर्घ्यं, अर्घित] To
be worth, have value, to cost; परि-
क्षका यत्र न सति देशे नार्घति रत्नानि समु-
द्रज्ञानि Subhāsh.

अर्घ्यः [अर्घ-घञ्] 1 Price, value;
कुंक्षुरर्घ्यं यथापण्यं Ms. 8. 398; Y. 2.
251; कुत्स्याः स्युः कुपरीक्षका हि मणयो
यैरघतः पातिताः Bh. 2. 15 reduced in
their true value, depreciated; so
अनर्घ्य priceless; महार्घ्य very costly.
-2 A material of worship, respect-
ful offering or oblation to gods
or venerable men, consisting
of rice, Dūrvā grass &c. with
or without water; दूर्वासर्घ्यपुष्पाणां
दत्त्वाय पूर्णमंजलिं Y. 1. 290; कुटज-
कुशुभैः कल्पिताधाय तस्मै Ms. 4; (the
ingredients of this offering are: अपः
क्षीरं कुशाम् च दधि सर्पिः सतंडुलम् । यवः सि-
न्धुर्धौतश्चैव अष्टांगोऽर्घ्यः प्रकीर्तितः ॥ see
अर्घ्य below. -Comp. -अर्घ्य a. worth-
thy of a respectful offering. -दानं
presentation of a respectful offering.
-बलाबलं rate of price, proper price,
the cheapness or dearness of arti-
cles, fall or rise in prices; Ms. 9.
329. -संख्यानं, संस्थापनं the price
of commodities, appraising, assizes
of goods; कुर्वीत चैषां (वणिजां) प्रत्यक्षम-
र्घसंस्थापनं नृपः Ms. 8. 402.

अर्घीशः N. of Siva.

अर्घ्य a. [अर्घ-यत् अर्घ्यमर्हति] 1 Valu-
able; अनर्घ्य invaluable; see s. v.
-2 Venerable, deserving respectful
offering; तानर्घ्यीनर्घ्यमादाय वृत्तास्पृश्य-
यौ गिरिः Ku. 6. 50; Si. 1. 14;

Y. 1. 110. -र्घ्य 1 A respectful
offering or oblation to a god or
venerable person (see अर्घ); अर्घ्यः
पूजाविधिः तदर्थं द्रव्यं अर्घ्यं Sk.; अर्घ्यमस्मै
V. 5.; ददतु तरवः पुष्पैरर्घ्यं फलैश्च मधु-
श्रुतः U. 3. 24; अर्घ्यमर्घ्यमिति वादिनं
नृपं R. 11. 69; 1. 44; Ku. 1. 58,
6. 50; (it often consists only of
water given in a dropa and forms
part of the Madhuparka ceremony).
-2 A kind of honey.

अर्घ्यं Ashes.

अर्च 1 U. (अर्चति-ते, आनर्चं, आ-
र्चतुं, अर्चित) 1 (a) To adore
worship, salute, welcome with re-
spect; R. 2. 21, 1. 6, 90; 4. 84,
12. 89; Ms. 3. 93; आर्चद् द्विजाती-
न् परमार्थविद्वान् Bk. 1. 15, 14. 63; 17.
5; यस्यार्चत्यसौ शासनं Mv. 1. 29 hon-
ours, respectfully obeys. (b) To
honour, i. e. decorate, adorn; U. 2. 9.
-2 To praise (Ved.). -3 To shine.
-10 P. or Caus. 1 To honour, adore,
worship; स्वर्गौकसामर्चितनर्चयित्वा Ku.
1. 59. -2 To praise. -3 To cause to
shine. -Desid. [आर्चयिषति] To wish
to worship. -With अनु to congratu-
late, hail with joy. -प्र 1. to praise,
sing praises of. -2. to honour,
worship; प्रानर्चुरर्च्यो जगदर्चनीयं Bk.
2. 20; (-caus.) to honour. -सं 1.
to worship, adore. -2. to fix, settle,
establish.

अर्च a. Ved. Shining.

अर्चक a. [अर्च-कृत्] Worshipping,
adoring. -कः A worshipper; गुरुदेव-
द्विजाचर्कः Ms. 11. 225.

अर्चन्ति a. Ved. [अर्च वेदे बाहु° अत्रि]
Adorable, venerable (Sāy.); roar-
ing aloud, singing loudly.

अर्चन्त्य a. Ved. To be praised or
worshipped.

अर्चन a. [अर्च-ल्यट्] Worshipping,
praising. -नं, -ना Worship, rever-
ence or respect paid to deities and
superiors.

अर्चनीय, अर्च्य pot. p. [अर्च-अनी-
यद्-यत्] To be adored or worship-
ped, venerable, adorable, respect-
able R. 2. 10; Bk. 6. 70.

अर्चा [अर्च-अङ्] 1 Worship, ado-
ration. -2 An idol or image intend-
ed to be worshipped; मौर्वैर्हैरण्यायै-
भिरर्चाः प्रकल्पिताः Mbh. (there is some
dispute among scholars as to the
precise meaning of this passage).

अर्चिः f. [अर्च-इत्] Ray, flame (of
fire or of the morning twilight); आ-
सीदासन्ननिर्वाणः प्रदीपाचिरिषोषसि R.
12. 1; नैशस्याचिर्हितभुज इव छिन्नभूयि-
ष्ठधूमा V. 1. 8.

अर्चिमत्, -वत् a. Ved. Shining.

अर्चित p. p. Worshipped, respect-
ed, honoured; R. 10. 55; Ms. 4. 235;
Ku. 1. 59.

अर्चितु a. Honouring, adoring.

अर्चिन् a. 1 Praising, honour-
ing, worshipping. -2 Shining as
a ray of light, radiating. -m.
(चि) A ray of light.

अर्चिस n. (-चिः) [अर्च-इत्सि Up. 2.
107] 1 A ray of light, flame; यत्ने प-
वित्रमर्चिष्यमे विततमंतरा Rv. 9. 67.
23; प्रदक्षिणाचिर्हविरभिराददे R. 3. 14.
-2 Light, lustre; प्रशमादचिषां Ku. 2.
20; Ratn. 4. 16 (said to be also,
f. -f.) N. of the wife of कृशाब्ध and
mother of धूमकेतु. -m. 1 A ray of
light. -2 Fire.

अर्चिष्मत् a. [अस्त्यर्थे मत्पु] Flaming,
brilliant, bright; V. 3. 2. -m. 1 Fire,
the god of fire. -2 The sun. -3 A
sort of subordinate deity. -4 N. of
Vishnu. -ती 1 N. of the town or
world of Agni. -2 One of the 10
earths according to Buddhists.

अर्ज 1 P. [अर्जति, आनर्जं, अर्जयति,
आर्जतुं, अर्जत] 1 To procure,
secure, gain, earn, usually in the
caus. in this sense; पितुर्द्रव्याविरोधेन
यदन्यस्त्वयमाजितं Y. 2. 118. 2 To
take up; आनर्जुर्नृपुजोस्त्राणि Bk. 14. 74.
-10 P. or caus. 1 To procure, acquire,
obtain; स्वयमाजितं, स्वाजितं obtained
by one's own exertions, self-acquired.
-2 To work or manufacture make,
prepare (सतो गुणांतराधानं). -With
अति 1. to allow, permit, let go.
-2. to remove, despatch, make away
with. -अनु to let go, set free, de-
liver. -अपि to add to. -अन्व 1.
to cause to go after or in a parti-
cular direction. -2. to visit with
any thing, overcome. -अप्यति to
add, append; say something in ad-
dition to what is already said. -अव
to permit to leave, release, let go.
-उद् to drive out, remove. -प्र
caus. to furnish, supply, procure.

अर्जक a. [अर्ज-कृत्] (-जिका f.)
Procuring, acquiring; one who ac-
quires or gets; अर्जको ह्यंशमाहरेव

Smṛiti. —कः N. of several plants सितपर्णस, ववरीभिद; सामान्यतुलसी.

अर्जन [अर्ज-ल्युट्] Getting, acquisition; अर्थानामर्जनं दुःखं Pt. 1. 163; अर्जितव्यापारोऽर्जनं Day. B.

अर्जुन *a.* [अर्ज-उन् गिलुक च Up. 3. 58] (नानी *f.*). 1 White, clear, bright, of the colour of day; अहश्च कृष्णमहर्जुनं च Rv. 6. 9. 1; पिशंगमौ-जीयुजमर्जुनच्छविं Si. 1. 6. —2 Silvery. —नः 1 The white colour. —2 A peacock. —3 A sort of cutaneous disease. —4 A tree (Mar. अर्जुनसादडा), with useful rind. —5 N. of the third Pāṇḍava who was a son of Kuntī by Indra and hence called पैँद्रि also. [Arjuna was so called because he was 'white' or 'pure in actions' (इयिष्यां चतुरं-तायां वर्णो मे दुर्लभः समः। करोमि कर्म शुद्धं च तेन मामर्जुनं विदुः)]. He was taught the use of arms by Drona and was his favourite pupil. By his skill in arms he won Draupadi at her Svayamvara (see Draupadi). For an involuntary transgression he went into temporary exile and during that time he learnt the science of arms from Parasurama. He married Ulupi, a Naga Princess, by whom he had a son named Iravat, and also Chitrangada, daughter of the king of Manipura, who bore him a son named Babhruvahana. During this exile he visited Dwaraka, and with the help and advice of Krishna succeeded in marrying Subhadra. By her he had a son named Abhimanyu. Afterwards he obtained the bow Gandiva from the god Agni whom he assisted in burning the Khandava forest. When Dharma, his eldest brother, lost the kingdom by gambling, and the five brothers went into exile, he went to the Himalayas to propitiate the gods and to obtain from them celestial weapons for use in the contemplated war against the Kauravas. There he fought with Siva who appeared in the disguise of a Kirata; but when he discovered the true character of his adversary he worshipped him and Siva gave him the Pasupatastra. Indra, Varuna, Yama and Kubera also presented him with their own weapons. In the 13th year of their exile, the Pandavas entered the service of the King of Virata and he had to act the part of a eunuch, and music and dancing master. In the great war with the Kauravas Arjuna took a very distinguished part. He secured the assistance of Krishna who acted as his charioteer and related to him the Bhagavadgita when on the first day of the battle he hesitated to bend his bow against his own kinsmen. In the course of the great struggle he slew or vanquished several redoubtable warriors on the side of the

Kauravas, such as Jayadratha, Bhishma, Karna &c. After Yudhishthira had been installed sovereign of Hastinapura, he resolved to perform the Asvamedha sacrifice, and a horse was let loose with Arjuna as its guardian. Arjuna followed it through many cities and countries and fought with many kings. At the city of Manipura he had to fight with his own son Babhruvahana and was killed; but he was restored to life by a charm supplied by his wife Ulupi. He traversed the whole of Bharata khanda and returned to Hastinapura, loaded with spoils and tributes, and the great horse-sacrifice was then duly performed. He was afterwards called by Krishna to Dwaraka amid the intestine struggles of the Yadavas and there he performed the funeral ceremonies of Vasudeva and Krishna. Soon after this the five Pandavas repaired to heaven having installed Parikshit — the only surviving son of Abhimanyu — on the throne of Hastinapura. Arjuna was the bravest of the Pandavas, high-minded, generous, upright, handsome and the most prominent figure of all his brothers. He has several appellations, such as Partha, Gudakesa, Savyasachi, Dhananjaya, Phalgun, Kirita, Jishnu, Svetavahana, Gandavin &c. —6 N. of Kārtavīrya, slain by Parasurama. See कर्तवीर्य. —7 N. of a country Bri. S. 14. 25. —8 The only son of his mother. —9 N. of Indra. —नी 1 A procuress, bawd. —2 A cow. —3 A kind of serpent. —4 N. of Ushā wife of Aniruddha. —5 N. of a river commonly called कर्तोया. —6 (चै, न्यः dual and pl.) N. of the constellation Phalguni. —न 1 Silver. —2 Gold. —3 Slight inflammation of the white of the eye. —4 Grass. —नाः (pl.) The descendants of Arjuna. —Comp. —उपनः the teak tree; also शकटुम and महापत्राख्यवृक्ष. —कांड *a.* having a white stem or appendage. —छवि *a.* white, of a white colour. —वज्रः 'white-bannered', N. of Hanumat. —पात्री N. of a plant and its fruits.

अर्जुनक *a.* Belonging to Arjuna. —कः A worshipper of Arjuna.

अर्जुनस *a.* [तृणदिगण] Overgrown with Arjuna plants.

अर्ण *a.* [क-न] 1 Being in motion, agitated; restless. —2 Foaming, effervescing. —र्णः 1 A flood, stream; water (Ved.) —2 The teak tree. —3 A letter (of the alphabet); पञ्चार्णो मनुरीरितः. —4 N. of a metre having 10 feet and belonging to the class called Dandaka. —र्ण A river

(Ved.). —र्ण Tumult or din of battle confused noise.

अर्णव *a.* Being agitated, foaming, restless (Ved.); full of water (Sây.). —वः [अर्णोसि सति यस्मिन्, अर्णत्-व सलोपः P. V. 2. 109 Vārt.]. 1 A stream, flood, wave. —2 The (foaming) sea, ocean (fig. also); शोक ° ocean of grief; सोचिता °; जन ° ocean of men; संसारार्णवकलवन Bh. 3. 10. —3 The ocean of air. —4 N. of a metre. —5 N. of the sun or Indra (as givers of water). —Comp. —अंतः the extremity of the ocean. —उद्भवः 1. N. of a plant अग्निजार. —2. the moon. (—वा) Lakshmi. (—व) nectar. —ज *a.* sea-born, marine. (—जं, —जः) cuttle-fish. —पोतः, —यानं a boat or ship. —मंदिरः 1. 'inhabiting the ocean', N. of Varuna, regent of the waters. —2. N. of Vishnu.

अर्णस् *n.* [क-अर्ण-लुट् Up. 4. 196] 1 Water; a wave, flood, stream; सर्वर्णनः कथमन्यथास्य Si. 12. 69. —2 The sea, ocean (usually ° सः). —3 The ocean of air. —Comp. —दः 1. a cloud. —2. N. of a plant मुस्तक. —भवः conch-shell. —वृत् *a.* Ved. including the waters.

अर्णस्वत् *a.* Having much water. —*m.* The ocean.

अर्तगलः = आर्तगल q. v.

अर्तन *a.* [कृत्-ल्युट्] 1 Blaming, reviling. —2 Sorry, grieved. —नं Censure, reproach, abuse.

अर्तिः *f.* [अर्द-किन्] 1 Pain, sorrow, grief; शिरोऽर्ति head-ache. —2 The end of a bow.

अर्तिका [कृत्-ल्युट्] An elder sister (in dramas).

अर्तुक *a.* Ved. [कृत्-वाहु-उक्] Provoking, quarrelsome (स्पर्धक).

अर्थ 10 A. [अर्थयते, epic अर्थते; अर्थयांचक्रे, अर्थयिष्यते, आर्तयत, अर्थयितुं, अर्थित] 1 To request, beg, supplicate, ask, entreat, solicit (with two acc.); त्वामिममर्थमर्थयते Dk. 71; तमभिक्रम्य सर्वेऽद्य वयं चार्थमहे वसु Mb.; प्रहस्तमर्थयांचक्रे योद्धुं Bk. 14. 88. —2 To strive to obtain, desire, wish.

अर्थः [In some of its senses from अर्थे; in others from क-थन् Up. 2. 4; अर्थे हसौ अर्थभिः Nir.] 1 Object, purpose, end and aim; wish, desire; ज्ञातार्थो ज्ञातसंबन्धः श्रोतुं श्रोता प्रवर्तते; सिद्धः ° परिपथी Mu. 5; वशात् 5. 8;

स्मर्तव्योऽस्मि सत्यर्थे Dk. 117 if it be necessary; Y. 2. 46; M. 4. 6; oft. used in this sense as the last member of compounds and translated by 'for', 'intended for', 'for the sake of', 'on account of', 'on behalf of,' and used like an adj. to qualify nouns; अर्थेन तु नित्यसमासो विशेष्यनिप्रता च Vart. ; संतानार्थाय विधये R. 1. 34; तां देवतापित्रिनिधिकायार्थो (धेनुं) 2. 16; द्विजायां यवागूः Sk.; यज्ञार्थात्कर्मणोऽन्यत्र Bg. 3. 9. It mostly occurs in this sense as अर्थे, अर्थे or अर्थाय and has an adverbial force; (a) किमर्थं for what purpose, why; यदर्थं for whom or which; वेलोपलक्षणार्थे S. 4; तदर्थेनादभूच्छोभूयान्दार्थमादरः Ku. 6. 13; (b) परार्थे प्राप्त उत्सृजेत् H. 1. 44; गवार्थे ब्राह्मणार्थे च Pt. 1. 420; मदर्थे त्यक्तजीविताः Bg. 1. 9; (c) सुखार्थाय Pt. 4. 18; प्रत्याख्याता मया तत्र नलस्यार्थाय देवताः Nala. 13. 19; ऋतुपर्णस्य चार्थाय 23. 9. -2 Cause, motive, reason, ground, means; अलुप्तश्च मुनेः क्रियार्थः R. 2. 55 means or cause; अतोऽर्थान् Ms. 2. 213. -3 Meaning, sense, signification, import; अर्थ is of 3 kinds:-वाच्य or expressed, लक्ष्य or indicated (secondary), and व्यंग्य or suggested; तदर्थोचौ शब्दार्थौ K. P. 1; अर्थो वाच्यश्च लक्ष्यश्च व्यंग्यश्चेति त्रिधा मतः || S. D. 2; वागार्थाविव R. 1. 1; अवक्ष्य धातोर्गमनार्थमर्थवित् 3. 21. -4 A thing, object, substance; अर्थो हि कन्या परकीय एव S. 4. 21; that which can be perceived by the senses, an object of sense; इन्द्रिय° H. 1. 146; Ku. 7. 71; R. 2. 51; न निर्बद्धा उपसर्गा अर्थान्निराहुः Nir.; इन्द्रियभ्यः परा ह्यर्थो अर्थेयश्च परं मनः Kath. (the objects of sense are five रूप, रस, गंध, स्पर्श and शब्द). -5 (a) An affair, business, matter, work; प्राक् प्रतिपन्नोऽयमर्थोऽगरीजाय Ve. 3; अर्थोऽयमर्थोऽतरभाव्य एव Ku. 3. 18; अर्थोऽर्थानुबन्धी Dk. 67; संगीतार्थः Me. 56 business of singing, i. e. musical concert (apparatus of singing); सन्देशार्थाः Me. 5 matters of message, i. e. messages; (b) Interest, object; स्वार्थसाधनतत्परः Ms. 4. 196; द्वयमेवार्थसाधनं R. 1. 19; 2. 21; दुरापेऽर्थे 1. 72; सर्वार्थचित्तकः Ms. 7. 121; मालविकायां न मे कश्चिदर्थः M. 3 I have no interest in M. (c) Subject-matter, contents (as of letters &c.); त्वामवगतार्थं करिष्यति Mu. 1 will acquaint you with the matter; उत्तरोऽर्थं लेखा-र्थः; *ibid.*; तेन हि अस्य गृहीतार्था भवानि

V. 2 if so I should know its contents; ननु परिगृहीतार्थोऽस्मि कृतो भवता V. 5; तथा भवतोऽविनयनंतरेण परिगृहीतार्था कृता देवी M. 4 made acquainted with; त्वया गृहीतार्थया अत्रभवती कथं न वारिता 3; अगृहीतार्थे आवां S. 6; इति पौरान् गृहीतार्थान् कृत्वा *ibid.* -6 Wealth, riches, property, money (said to be of 3 kinds :- शुद्ध honestly got; शबल got by more or less doubtful means, and कृष्ण dishonestly got); त्यागाय संभृतार्थानां R. 1. 7; धिगर्थाः कष्टसंश्रयाः Pt. 1. 163; अर्थो नाम रज्जने दुःखं *ibid.*; यस्यायस्तित्य नित्राणि 1. 3; तेषामर्थं निशुंजीत शूरान् दक्षान् कुलोद्गतान् Ms. 7. 62. -7 Attainment of riches or worldly prosperity, regarded as one of the four ends of human existence, the other three being धर्म, काम and मोक्ष; with अर्थे and काम, धर्म forms the well-known triad; cf. Ku. 5. 38; अग्न्यर्थकामौ तस्यास्तं धर्म एव मनीषिणः R. 1. 25. -8 (a) Use, advantage, profit, good; तथा हि सर्वे तस्यासन् परार्थिकफला गुणाः R. 1. 29 for the good of others; अर्थानर्थान्बुधौ बुद्धा Ms. 8. 24 good and evil; क्षत्रिणामर्थः 9. 52; यावानर्थं उदपाने सर्वतः संभृतोदके Bg. 2. 46; also व्यर्थ, निरर्थक q. v. (b) Use, want, need, concern, with instr.; कोऽर्थः पुत्रेण जातेन Pt. 1 what is the use of a son being born; कश्च तेनार्थः Dk. 59; कोऽर्थस्तिरश्चां गुणैः Pt. 2. 33 what do brutes care for merits; Bh. 2. 48; योग्येनार्थः कस्य न स्याज्जनेन Si. 18. 66; नैव तस्य कृतेनार्थो नाकृतेनेह कश्चन Bg. 3. 18; यदि प्राणैरिहार्थो वो निवर्तध्वं Rām. को तु मे जीवितेनार्थः Nala. 12. 65. -9 Asking, begging; request, suit, petition. -10 Action, plaint (in law). -11 The actual state, fact of the matter; as in यथार्थ, अर्थतः, °तत्त्वविद्. -12 Manner, kind, sort. -13 Prevention, warding off; मशकार्थो धूतः; prohibition, abolition (this meaning may also be derived from 1 above). -14 Price (perhaps an incorrect form for अर्थ). -15 Fruit, result (फल). -16 N. of a son of धर्म. -17 The second place from the लग्न (in astr.). -18 N. of Vishnu. **Comp.**—अधिकारः charge of money, office of treasurer °रे न नियोक्तव्यौ H. 2. —अधिकारिन् m. a treasurer, one charged with financial duties, finance minister. —अन्वेषणं inquiry after a matter. —अंतरं 1. another or

different meaning. -2. another cause or motive; अर्थोऽयमर्थोऽतरभाव्य एव Ku. 3. 18. -3. a new matter or circumstance, new affair. -4. opposite or antithetical meaning, difference of meaning. °न्यासः a figure of speech in which a general proposition is adduced to support a particular instance, or a particular instance, to support a general proposition; it is an inference from particular to general and *vice versa*; उक्तिरर्थोऽतरन्यासः स्यात् सामान्यविशेषयोः | (१) हनुमानविधमतरद् दुष्करं किं महात्मनां || (२) गुणवद्भूतसंसर्गोवाति नीचोपि गौरवं । पुष्पमालानुषंगेण सूत्रं शिरसि धार्यते Kuval. ; cf. also K. P. 10 and S. D. 709. (Instances of this figure abound in Sanskrit literature, especially in the works of Kālidāsa, Māgha and Bhāravi). —अन्वित a. 1. rich, wealthy. -2. significant. —अर्थिन् a. one who longs for or strives to get wealth or gain any object. —अलंकारः a figure of speech determined by and dependent on the sense, and not on sound (opp. शब्दालंकार). —आगमः 1. acquisition of wealth, income; °गमाय स्यात् Pt. 1. -2. collection of property. -3. conveying of a sense; S. D. 737. —आपत्तिः f. [अर्थस्य अनुक्तार्थस्य आपत्तिः सिद्धिः] 1. an inference from circumstances, presumption, implication, one of the five sources of knowledge or modes of proof, according to the Mīmāṃsakas. It is 'deduction of a matter from that which could not else be'; it is 'assumption of a thing, not itself perceived but necessarily implied by another which is seen, heard, or proved'; it is an inference used to account for an apparent inconsistency; as in the familiar instance पीनो देवदत्तो दिवा न भुङ्क्ते the apparent inconsistency between 'fatness' and 'not eating by day' is accounted for by the inference of his 'eating by night'; पीनत्वविशिष्टस्य देवदत्तस्य रात्रिभोजित्वरूपार्थस्य शब्दानुक्तस्यापि आपत्तिः. Strictly speaking it is no separate mode of proof; it is only a case of अनुमान and can be proved by a व्यतिरेकव्याप्ति; cf. Tarka K. 17 and S. D. 460. -2. a figure of speech (according to some rhetoricians) in which a relevant assertion suggests an inference not actually connected with

the subject in hand, or *vice versa*; it corresponds to what is popularly called कैमुतिकन्याय or दंडापूपन्याय; e. g. हारोयं हरिणाक्षिणां लुठति स्तनमडले । मुक्तानामन्यवस्थेयं के वयं स्मरन्किंकराः Amaru. 100; अभिततमयोपि मार्दवं भजते कैव कथा शरीरिषु R. 8. 43. S. D. thus defines the figure:—दंडापूपिकन्यायार्थोऽर्थोपचिरीव्यते.—उत्पत्तिः *f.* acquisition of wealth; so उपार्जनं.—उपक्षेपकः an introductory scene (in dramas); अर्थोपक्षेपकाः पंच S. D. 308.—उपमा a simile dependent on sense and not on sound; see under उपमा.—उष्मन् *m.* the glow or warmth of wealth; अर्थोष्मणा विरहितः पुरुषः स एव Bh. 2. 40.—ओषः, राशिः treasure, hoard of money.—कर (-री *f.*), कृत् *a.* 1. bringing in wealth, enriching; अर्थकरी च विद्या H. Pr. 3.—2. useful, advantageous.—कर्मन् *n.* a principal action (opp. गुणकर्मन्).—काम *a.* desirous of wealth.—(मौ- dual), wealth and (sensual) desire or pleasure; R. 1. 25.—कृच्छ्रं 1. a difficult matter.—2. pecuniary difficulty; न मुहोदर्थकृच्छ्रेषु Niti.—कृत्य doing or execution of a business; अनुपेत्यार्थकृत्याः Me. 38.—क्रमः due order or sequence of purpose.—गत *a.* 1. based on the sense (as a दोष).—2. devoid of sense.—गौरवं depth of meaning; भारवेरर्थगौरवं Udb., Ki. 2. 27.—ग्र *a.* (ग्री *f.*) extravagant, wasteful, prodigal; Y. 1. 73; Ms. 9. 80.—चित्तक *a.* 1. thinking of profit.—2. having charge of affairs; सर्वार्थ- चित्तकः Ms. 7. 121.—चिता, चित्तनं charge or administration of (royal) affairs; मंत्री स्यादर्थचितायां S. D.—ज्ञात *a.* 1. full of meaning.—2. wealthy (ज्ञातधन).—(तं) 1. a collection of things.—2. large amount of wealth, considerable property; Dk. 63, S. 6; Mk. 2. 6.—3. all matters; Si. 11. 6.—4. its own meaning; Ki. 3. 48.—ज्ञ *a.* knowing the sense or purpose; अर्थज्ञ इत्सकलं भद्रमश्नुते Nir.—तत्त्वं 1. the real truth, the fact of the matter; H. 4. 94.—2. the real nature or cause of any thing.—इ *a.* 1. yielding wealth; Dk. 41.—2. advantageous, productive of good, useful.—3. liberal, munificent Ms. 2. 109.—4. favourable, compliant.—(इः) N. of Kubera.—दर्शनं perception of objects; Ki. 2. 33; Dk. 155.

—दुष्णं 1. extravagance, waste; H. 3. 115; Ms. 7. 48.—2. unjust seizure of property or withholding what is due.—3. finding fault with the meaning.—4. spoiling of another's property.—दोषः a literary fault or blemish with regard to the sense, one of the four *doshas* or blemishes of literary composition, the other three being पददोष, पदांशदोष, and वाक्यदोष; for definitions &c. see K. P. 7.—नित्य *a.* =अर्थप्रधान Nir.—निबन्धन *a.* dependent on wealth.—निश्चयः determination, decision.—पतिः 1. 'the lord of riches'; a king; किञ्चिद्विहस्या- र्थपतिं बभावे R. 2. 46; 1. 59; 9. 3; 18. 1; Pt. 1. 74.—2. an epithet of Kubera.—पर, लुब्ध *a.* 1. intent on gaining wealth, greedy of wealth, covetous.—2. niggardly, parsimonious; Bh. 2. 47; Pt. 1. 425.—प्र- कृतिः *f.* the leading source or occasion of the grand object in a drama; (the number of these 'sources' is five:—बीजं बिंदुः पताका च प्रकरी कार्यमेव च । अर्थप्रकृतयः पंच ज्ञात्वा योज्या यथाविधि S. D. 317.)—प्रयोगः 1. usury.—2. administration of the affairs (of a state).—प्राप्त *a.* derived or understood from the sense.—बंधः 1. arrangement of words, composition, text; stanza, verse; S. 7. 5; ललितार्थ- बंधं V. 2. 14 put or expressed in elegant words.—2. connection (of the soul) with the objects of sense.—बुद्धि *a.* selfish.—बोधः indication of the (real) import.—भाज *a.* entitled to a share in the division of property.—भृत् *a.* receiving high wages (as a servant).—भेदः distinction or difference of meaning; अर्थभेदेन शब्दभेदः.—मानं, चा 1. property, wealth; Pt. 2.—2. the whole sense or object.—युक्त *a.* significant, full of meaning; Ku. 1. 13.—लभः acquisition of wealth.—लोभः avarice.—वाद् 1. declaration of any purpose.—2. affirmation, declaratory assertion, an explanatory remark, *exegesis*; speech or assertion having a certain object; a sentence. (It usually recommends a विधि or precept by stating the good arising from its proper observance, and the evils arising from its omission, and also by adducing historical instances in its support; स्तुतिर्नवा पर- कृतिः पुराकल्प इत्यर्थवादः Gaut. Sût.; (said by Laugākshi to be of three

kinds:—गुणवादे विरोधि स्यादनुवादोऽवधारिते । भूतार्थवादस्तद्वानादर्थवादस्त्रिधा मतः; the last kind includes many varieties.)—3. one of the six means of finding out the *tatparya* (real aim and object) of any work.—4. praise, eulogy; अर्थवाद एषः । दोषं तु मे कंचित्क- थय U. 1.—विज्ञानं comprehending the sense, one of the six exercises of the understanding (धीगुण).—विद् *a.* sensible, wise, sagacious.—विप्रक- षः difficulty in the comprehension of the sense.—विकरणं =अर्थविक्रिया change of meaning.—विकल्पः 1. deviation from truth, perversion of fact.—2. prevarication; also वै- कल्पं.—विशेषणं a reprehensive repetition of something uttered by another; S. D. 490.—वृद्धिः *f.* accumulation of wealth.—व्ययः expenditure; ज्ञ *a.* conversant with money-matters.—शास्त्रं 1. the science of wealth (political economy).—2. science of polity, political science, politics; Dk. 120; इह खलु अ- र्थशास्त्रकारास्त्रिविधां सिद्धिमुपवर्णयन्ति Mu. 3; व्यवहारिन् one dealing with politics, a politician; Mu. 5.—3. science giving precepts on general conduct, the science of practical life; Pt. 1.—शौचं purity or honesty in money-matters; सर्वेषां चैव शौचानामर्थ- शौचं परं स्मृतं Ms. 5. 106.—संस्थानं 1. accumulation of wealth.—2. treasury.—संप्रहः, संचयः accumulation or acquisition of wealth, wealth, treasure, property.—समाजः aggregate of causes.—समाहारः 1. treasure.—2. acquisition of wealth.—संपद् *f.* accomplishment of a desired object; Ki. 1. 15.—संबन्धः connection of the sense with the word or sentence.—साधक *a.* 1. accomplishing any object.—2. bringing any matter to a conclusion.—सारः considerable wealth; Pt. 2. 42.—सिद्ध *a.* understood from the very context (though not expressed in words), inferable from the connection of words.—सिद्धिः *f.* fulfilment of a desired object, success.—हर *a.* inheriting wealth.—हीन *a.* 1. deprived of wealth, poor.—2. unmeaning, non-sensical.—3. failing.

अर्थतः *ind.* [अर्थ-तसिल्] 1 With reference to the meaning or a particular object; यच्चार्थतो गौरवं Mā., 1. 7 depth of meaning; Si. 7. 28.

-2 In fact, really, truly; न ज्ञातः के-
वलमर्थतोऽपि Si. 3. 56; इत्यादिप्रमथतो
भवति Mv. 3. -3 For the sake of
money, gain or profit; ऐश्वर्यादनेपतमी-
श्वरमर्थं लोकोर्थतः सवते Mu. 1. 14. -4
On account of, by reason of. -5 By
reason of wealth or a particular
purpose; अर्थतः पुरुषो नारी या नारी
सार्थतः पुमान् Mk. 3. 27.

अर्थना Request, entreaty, suit,
petition; N. 5. 112.

अर्थवत् a. 1 Wealthy, rich; R. 14.
23. -2 Significant, full of sense or
meaning; अर्थवान् खलु मे राजबन्धः S.
5; Pt. 1. 136; Ki. 3. 51. -3 Having
meaning; अर्थवद्धानुरूपत्ययः प्रातिपदिकं
P. I. 2. 45. -4 Serving some purpose;
successful, useful; स पुमानर्थवज्जन्मा
Ki. 11. 62; 10. 62. -adv. According
to a purpose. -m. (-वान्) A man.

अर्थवत्ता Wealth, property; Mu. 6.

अर्थान् ind. (abl. of अर्थ) 1 As
a matter of course, of course, in fact;
सूचिकेण इंडो भक्षित इत्यनेन तत्सहचरित-
मपुमभक्षणार्थोदायानं भवति S. D. 10.
-2 According to the circumstances
or state of the case; as a matter of
fact, -3 That is to say, namely.

अर्थपय = अर्थ.

अर्थिकः [अर्थयते इत्यर्थी कन्] 1 A
crier, watchman. -2 Especially, a
minstrel whose duty it is to an-
nounce (by song &c.) the different
fixed periods of the day, such as
the hours of rising, sleeping, eat-
ing &c.

अर्थित p. p. Requested, asked, de-
sired. -तं [भावे-क्त] Wish, desire;
supplication, petition.

अर्थिता, -त्वं 1 State or condition of
a suppliant, begging, request; न
व्यहस्यत कदाचिदर्थिता R. 11. 2; M. 3;
K. 141; तेनार्थित्वं त्वायि विधिवशा-
द् दूरबन्धुर्गतोऽहं Me. 6; Mv. 2. 9. -2
Wish, desire; R. 14. 42; अनर्थित्वार-
न्मनुष्याणां Pt. 1. 142; Ki. 13. 69.

अर्थित्वा a. [अर्थे-इति] 1 Seeking to
gain or obtain, wishing for, desirous
of, with instr. or in comp.; तुषैरर्थितः
Dk. 132; क्रोधइडाभ्यां Mu. 5; को वधे-
न ममार्थी स्यात् Mb., Ve. 6. 25; अर्थार्थी
Pt. 1. 4, 9. -2 Entreating or begging
any one (with gen.); अर्थी वरसुचिर्मे-
ऽस्तु Ka. -3 Possessed of desires; अ-
नर्थी प्रार्थनावहः R. 10. 18. -m. 1 One
who asks, begs or solicits; a beggar,
suppliant, suitor; यथाकामार्थिताथिनां

R. 1. 6; 2. 64; 5. 31; 9. 27; कोर्थी
गतो गौरवं Pt. 1. 146; कन्यारत्नमयो-
निजन्म भवतामास्ते वयं चार्थिनः Mv. 1.
30. -2 (In law) A plaintiff, complain-
ant, prosecutor; स धर्मस्थसखः शत्रुवार्थि-
प्रत्यर्थिनां स्वयं। इदं संशयच्छेद्यान् व्यव-
हारानतर्हितः R. 17. 39. -3 A servant,
follower. -4 A master or lord.

-Comp. -भावः state of a suppliant,
begging, request; Māl. 9. 30. -सात्
adv. at the disposal of beggars;
विभज्य मेरुर्न यदर्थिसात्कृतः N. 1. 16.

अर्थिय a. [अर्थे-इति] (In comp.) 1
Destined or intended for, doomed
to suffer; शरीरं यातनार्थीयं Ms. 12. 16.
-2 Belonging or relating to; कर्म चैव
तदर्थीयं Bg. 17. 27.

अर्थ्य a. [अर्थे-कर्षणि ण्यत्] 1 Fit to
be asked or sought for. -2 [अर्थे-दनपेतः,
अर्थे-यत्] Fit, proper, suitable; अर्थ्यो
विरोधः Mv. 2. 7. -3 Appropriate,
not deviating from the sense, signi-
ficant; स्तुत्यं स्तुतिभिरर्थ्यानिरूपतस्थे सर-
स्वती R. 4. 6, 1. 59; Ku. 2. 3. -4
Rich, wealthy. -5 Wise, intelligent.
-र्थ्य Red chalk.

अर्द्ध 1 P. [अर्द्धते, आनर्द्धे, आर्द्धत्, अ-
र्द्धितु, अर्द्धिते, अर्द्धे] 1 To afflict, tor-
ment; strike, hurt, kill; रक्षःसहस्राणि
चतुर्दशादीन् Bk. 12. 56, see caus. below.
-2 To beg, request, ask; निर्गलिनां बुग-
र्धं शरद्घनं नार्द्धे चतकोपि R. 5. 17.
-3 To go. -4 To move, be agitated
or moved; be scattered (as dust);
fly in pieces, dissolve (Ved.). (The
past participle is usually अर्द्धित, but
अर्द्ध when the root is preceded by
अभि, नि, वि, सं; cf. P. VII. 2. 24-5).

-Caus. (or 10 P.) 1 (a) To afflict,
torment, distress; तत एनं महावैरर्द्ध-
यामास तोमरैः Mb.; कामार्द्धित, कोप,
भय &c. (b) To strike, hurt, in-
jure, kill; येनार्द्धितं दैत्यपुरं पिनाकी
Bk. 2. 46; 9. 19; 15. 90. -2 To stir
up, rouse, agitate, shake vehemently,
make agitated or restless. -3 To
distort; अर्द्धयत्त्वानलो वक्त्रमर्द्धितं जन-
यत्यतः Susruta. - With अर्द्धिते to tor-
ment excessively, fall upon or at-
tack; अर्द्धयार्द्धितं वालिनः पुत्रं Bk. 15.
115. -अर्द्धिते to distress, afflict, pain,
oppress; अभ्यर्द्धितो वृषलः (शतितेन पीडि-
तः) P. VII. 2. 25 Sk. -नि Ved. to
stream forth, flow out. -प्र to over-
work, to work or exert oneself be-
yond measure; to cause to flow away.
-प्रति to oppress or press hard in

return, assail in return, return an
attack. -वि Ved. to go or move
away; to oppress, harass, pain.
(-caus.) to cause to be scattered
or dissolved, destroy, annihilate.
-सं caus. to pain greatly, wound,
distress.

अर्द्धे a. 1 Distressing, afflicting,
tormenting; पुरं, बलं. -2 Moving
restlessly, being agitated. -नं [भावे
ल्युट्] Distressing, afflicting; pain,
trouble, anxiety, disturbance, ex-
citement, agitation, restlessness.
-नं, -ना 1 Going, moving. -2 Ask-
ing, begging. -3 Killing, hurting,
giving pain.

अर्द्धितः 1 Asking, begging. -2 Sick-
ness, disease. -3 Fire.

अर्द्धित p. p. [अर्द्ध-क्त] Tormented,
afflicted, begged &c. -तं A disease,
spasm of the jaw-bones, tetanus or
hemiplegia (paralysis of the muscles
on one side of the face and neck).

अर्द्धित्वा a. [अर्द्धितमस्त्यस्य-इति] Suffer-
ing from the spasms of jaw-bones,

अर्ध a. [अर्ध-णिच् अच्; according
to Nir. from धृ, or कृध्] Half, form-
ing a half (divided into 2 parts);
अर्धे-अर्धे the one half-the other half.
-धः [अर्ध-घञ्] 1 A place, region,
country; house, habitation (Ved.).
-2 Increase (वृद्धि). -3 Wind. -4 A
part, portion, side. -धे, -धः 1 A half,
half portion; सर्वनाशे समुत्पन्ने अर्धे त्य-
जति पंडितः; यतमर्थं दिवसस्य V. 2; पू-
र्वार्धः first half; so उत्तर ° latter half;
दक्षिण ° southern half (half on the
right side); so जघन °, अवर °, परं,
ग्राम ° &c.; यदर्थं विच्छिन्नं S. 1. 9 divid-
ed in half; कृज्वायताधे M. 27; R. 3,
59, 12. 99; रात्रौ तदर्थं गतं Bh. 3. 107; one
part of two, apart, partly (Ved.);
-2 Nearness, proximity; see अर्धदेव.
(अर्धे may be compounded with
almost every noun and adjective;
as first member of compound
with nouns it means 'a half of',
and forms an एकदेशिमास or तत्पुरुष;
° कायः = अर्धे कायस्य; ° पिप्पली, ° मार्गः;
° पुरुषः &c.; with adjectives, it has an
adverbial force; ° इयाम् half dark;
° भुक्त half eaten; so ° पितृ, ° पूर्ण &c.;
with numeral adjectives it may
mean either 'a half of' or 'with an
additional half'; ° शतं half of 100 i.e.
50; or अर्धेन सहितं शतं i. e. 150; with
ordinal numerals 'with a half of that

number; °तृतीयं containing two and the third only half; i. e. two and a half; so °चतुर्थ three and a half. —**Comp.** —अं, न, side-look, wink; Mk. 8. 42. —अंगं half the body. —अंतरं half the distance; °एकपदना a fault in composition; see S. D. 575. —अंशः a half, the half. —अंशिन् *a.* sharing a half. —अर्धः, र्ध 1. half of a half, quarter: चरार्धभागान्तां तामर्थ-जयतामुने R. 10. 56. —2. half and half. —अवभक्तः 1. pain in half the head; hemikrania (Mar. अर्धशिरी). (—कं) dividing in equal parts. —अवशेष *a.* having only a half left. —आकारः 1. half the letter अ. —2. N. of अवग्रह q. v. —आसनं 1. half a seat; अर्धासनं गोत्र-निर्वाधितौ R. 6. 73; मम हि द्विवैकसां समभमर्धासनोपवेशितस्य S. 7 (it being considered a mark of very great respect to make room for a guest &c. on the same seat with oneself). —2. greeting kindly or with great respect. —3. exemption from censure. —इंद्रः 1. the half or crescent moon. —2. semicircular impression of a finger-nail, crescent-shaped nail-print; N. 6. 25. —3. an arrow with a crescent-shaped head (=अर्धचंद्र below.); मौलि N. of Siva Me. 56. —इंद्र *a.* that of which a half belongs to Indra. —उक्त *a.* half said or uttered; रामभद्र इति अर्धोक्ते महाराज U. 1. —उक्तिः *f.* a broken speech; an interrupted speech. —उदकं water reaching half the body. —उदयः 1. the rising of the half moon. —2. partial rise. —3. a kind of *parvan*; °आसनं a sort of posture in meditation. —उदित *a.* 1. half risen. —2. half uttered. —ऊरुक *a.* [अर्धमूरोः अर्धो ह तत्र काशते] reaching to the middle of the thighs. (—कं) 1. a short petti-coat (Mar. परकर); see चंडातक. —2. mantle, veil. —कुत *a.* half done, incomplete. —केतुः N. of Rudra. —कोशः a moiety of one's treasure. —कौडविक *a.* measuring half a kuḍava. —खारं, री a kind of measure, half a Khāri; P. V. 4. 101. —गंगा N. of the river Kāverī; (स्नानादौ गंगास्नानार्धफलद्विनी); so °जाह्नवी. —गर्भ *a.* Ved. 1. in the middle of the womb. —2. N. of the rays of the sun. —गुच्छः a necklace of 24 strings. —गुंजा half a gunja. —गोलः a hemisphere. —चक्रवर्तिन्, —चक्रिन् *m.* N. of the nine black Vasudevas and the nine enemies of Vish-

nu. —चंद्र *a.* crescent-shaped. (—द्रः) 1. the half moon, crescent moon. साधेचंद्रं विभर्ति यः Ku. 6. 75. —2. the semicircular marks on a peacock's tail. —3. an arrow with a crescent-shaped head; अर्धचंद्रमुखैर्बाणैश्चिच्छेद कदलीसुखम् R. 12. 96. —4. a crescent-shaped nail-print. —5. the hand bent into a semicircle, as for the purpose of seizing or clutching anything; °द्रं वा to seize by the neck and turn out; दीयतामेतस्यार्धचंद्रः Pt. 1. (—द्रा) N. of a plant (कर्णस्फोट). —चंद्राकार, —चंद्राकृति *a.* half-moon-shaped. (—रः, —तिः *f.*) a meniscus. —चंद्रिका N. of a climbing plant. —चोलकः a short bodice. —जरतीय-न्यायः a kind of न्याय, see under न्याय. —तनुः *f.* half the body. —विक्तः N. of a plant (नेपालनिब). —वूरः a kind of musical instrument. —दिनं, —दिवसः 1. half a day, mid-day. —2. a day of 12 hours. —देवः 1. demi-god. —2. Ved. being near the gods; (देवानां समीपे वर्तमानः Say.). —द्वैणिक *a.* measuring a half *drona*. —धारः a knife or lancet with a single edge (one of the 20 surgical instruments mentioned by Susruta). —नाराचः a crescent-shaped iron-pointed arrow; गृध्रलक्षवेधी अर्धनाराचः V. 5. —नारायणः a form of Vishnu. —नारीश्वरः, —नारीश्वरः a form of Siva, (half male and half female). —नावं half a boat. —निशा midnight. —पंचाशत् *f.* twenty-five. —पणः a measure containing half a pana. —पथं half way. (—थे) midway Y. 2. 198. —पादः half a pāda or foot; अर्धपादं किष्कुविष्कंभुद्धृत्य Dk. 109. —पादिक *a.* having half a foot, Ms. 8. 325. —पांचालिक *a.* horn or produced in the *ardhapanchāla*. —पारावतः a kind of pigeon (अर्धनागेन पारावत इव). —पुलायितः a half gallop, canter; चित्रं चकार पदमर्धपुलायितेन Si. 5. 10. —ग्रहरः half a watch, one hour and a half. —भागः a half, half a share or part; तद्वर्धभागेन लभस्व कांक्षितं Ku. 5. 50; R. 7. 45. —भागिक *a.* sharing a half; सृते पितरि कुर्वन्तं आतरस्वधर्भागीकं Y. 2. 134. —भाज् *a.* 1. sharing a half, entitled to a half; Ms. 8. 39. —2. a companion, sharer. —भारकरः mid-day. —भोटिका a kind of cake. —भ्रमः, —मकः a kind of artificial composition; for instances see Ki. 15. 27; Si. 19. 72. The Sar. K. describes it as a fi-

gure of speech thus:—आहर्धभ्रमं नाम श्लोकार्धभ्रमणं यदि. —माणवकः, —माणवः a necklace of 12 strings (माणवक consisting of 24). —मात्रा 1. halfa (short) syllable. —2. a term for a consonant (व्यंजनं चार्धमात्रकं). —मार्गे *incl.* mid-way; V. 1. 3. —मासः half a month, a fortnight. —मासतम = °मासिक see P. V. 2. 57. —मासिक *a.* 1. happening every fortnight. —2. lasting for a fortnight; Y. 2. 177. —मुष्टिः *f.* a half-clenched hand. —यामः half a watch. —रथः [अर्धः असंपूर्णः रथः रथी] a warrior who fights on a car with another (who is not so skilled as a रथी); रणे रणेऽभिमानी च विमुखश्चापि दृश्यते । वृणी कर्णः प्रमावी च तेन मेऽर्धरथो मतः Mb. —रात्रः [अर्धरात्रेः] 1. mid-night; अर्धार्धरात्रे स्तिमितप्रदीपे R. 16. 4; रिधतेऽर्धरात्रे Dk. 109. —2. a night containing half a whole day of 24 hours. —रात्रार्धदिवसः equinox. —लक्ष्मीहरिः Hari having a form half like Lakshmi. —विसर्गः, —विसर्जनीयः the Visarga sound before क्, ख्, प्, and फ्, so called because its sign is the half of a Visarga (ः). —वीक्षणं a side-look, glance, leer. —वृद्ध *a.* middle-aged. —वैनाशिकः N. of the followers of Kapāda (arguing half perishableness). —वैशसं half or incomplete murder; विधिना कृतमर्धवैशसं ननु मां कामवधे विमुचता Ku. 4. 31. —व्यासः the radius of a circle. —शतं fifty. —शनं [अर्धमशनस्य शकं] half a meal. —शफरः a kind of fish. —शब्द *a.* having a low voice. —शेष *a.* having only a half left. —श्याम *a.* half clouded. —श्लोकः half a sloka or verse. —सम *a.* equal to a half. (—नं) N. of a class of metres in which the 1st and 3rd and 2nd and 4th lines have the same syllables and Gāyas; such as पुष्पिताग्रा. —सस्य *a.* half the crops, half grown. —सीरिन् *m.* 1. a cultivator, ploughman who takes half the crop for his labour; Y. 1. 166. —2. =अर्धक q. v. —हर, —हारिन् *a.* occupying the half (of the body); Ku. 1. 50, Bh. 3. 121. —हारः a necklace of 64 strings. —ह्रस्वः half a (short) syllable. °अर्धक *a.* Half; see अर्ध.

अर्धर्वः—चं Half a verse, hemistich; °आदिगणः a class of words either *m.* or *n.*

आर्धिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अर्धमर्हति ठन्] 1. Measuring a half; तद्वर्धिक Ms. 3. 1. —2. Entitled to half a share; Y. 2.

296. —कः A half-caste man; वैश्यकन्या-समुत्पन्नो ब्राह्मणेन तु संस्कृतः । अर्धकः स तु विज्ञेयो भोज्यो विभेनै संज्ञायः Parāśara.

अर्धिन् *a.* [अर्ध-अस्त्यर्थे डनि] Sharing or entitled to a half; Ms. 8. 210.

अर्धुक *a.* Prospering, succeeding.

अर्ध्य *a.* 1 Belonging to the half (of anything). —2 Fit to be increased.

अर्पण [क-णिच्-ल्युट्] 1 Placing or putting upon, setting upon; पादा-र्पणानुग्रहपूतपुष्टं R. 2. 35. —2 Inserting, placing or putting in. —3 Giving, offering, resigning; स्वदेहापणनिष्कयेण R. 2. 55; सुखापणेषु प्रकृतिप्रगल्भाः 13. 9; तत्कुरुष्व मर्पणं Bg. 9. 27. —4 Restoration, delivery, giving back, न्यासः Ak. —5 Piercing, perforating; तीक्ष्ण-तुंडार्पणैर्यथा नखैः सर्वा व्यहारयन् Rām. (Said to mean also fire, god, an oblation, a Mantra and the tongue of fire-Tv.).

अर्पिसः [क-णिच्-इसुन् Up. 4. 2] The heart; flesh in the heart.

अर्घ् 1 P. (अर्धति, आनर्ध, अर्धितुं) 1 To go towards. —2 To kill, hurt.

अर्घु (र्व) दः, —दं 1 A swelling, tumour, (of various kinds); मांस°, नासा°, शोणित° &c. —2 One hundred millions. —3 N. of a mountain in the west of India (Abu). —4 A serpent-like demon killed by Indra. —5 A serpent. —6 A cloud. —7 A place of pilgrimage (of the Jainas). —8 A long round mass, lump of flesh; यदि पिंडः पुमान्स्त्री चेत् पेशी नर्पुसकं चेद्वर्धं Susr; Y. 3. 75, 89 (मांसपिंड). —9 N. of a people. —10 N. of a hell.

अर्घुदिः 1 A serpent-like demon conquered by Indra. —2 All-pervading lord.

अर्घुविन् *a.* Afflicted with swelling or tumour.

अर्ध *a.* [क-भन् Up. 3. 152] Ved. Little, small, unimportant; —र्धः A child, pupil. [cf. L. *orbis*.]

अर्धक *a.* [According to Nir. अव-हतं भवति ह्रस्वं तस्मादर्धकः.] 1 Small, minute, short; नमो महद्भ्यो नमोअर्धको-भ्यः Rv. 1. 27. 13. —2 Weak, emaciated, lean. —3 Foolish. —4 Young, childish. —5 Like, similar. —कः 1 A boy, child; श्रुतस्य यायादयं नमर्धकः R. 3. 21, 25, 7. 67. —2 The young of an animal. —3 A fool, idiot.

अर्धग *a.* Ved. Youthful, young.

अर्मः—र्म [क-भन् Up. 1. 137] 1 A disease of the eye. —2 A country to which one should go (गन्तव्यदेशः or चिरंतनग्रामनिवासः). —3 A cemetery. अर्मक *a.* Narrow, thin. —कं Nar-rownness.

अर्मणं A measure of one drona.

अर्मन् *n.* [क-मनिन्] A disease of the eye (said to be of 5 kinds).

अर्य *a.* [क-यत्] 1 Excellent, best. —2 Respectable. —3 Attached, true, devoted. —4 Dear, kind. —र्यः 1 A master, lord; अर्यः प्रेम्णा नो तथा वल्लभ-स्य Si. 18.52; Sānti. 1. 18. —2 A man of the third tribe, Vaisya. —र्यी 1 A mistress. —2 A woman of the Vaisya tribe. —र्यी The wife of a Vaisya. —Comp. —जारा the mistress of an Arya. —पत्नी the wife of a true or legitimate husband. —वर्यः a Vaisya of rank.

अर्योणी [अर्ध-आनुक्-डीप् च] A woman of the Vaisya tribe.

अर्यमन् *m.* [अर्यं श्रेष्ठं मिमीते, मा-कनिन् निपातोयं Up. 1. 156] 1 The sun; प्रोषितार्यमणं मेरोरंधकारस्तदीमिव Si. 2. 39. —2 The head of the Pitris or Manes; पितृणामर्यमा चास्मि Bg. 10.29. —3 The constellation उत्तराफल्गुनी. —4 N. of the *arka* plant. —5 One of the Adityas. —6 A bosom-friend, play-fellow. —Comp. —देवा N. of the 12th lunar mansion.

अर्यमिक *a.* Compassionate; (diminutive of अर्यमदत्त P. V. 3. 84).

अर्यम्यः The sun; a bosom-friend.

अर्घ् 1 P. To kill.

अर्घटं Ashes.

अर्घन् *a.* [क-चनिप्] 1 Going, moving, running. —2 Mean, unworthy, censurable (गर्ह्य Up. 4. 112; कुत्सित 5. 54). —*m.* (अर्वा, अर्वतौ, अर्वतः &c.) 1 A horse; श्रुतिकृतप्रमहमर्वतां व्रजाः Si. 12. 31. —2 An epithet of a horse or its driver. —3 One of the ten horses of the moon. —4 Indra. —5 A short span (गोकर्णपरिमाण). —ती 1 A mare. —2 A bawd, procuress. —3 A nymph. —Comp. —वसुः one of the principal seven rays of the sun.

अर्वश *a.* Possessed of coursers, quick.

अर्वाच् *a.* [अर्वरे काले देशे वा अंचति पृषो० अर्वादेशः] 1 Coming hitherward (opp. परांच). —2 Turned towards

coming to meet any one. —3 Being on this side (as the bank of a river), (opp. पर). —4 Being below or behind (in time or place). —5 Following, subsequent. —क् *ind.* 1 Hitherward, on this side. —2 From a certain point. —3 Before (in time or place); यत्सृष्टेरर्वाक् सलिलमयं ब्रह्मांडमभूत् K. 125; अर्वाक् संवत्सरात्स्वामी हरेत परतो नृपः Y. 2. 173, 113; 1. 254; Ms. 8. 30; 5. 59. —4 On the lower side, behind, downwards (opp. ऊर्ध्व). —5 Afterwards, subsequently. —6 (With loc.) Within, near; एते चार्वागुपवनमुवि छिन्नदम्भीकुरायां । S. 1. 15. —Comp. —कालः posterior time. —कालिक *a.* belonging to proximate time, modern; °ता modernness, posterity of time; Ms. 12. 96. —कूलं the near bank of a river. —विल *a.* Ved. having the hole or mouth hitherward. —वसु *a.* offering riches. (—सुः) 1. rain. —2. a cloud. —सामन् *n.* Ved. epithet of three days during which the Soma sacrifice is performed. —स्रोतस् *m.* N. of a creation of beings in which the current of nutriment tends downwards, or where the men are addicted to sensual enjoyments.

अर्वाके *ind.* In the proximity of, near.

अर्वाचीन *a.* [अर्वाच्-ख] 1 Turned towards; favouring. —2 Being on this side, below. —3 Born afterwards, posterior. —4 Modern, recent. —5 Reverse, contrary; °ता state of being posterior or recent; state of being contrary. —नं *ind.* (With abl.) 1 On this side of. —2 Thenceforward. —3 Less than. —4 Later than; यदूर्ध्वं पृथिव्या अर्वाचीनमंतरीक्षात् Sat. Br.

अर्वावत् *a.* [अवरका० इत्यस्य मत्पृषो०] Later, modern. —*f.* Proximity.

अर्वावसु N. of the Hotri of the Gods (देवानां होता).

अर्धुक [अर्ध-हिंसने बाह० उक्ताच्] N. of a tribe or people in the south mentioned in the Mahābhārata and conquered by Sahadeva; N. of kings living in the southern forest.

अर्श *a.* Bringing misfortune, sinful, indecent. —र्शः 1 Damage, hurt. —2 =अर्शस q. v.

अर्शस् *n.* [क-असुन् व्याधौ शुट् च Up. 4. 195] Piles. —Comp. —घ्न *a.* destroying piles. (—घ्नः) 1. N. of the plant शुरण, so called because it is said

to cure piles. -2. one part of butter-milk with three parts of water. (-त्री) 1. N. of the plant *Curculigo Archioides* Lin. -2. the marking nut plant (भङ्गातक). -युज् *a.* afflicted with piles. -हित *a.* curing piles. -तः) the marking nut plant.

अर्शस *a.* [अर्शस-अस्त्यर्थे-अच्] Afflicted with piles; Ms. 3. 7.

अर्शश्च *a.* [अर्शमस्त्यस्य इति] Afflicted with piles.

अर्शसान *a.* [कृश-असानुच् सुट्च] Striving to hurt, malicious. -नः 1 Fire. -2 N. of a demon.

अर्पण *a.* [कृष् गतौ ल्युट्] Flowing, moveable. -णं Going, moving. -णी 1 Means of moving, conveyance. -2 A piercing or pricking pain.

अर्ह 1 P. [अर्हति, अर्हितं, आनर्ह, अर्हित] (epic *ā.* as रावणो नाहते पूजां Rām.) 1 To deserve, merit, be worthy of (with acc. or inf.); किमिव नायुष्मान-मरेश्वरान्नाहति S. 7; so इदं, प्रायश्चित्तं, वधं &c. -2 To have a right to, be entitled to, be allowed to do any thing (with acc.); ननु गर्भः पित्र्यं रि-कथमर्हति S. 6; न स्त्री स्वातन्त्र्यमर्हति Ms. 9. 3; also with inf.; न स तल्लब्धम-र्हति Ms. 8. 147; 11. 7, 18. -3 To be obliged or required to do a thing, oft. implying duty or obligation; नान्यन्स्त्री दातुमर्हति Y. 2. 49; इमां प्रसाद-यितुमर्हति R. 1. 88. -4 To be fit or deserve to be done; अर्थना मयि भव-द्भिः कर्तुमर्हति N. 5. 112; Dk. 137. -5 To be equal to; be worth, न ते गा-त्राण्युपचारमर्हति S. 3. 18 are not equal to; सर्वे ते अपयज्ञस्य कलां नाह-ति षोडशीं Ms. 2. 86; 3. 131. -6 To be able, translatable by 'can'; न मे वचनमन्यथा भवितुमर्हति S. 4; वि-नाशमन्यस्यास्य न कश्चित्कर्तुमर्हति Bg. 2. 17; अनुद्योगेन तैलानि तिलभ्यो नातु-मर्हति H. Pr. 30 cannot get. -7 To worship, honour; see *caus.* below. -8 (Used with inf. in the second pers. and sometimes in the third) अर्ह represents a mild form of com- mand, advice or courteous request, and may be translated by 'pray', 'deign', 'be pleased to', 'will be pleased to'; द्विप्राण्यहान्यर्हसि सोढुमर्हन् R. 5. 25 pray wait &c; नार्हसि मे प्रणयं विहंतुं 2. 58; तं संतः श्रोतुमर्हति 1. 10 will be pleased or be good enough to listen to it; Ku. 6. 32; Ms. 1. 2; Bg. 10. 16, 2. 17; R. 1. 72; 1. 88;

3. 46. -*Caus.* or 10 P. To honour, worship; राजार्जिहत्तं नष्टपर्वपाणिः Bk. 1. 17; Ms. 3. 3, 119.

अर्ह *a.* 1 Respectable, worthy of respect, deserving; अर्होवभोजयन्वि-प्रो इदमर्हति माषकं Ms. 8. 392. -2 Worthy of, having a claim to, en- titled to, with acc., inf., or in comp.; नैवार्हः पैतृकं रिक्तं पतितोत्पादितो हि सः Ms. 9. 144; संस्कारमर्हस्त्वं न च लप्स्यसे Rām.; तस्मान्नार्हा वयं हतुं धार्तराष्ट्रां स्व- बांधवान् Bg. 1. 37; इक्षिण्यक्रियार्हायां R. 1. 76; so मानं, वधं, इदं &c. -3 Being required, obliged, or allowed (with inf.). -4 Becoming, proper, fit; केवलं यानमर्हं स्थानं Pt. 3; with gen. also; स भृत्योर्हो महीभुजां Pt. 1. 87-92; or in comp.; तद्वर्णे प्रायश्चित्तेन 1. 275, so नृपं, यज्ञं Ak. -5 Worth (in money), costing; see below. -र्हः [अर्ह-घञ्] 1 N. of Indra. -2 N. of Vishnu. -3 Price (as in महार्ह), महा- र्हशय्यापरिवर्तनच्छ्रुतैः Ku. 5. 12 (महान- र्हो यस्याः Malli.). -4 Fitness, propri- ety. -5 Motion, course (गति). -र्हा Worship, adoration; Ki. 2. 58; R. 1. 76.

अर्हणं-णा [अर्ह-भावे-ल्युट्] Worship, adoration, honour, treating with re- spect or veneration; अर्हणमर्हते चक्र- मुनयो नयचक्षुषे R. 1. 55; Si. 15. 22; 14. 58, R. 11. 23, Ms. 3. 54.

अर्हणा *ind.* Ved. According to what is due; according to one's means.

अर्हणीय *pot. p.* Fit to be worship- ped, adored.

अर्हत् *a.* [अर्ह-शत्] 1 Worthy, de- serving, deserving respect, respect- able, adorable; S. 5. 15; R. 5. 25; 1. 55; Ku. 6. 56; Ms. 3. 128. -2 Praised, celebrated (स्तुत, ख्यात). -3 Worthy of, deserving, entitled to (mostly Ved.). -*m.* 1 A Buddha; the highest rank in Buddhist hi- erarchy. -2 A superior divinity with the Jains; सर्वज्ञो जितरागादिदोषशैलोक्य- पूजितः यथास्थिताथैवादी च देवार्हन् परमेश्वरः; see the word जैन also.

अर्हेत *a.* [अर्ह-बा० ङ] Worthy, de- serving. -तः 1 A Buddha. -2 A Buddhist mendicant. -3 N. of Siva.

अर्हेती The quality of being fit to be worshipped, veneration, adoration; धौर्वाहर्ताचणैर्गुणैः Sk.

अर्ह्य *pot. p.* [अर्ह-ण्यत्] 1 Worthy, respectable. -2 Fit to be praised, -3 Right, fit, proper. -4 Fit to be obtained,

अर्हरिष्वाणि *a.* Ved. Making ene- mies cry aloud; exultant.

अल् 1 U. (अलति-ते, अलितं, अलित) 1 To adorn. -2 To be competent or able. -3 To prevent, ward off; see अलम्.

अल [अल्-अच्] 1 The sting in the tail of a scorpion. -2 Yellow orpi- ment; cf. आल.

अलकः [अल्-कुन्, अलनि भूषयति सुखं] 1 A curl, lock of hair, hair in general; ललाटिकाचं दन्धूसरालका Ku. 5. 55; अस्थालकदेष्टव्यं R. 1. 42; 4. 51; अल- कभंगदं गतः K. 4; अलको बालकुंदावु- खं Me. 65 (the word is *n.* also, as appears from a quotation of Malli.: स्वभाववक्राण्यलकानि तासां). -2 Curls on the fore-head. -3 Saffron besmeared on the body. -4 A mad dog (for अलक). -का 1 A girl from eight to ten years of age. -2 N. of the cap- ital of Kubera (situated on a peak of the Himalaya above the peak of Meru, inhabited also by Siva), and of the lord of the Yakshas; अलका- मतिवाह्यैव Ku. 6. 37; विभाति यस्यां ल- लितालकायां मनोहरा वैश्रवणस्य लक्ष्मीः Bv. 2. 10; गंतव्या ते वसतिरलका नाम यक्षेश्वराणां Me. 7. -*Comp.* -अधिपः, -पतिः, -ईश्वरः 'lord of Alaka', N. of Kubera; अत्यजीवदमरालकेश्वरौ R. 19. 15. -अंतः the end of a curl or ringlet; Si. 4. 9; Me. 8. -नंदा 1. N. of the Ganges, or a river falling into it. -2. a girl from eight to ten years of age. -ग्रभा N. of the capital of Kubera. -प्रियः N. of a tree (पत- साल). -संहतिः *f.* rows of curls; Si. 6. 3.

अलकं *incl.* In vain, for nothing.

अलकः-ककः [न रक्तोऽस्मात्, रस्य लत्वं, स्वार्थे कच् Tr.] The red resin of certain trees, red lac or sap (for- merly used by women to dye cer- tain parts of their body, particular- ly the soles of the feet and lip); (वंतवाससा) चिरोज्झतालककपाटलेन Ku. 5. 34, 68; 7. 58; विवाधरालक- कः M. 3. 5; अलककांकां पद्मीं ततान R. 7. 7; स्त्रियो हतार्थाः पुरुषं निरर्थं निष्पी- डितालककवक्ष्यजंति Mk. 4. 15. -*Comp.* -रसः red lac, juice; अलकरसरक्ता- भावलकरसवर्जितौ अद्यापि चरणौ तस्याः पद्मकोशसमप्रभौ Rām. -रागः the red colour of *alakka*.

अलक्षण *a.* 1 Having no signs or marks. -2 Having no characteristic

or distinguishing marks, undefined, undistinguished; Ms. 1. 5. -3 Having no good marks. inauspicious, unfortunate, ill-omened; क्लेशावहा भर्तृरलक्षणाहम् R. 14. 5. -ण 1 A bad or inauspicious sign; Ms. 4. 156. -2 That which is no definition, a bad definition.

अलक्षित *a.* 1 Unseen, unperceived, unobserved; अलक्षितोपस्थित H. 1; अलक्षिताभ्युत्पन्नो नृपेण R. 2. 27. -2 Uncharacterized; not marked. -**Comp.** -अंतक *a.* suddenly dead. -उपस्थित *a.* one who has approached unobserved.

अलक्ष्य *a.* 1 Invisible, unknown, unobserved. -2 Unmarked. -3 Having no particular marks. -4 Insignificant in appearance. -5 Having no pretence, free from fraud. -6 Not लक्ष्य or secondary (as meaning). -**Comp.** -गति *a.* moving invisibly. -जन्मता unknown birth, obscure origin; वपुर्विरूपाक्षमलक्ष्यजन्मता Ku. 5. 72. -लिंग *a.* disguised, *incognito*. -वाच् *a.* addressing words to no visible object; Ku. 5. 57.

अलक्ष्मी *f.* Evil fortune, bad luck, distress, poverty; कामान् दुष्टे विप्रकर्षत्यलक्ष्मी U. 5. 31.

अलगर्दः [Ety.] A water-serpent, the black variety of the Cobra de Capello (also written अलगर्धः). -र्ष A large poisonous leech.

अलगल *a.* 1 Speaking unconnectedly. -2 Stammering.

अलघु (घु-च्ची *f.*) 1 Not light, heavy, big, weighty (as breasts, hips &c.); आयासात् अलघुतरस्तनैः Si. 8. 1; 7. 5. -2 Not short, long (in prosody). -3 Serious, solemn. -4 Intense, violent, very great. -**Comp.** -उपलः a rock. -ऊष्मन् *m.* intense heat. -प्रतिज्ञ *a.* solemnly pledged or promised. अलाघवं Meanness, nigardliness; R. 9. 16.

अलंघनं Not surmounting, not transgressing, not passing over or beyond.

अलंघनीय *a.* Insurmountable, impassable, inaccessible, beyond the reach of; त्रिदशपरिपक्षस्यालंघनीये कृते स्वः V. 2 proof against injury; V. 4, Ki. 14. 37.

अलंघनीयता 1 Impassableness, insurmountableness, inaccessibility; Si. 2. 48. -2 Inviolability; respect-

ability. -3 Authoritative or absolute rule, superiority.

अलंघ्य *a.* 1 Not to be transgressed, overcome &c.; Si. 3. 64. -2 Beyond the reach of, impossible to be done; Ki. 13. 7. -3 Difficult to secure or attain, unattainable; Ki. 10. 6, 13; Si. 8. 57; °ता state of being proof against an attack or injury; Ki. 11. 63.

अलजः A kind of bird.

अलजी Inflammation of the eye; a sort of disease of the joints.

अलज्ज *a.* Shameless. -ज्जा 1 Boldness. -2 Impudence.

अलंजरः, -जुरः [अलं सामर्थ्यं जृणाति, जू-अच्, णो-उत् Tv.] An earthen jar.

अलंजितः [अल्-वा० अतिच्] Commencement of the notes of a song.

अलब्ध *a.* Unobtained. -**Comp.** -अभीप्सित *a.* disappointed in one's desired object. -नाथ *a.* friendless, without a patron.

अलभ्य *a.* Unobtainable, unattainable.

अलम् *ind.* [अल्-वाह० अम्] 1 (a) Enough, sufficient for, adequate to (with dative or inf.); तस्यालनेषा क्षुधिनस्य तृप्त्यै R. 2. 39; Ku. 6. 82; अन्वथा प्रातराशच कुर्वाम त्वानलं वयम् Bk. 8. 98; Si. 2. 4, 106, 110; K. 133; Bh. 3. 22; Ms. 11. 77; R. 2. 39, 9. 32, 15. 64; Me. 64, 88. (b) A match for, equal to (with dat.); देवैश्चो हरिरलं Sk.; अलं महो नद्याय Mbh. -2 Able, competent (with inf.); अलं भोक्तुं Sk.; वरं शक्तिं लोकानलं इष्टं हि तत्तपः Ku. 2. 56; V. 3. 10; with loc. also; चयाणामपि लोकानामलमस्मि निवारणे Bām. -3 Away with, enough of, no need of, no use of (having a prohibitive force), with instr. or gerund; अलमन्यथा गृहीत्वा M. 1. 20; अलमल बहु विकल्प्य M. 1; आलप्यालमिदं बभौरेत्स शरानपाहरत् Si. 2. 40; अलं महीपाल तव श्रेणेण R. 2. 34; Ku. 5. 82; अलमिच्छतिः कुसुमैः S. 4 so many flowers will do; Si. 10. 75; sometimes used, though less correctly, with the inf. in the same sense; अलमात्मानं खेदयितुं Ve. 2. 3; अलं सुसज्जनं प्रबोधयितुं Mk. 3. -4 (a) Completely, thoroughly; अहंस्थेन शमयितुमलं वारिधारासहस्रैः Me. 53; स्वमपि विततयज्ञः स्वर्गिणः प्रीणयालम् S. 7. 34; R. 10. 80; K. 169; Si. 3. 58; 1.

39. (b) Greatly, excessively, to a high degree; तु इति अलम् K. 2; यो गच्छत्यलं विद्विषतः प्रति Ak.; Mv. 6. 40; इत्यलमन्वशान् मुनिर्नो Ki. 13. 13 again and again, pressingly. -5 In vain. -6 Surely, verily. -7 In the sense of अस्ति and भूय also. -**Comp.** -कर्मीण *a.* [अलं समर्थः कर्मणे ख] competent to do any act; skilful, clever. -कुमारि *a.* [अलं कुमार्यै] sufficient to support a maiden (धने); P. I. 2. 44. -कु, -कार &c. see separately below. -गानिन् *a.* [अलं पर्याप्तं गच्छति, गिनि] going after, following in due or proper manner; P. V. 2. 15. -जीविक *a.* [अलं जीविकायै च त.] sufficient for livelihood. -जुष *a.* [अलं जुष्यते कर्मणि वाह० क] sufficient, adequate to eating. -तम *a.* able, sufficient, having power. -धन *a.* [अलं प्रभूतं धनमन्यस्य अच्] possessing sufficient wealth, rich; निरादिष्टधनश्चतु प्रतिभुः स्यादलधनः Ms. 8. 162. -धूम *a.* [अलमन्यर्थो धूमः] thick smoke, volume of smoke. -पशुः [अलं यज्ञे निरर्थः पशुः] a bad or useless animal (for sacrifice). (-*a.*) able to keep cattle. -पुरुषीण *a.* [अलं समर्थं पुरुषाय; स्वार्थे-ख] 1. fit for a man, becoming a man. 2. sufficient for a man. (-णः) a man who is chief of the opposite warriors in a battle. -बल *a.* 1. strong enough, having sufficient power. -2. an epithet of Siva. -बुद्धिः 1. sufficient sense. -2. false notion (मिथ्या-बुद्धि). -भूषण *a.* [अलं सामर्थ्यं भूषणम्] able, competent; विनायकस्त्वलंभूषणरि-उत्थायै तपसः सुतः Si. 2. 9.

अलंकृ 8 U. 1 To prepare, make ready [Ved.]. -2 To ornament, decorate, grace; तत्र च शयनीयमलंकृ-कार K. 207; कतनो वंशोऽलंकृतः S. 1. -3 To prevent from, impede (with gen.).

अलंकरणं 1 Decoration, ornamenting. -2 An ornament (lit. and fig.); सृजति तावदशेषगुणाकारं पुरुषरत्नमलंकरणं भुवः Bh. 2. 92. -3 Preparation.

अलंकरिण *a.* 1 Fond of ornaments. -2 Decorating, skilled in decorating. -3 Ornamented. -णुः An epithet of Siva.

अलंकर्तुं *a.* A decorator, skilled in decoration.

अलंकारः 1 Decoration, act of decorating or ornamenting. -2 An ornament (fig. also); अलंकारः स्वर्गस्य

V. 1; अनुस्तेकः खलु विक्रमालंकारः *ibid.*
-3 A figure of speech of which there are three kinds:— शब्द°, अर्थ°, and शब्दार्थ°; शब्दार्थयोरस्मिन् यं धर्माः शोभन्ति शायिनः । रमादीनुपकुर्वन्तोऽलंकारास्तेऽगदादिवत् ॥ S. D. 631; उपकुर्वन्ति तं संतं येऽगदारेण जातु चित् । हारादिवदलंकारास्ते-नुप्रासोपमादयः K. P. 8.—4 The whole science of Rhetoric.—**Comp.**—चंद्रिका a commentary on Kuvalayanaad-
—शास्त्रं the science and art of rhetoric, poetics.—सुवर्णं gold used for ornaments.—सूरः N. of a kind of meditation in Buddhism.—हीन *a.* unadorned.

अलंकारकः Ornament, decoration; Ms. 7. 220.

अलंकृतिः *f.* 1 Decoration.—2 An ornament; कर्णालंकृतिः Amaru. 13.—3 A rhetorical ornament, a figure of speech; तद्वैश्वै शब्दार्थौ सयुगावनलंकृति पुनः कापि K. P. 1; यो विद्वान् मन्यते काव्यं शब्दार्थानलंकृती । असौ न मन्यते काव्यं शब्दार्थानलंकृती ॥ Chandr. 1; सालंकृतिः श्रवणक्रौमलवर्णराजिः Bv. 3. 6 (where अ° has senses 2. and 3.).

अलंकृतिः Adorning, ornamenting, decoration (fig. also); प्रशमस्तस्य भवत्यलंकृतिः Ki. 2. 32.

अलंपट *a.* Not libidinous, chaste.—टः Women's apartments.

अलंबुषः 1 Vomiting.—2 The palm of the hand with the fingers extended.—3 Prahasa, the minister of Ravana.—4 A demon killed by Ghatotkacha.—पा 1 N. of a nymph or of a class of nymphs.—2 A kind of plant (लज्जाल).—3 A barrier, a line of water drawn to prevent entrance (अन्यापवेशार्थं दत्ता जलेखा).

अलय *a.* [नास्ति लयः अवस्थानं यस्य] 1 Houseless, vagrant, moving about; Si. 4. 57.—2 Without destruction or loss, imperishable.—यः 1 Non-destruction, permanence.—2 Birth, production.

अलंबुसा N. of a country.

अलर्कः 1 A mad dog or one rendered furious.—2 A fabulous animal like a hog with eight legs.—3 A kind of worm.—4 N. of a plant (धैताक).

अलपस् *n.* Merit.

अलले *ind.* A word of no import, occurring in the dialect of the Pish-chas (mostly used in dramas).

अलवालं A basin for water at the root of a tree; see आलवाल.

अलस *a.* Not shining.

अलस *a.* [न लसति व्याप्रियते, लस-अच्] 1 Inactive, without energy, lazy, idle, indolent.—2 Tired, fatigued, languid; मार्गश्रमादलसशरीरे हारिके M. 5; Amaru. 4, 90; खेचालसेव K. 143, 197, 211, 62, 98; Si. 8. 7; V. 3. 2; Dk. 20, Si. 13. 48; 9. 39; U. 1. 24; Ki. 10, 60, V. 5; गननमलसं Māl. 1. 17.—3 Soft, gentle.—4 Slow, dull (as in gait or motion); श्रोणीभारादलसगमना Me. 82; लम्बाः परिस्फुरित-गर्भभालसायाः U. 3. 28.—सः 1 A sore or ulcer between the toes.—2 A kind of tree.—3 N. of a sage.—4 N. of a small poisonous animal.—सा N. of a plant (हमवदी).—**Comp.**—ईश-या a woman with languishing looks.

अलसक *a.* Indolent, idle.—कः Flatulence, intumescence of the abdomen, with constipation and wind; प्रयाति नोर्ध्वं नाधस्तादाहारे न च च्यते । आनाशयोऽलसभूतस्तेन मोऽलसकः स्मृतः ॥ अलस्य *a.* Idle, lazy.

अलांडुः N. of a small noxious insect or other animal.

अलातः- तं [ला-क्त, व. त.] A fire-brand, half-burnt wood; निवारणालात-लाघवं Ku; 2. 23 coal; °सदृशभण-
Rām.; चक्रप्रतिमं V. 5. 2.

अलातुण *a.* Ved. 1 Disposed to afflict or injure very much.—2 Not granting anything.—णः A cloud.

अलावुः-वृः *f.* [न-लंबते; न-संब-उ-
गित् नलोपश्च वृद्धिः Tv.] The bottle-gourd.—वु (n.) 1 A vessel made of gourd.—2 A fruit of the gourd which is very light and floats in water; किं हि नामैतत् अंबुनि मज्जेत्यलावुनि यावापः सुवेन इति Mv. 1; Ms. 6. 54.—**Comp.**—कटं the dust or down (रजः) of the bottle-gourd.—पात्रं a jar made of the bottle-gourd.

अलाबुमय *a.* Made of a bottle; Y. 3. 60.

अलाभ *a.* [न. व.] Without gain or profit.—यः Non-acquirement; Ms. 2. 13; 6. 57, 2. 181.—2 Loss; Ms. 9. 331, 41, 81; Bg. 2. 38.

अलाय्य *a.* Ved. 1 Going forward (to meet).—2 An assailing enemy, an assailant.—3 Epithet of Indra.

अलारं A door.

अलासः Inflammation and abscess at the root of the tongue.

अलास्य *a.* Devout of dancing, idle, unengaged; R. 16. 14.

अलिः [अल्-इन् Up. 4 138] 1 A black bee.—2 A scorpion.—3 A crow.—4 The (Indian) cuckoo.—5 The sign of the zodiac called बुध्निक.—6 Spirituous liquor.—**Comp.**—कुलं a flight or number of bees; °संकुलं full of a swarm of bees. अलिकुलसंकुलकुसुम-निराकुलनवदलनालनाले (lit. 1.; °संकुलः the *kubja* plant.—जिह्वा, -हि-का [अलिखि कुद्रा जिह्वा] the uvula, soft palate.—दूर्वा N. of a plant (मालादूर्वा).—पत्रिका, -पर्णी N. of a tree (बुध्निकपत्रा-ख्यवृक्षः).—प्रिय *a.* pleasing to the bees, (—यः) the red lotus. (—या) the trumpet flower.—माला a flight of bees.—मोदा N. of a plant (गणिकारी).—विरावः, -रुतं song or hum of a bee.—वह्नभः ° प्रिय q. v.

अलिन् *m.* [अल्-इन्] 1 A scorpion.—2 A bee; मलिनिमाऽलिनि माधवयौषि-
ताम् Si. 6. 4.—नी 1 A swarm of bees; अरमतालिनी विलीभि Si. 6. 72; अ-
लिनीजिह्वुः कचानां चयः lth. 1. 5.

अलिंशः Ved. A kind of demon.

अलिकं [अल्यते भूष्यते अल्-कर्मणि इकच्] The forehead; अलिकेन च हेमकांतिना Bv. 2. 171; Vb. 3. 6.

अलिकुवः A kind of carrion bird

अलिगदः A kind of snake.

अलिग *a.* 1 Having no characteristic marks, having no marks.—2 Having bad marks.—3 (In gram.) Having no gender.—गः An epithet of the Supreme Being.—गं Absence of marks.

अलिगिन् *m.* An impostor, a pretended ascetic.

अलिजरः A water-jar; see अलंजर.

अलिन *a.* [अल् वाह ० अलन ॥ Greatly advanced in penance (तपेनिरनिवृत्त्यं).—नः N. of a tribe.

अलिदः [अल्यते भूष्यते. अल्-कर्मणि-इकच्] 1 A terrace before a house or door; मुखालिदनामणं M. 1. 14. 1.—2 A place (like a square) in front of the door.—3 (pl.) N. of a tribe; its inhabitants; or it may be a name of a tribe.

अलिपकः 1 A eul.

—3 A dog.

अलिप्सा Freedom, or cupidity.

अलिमकः = अनिमक q. v.

आलिपक - वक see अनिमक.

अलीक *a.* [अल्-वीकन् Up. 4. 25 निपातः] 1 Unpleasing, disagreeable. -2 Untrue, false, pretended; °मुग्धः K. 84; अलीकक्रोपक्रान्तेन K. 147; °वचन Amaru. 23, 33, 43. -3 Little, not much, few. -क 1 The forehead; दिशामलीकालकभंगतां गतः K. 4. -2 Anything displeasing, falsehood, untruth. -3 Heaven. -Comp. -मत्स्यः a kind of dish resembling the taste of fish (‘mock-fish’).

अलीकायते Den. A. To be deceived.

अलीकिन् *a.* 1 Disagreeable, unpleasant. -2 False, deceiving.

अलीक्य *a.* False.

अलीगर्दः A snake, see अलिगर्द.

अलुः [अल्-उल्] A small water pot.

अलुक, समासः [वार्ति विभक्तेः लुक् लोपो यञ्] A compound in which the case terminations are not dropped, but retained; *e. g.* सरसिजं, आत्मनेपदं, जनुषांश्च &c.

अलुत *a.* 1 Not cut off, undiminished. -2 Not destroyed, preserved; R. 2. 55.

अलुब्ध *a.* Moderate, content, not covetous; °त्वं contentment.

अलूक्ष *a.* Soft (Ved. for अरूक्ष).

अले } *ind.* Unmeaning words
अलेले } in the dialect of the Pisáchas chiefly introduced in plays.

अलेपक *a.* Stainless. -कः An epithet of the Supreme Spirit.

अलेश *a.* Not little, much, large. -शं *ind.* Not at all.

अलेशैज *a.* Firm, steady.

अलोक *a.* 1 Not having space (Ved.). -2 That which cannot be seen, as in लोकालोक इवाचलः R. 1. 68. (न लोक्यत इत्यलोकः Malli.); see लोकालोक also. -3 Having no people. -4 One who does not go to any other world after death (not having performed meritorious deeds). -कः, -कं 1 Not the world. -2 End or destruction of the world; absence of people; रक्ष सर्वानिमाहो-कान् नालोकं कर्तुमर्हसि Rām. -3 The immaterial or spiritual world. -4 The nether world (पाताल). -5 A Rishi or any such priest. -6 One who is not a seer or observer. -का

A kind of bird. -Comp. -सामान्य *a.* extraordinary, uncommon; °शुणहन-नूतः Māl. 1. 10.

अलोकनं Invisibility, disappearance.

अलोकनीय *a.* Invisible.

अलोकित *a.* Unseen.

अलोक्य *a.* Not securing the other world or heaven; unusual, unallowed; Ms. 2. 161; °ता unfitness for heaven.

अलोपांग *a.* Not defective in a single limb.

अलोभः 1 Freedom from covetousness, moderation. -2 Non-confusion, right process.

अलोभिन् *a.* Not wanting or desiring anything.

अलोल *a.* 1 Tranquil, unagitated. -2 Firm, steady. -3 Not fickle. -4 Not thirsty, free from desire. -लं N. of a metre of 14 syllables.

अलोलु *a.* Indifferent to sensual objects; °त्वं indifference to sensual objects.

अलोलुप *a.* 1 Free from desire. -2 Not greedy or covetous, apathetic, indifferent to sensual objects.

अलोहित *a.* Bloodless, not red. -तं Nymphaea Rubra, a red lotus.

अलौकिक *a.* (-कौ *f.*) 1 Not current in the world, not relating to this world, uncommon, supernatural. -2 Unusual, rare. -3 Not current in the usual language, peculiar to the sacred writings, not used in classics, Vedic; अधिहरि हरि ङि इत्यलौकिकं. -4 Theoretical; °त्वं rare occurrence of a word; अलौकिकत्वादपरः स्वकोषे न यानि नामानि समुल्लिख्य विनोक्त्य तैरप्यधुना मचारमयं प्रयत्नः पुरुषोत्तमस्य Trik. 1. -Comp. -संनिकर्षः proximity not common to the world (of three kinds).

अलकः 1 A tree. -2 A member of the body.

अल्प *a.* [अल्-प] 1 Trifling, unimportant, insignificant (opp. महत् or गुरु); Ms. 11. 36. -2 Small, little, minute, scanty (opp. बहु); अल्पस्य हेतोर्बहु हातुमिच्छन् R. 2. 47; 1. 2; अल्पकुचांतरा V. 4. 26. -3 Mortal, of short existence; अथ यदल्पं तन्मर्त्यं Ch. Up. -4 Young. -5 Seldom, rare. -ल्पं Very little. -ल्पं, -ल्पेन, -ल्पात् *adv.* 1 A little. -2 For a slight reason; प्रीतिर-

ल्पेन निद्यते Rām. -3 Easily, without much trouble or difficulty. -Comp. -अल्प *a.* very little or minute, little by little; Ms. 7. 129; भासं Me. 81. -असु = °प्राण q. v. -आकांक्षिन् *a.* desiring little, contented or satisfied with little. -आयुस *a.* short-lived; Ms. 4. 157. (-युः *m.*) 1. a young one, cub. -2. a goat. -आरंभः a small or gradual beginning. -आहार, -आहारिन् *a.* eating little, moderate in diet, abstemious. (-रः) taking little food, moderation, abstinence in food. -इच्छु *a.* moderate in wishes, seeking little. -इतर *a.* 1. other than small, large. -2. other than few, many; as राः कल्पनाः many or various ideas. -ईशाख्य *a.* named after an insignificant chief or master, of low origin. -ऊन *a.* slightly defective, not quite complete. -उपायः small means. -कार्यं a small matter. -केशी 1. N. of a plant (भूतकेशी). -2. the root of a sweet flag. -क्रीत *a.* bought for a small sum, cheap. -गंध *a.* having little scent or odour. (-धं) a red lotus. -चेष्टित *a.* inert. -छद्, -छाद् *a.* scantily clad, Mk. 1. 37. -ज्ञ *a.* knowing little, shallow, superficial. -तनु *a.* 1. of short stature, dwarfish, short. -2. weak, thin. -3. having small bones. (-नुः) a kind of tree. -दक्षिण *a.* defective in presents (as a ceremony), not liberal in sacrificial gifts; Ms. 11. 39-40. -दृष्टि *a.* narrow-minded, short-sighted. -धन *a.* of little wealth, not affluent or rich, poor; Ms. 3. 66; 11. 40. -धी *a.* weak-minded, having little sense, foolish. -पत्रः 1. N. of a plant (a species of the Tulsi). -2. a tree having a few leaves. -पद्मं a red lotus. -पशु *a.* Ved. having a small number of cattle. -प्रजस् *a.* having few descendants or subjects. -प्रभाव *a.* of small weight or consequence, insignificant, unimportant; °त्वं insignificance. -प्रमाण, -प्रमाणक *a.* 1. of little weight or measure. -2. of little authority, resting on little evidence. (-णः, -णकः) common cucumber. -प्रयोग *a.* of rare application or use, rarely used. -प्राण-असु *a.* having little power or strength, having short breath, asthmatic; °पथ क्रियासु भवति Susr. (-णः) 1. slight breathing or

weak aspiration. -2. (in gram.) a name given to the unaspirated letters of the alphabet (in pronouncing which little effort is required); अयुग्मावर्ग-यमगा यणश्चात्मवः स्मृताः Sk. i. e. the vowels, semivowels, nasals and the letters क् च् ट् प् ग् ज् ड् ब्. -बल *a.* weak, feeble, having little strength. -बाध *a.* causing little annoyance or inconvenience, not very harmful. -बुद्धि-मति *a.* weak-minded, unwise, silly, ignorant; Ms. 12. 74. -भाषिन् *a.* speaking little, taciturn. -मध्यम *a.* slender-waisted. -मात्रं 1. a little, a little merely. -2. a short time, a few moments. -मारिषः [अल्पः मारिषः शाक० कर्म०] a kind of amaranth (शाक) *Amaranthus Polygamus*. -मूर्ति *a.* small-bodied, diminutive, dwarfish. (-तिः *f.*) a small figure or object. -मूल्य *a.* of small value, cheap. -मेधस् *a.* of little understanding, ignorant, silly. -वयस् *a.* young in age, youthful. -वादिन् *a.* speaking little, taciturn. -विद्य *a.* ignorant, ill-taught, uneducated. -विषय *a.* 1. of limited range or capacity; क चाल्पविषया मतिः R. 1. 2. -2. engaged in trifling matters. -शक्ति *a.* of little strength, weak, feeble. -शनी a small tree like शमी. -सरस् *n.* a basin, a small pond (one which is shallow or dry in hot seasons).

अल्पक *a.* (ल्पिका *f.*) 1 Small, little, minute. -2 Contemptible, mean; Si. 16. 28; नाभिपरिच्छिन्निमि अल्पकाः प्रतिपद्यन्ते U. 4. -कं Little. -कः *N.* of a plant (यवास).

अल्पता, त्वं 1 Smallness, minuteness; Bh. 3. 47. -2 Smallness of intellect, folly; Ki. 6. 37. -3 Inferiority, insignificance.

अल्पपच *a.* Cooking little, stingy, niggardly. -चः A miser.

अल्पशः *ind.* 1 In a low degree, slightly, a little; बहुशो ददाति आभ्युदयिकेषु, अल्पशः आदिषु P. V. 4. 42 Com.; P. II. 1. 38. -2 Separately. -3 Seldom, now and then.

अल्पित *a.* [अल्प कृतार्थे णिच् कर्मणि-क्त] 1 Diminished. -2 Lowered in estimation, disparaged; सृषा न चक्रेऽल्पितकल्पपादपः N. 1. 15.

अल्पिष्ठ *a.* [अतिशयेन अल्पः इष्टन्] Least, smallest, very small.

अल्पीकृ 8 U. To make small, diminish, reduce in number, communicate.

अल्पीभूत *a.* Become small, diminished, reduced in number.

अल्पीयस् *a.* [अतिशयेन अल्पः इयस्] Smaller, less, very small.

अल्ला (Ety.?) 1 A mother (Voc. अल्ल) P. VII. 3. 107. -2 The Supreme Goddess.

अलू 1 P. [अवति, आव, आर्वित्, अवित्यति, अवितुं, अवित or उत] 1 To protect, defend; यमवतामवतां च धुरि स्थितः R. 9. 1; प्रत्यक्षाभिः प्रपन्नस्तनुनिर्वतु वस्तानिरष्टाभिरीशः S. 1. 1. -2 To please, satisfy, give pleasure to; do good to; विक्रमरतेन नामवति नाजिते त्वधि R. 11. 75; न मामवति सहीपा रत्नसूर-पि मेदिनी. 1. 65. -3 To like, wish, desire, love. -4 To favour, promote, animate. (In the Dhātupāṭha several other meanings are assigned to this root, but they are very rarely used in classical literature; e. g. गति, कति, अवगम, प्रवेश, यत्न, स्वाम्यर्थे or सामर्थ्ये, याचन, क्रिया, दीनि, अवापि, ग्रहण, व्यापि, आलिंगन, हिंसा, आदान, दहन, भाव, भाग and वृद्धि). -Caus. To consume, devour. -WITH अनु to encourage, inspire. -उल् 1. to regard, attend to. -2. to wait for. -3. to promote, impel. -उप 1. to cherish, behave friendly towards. -2. to encourage. -सं 1. to satisfy, satiate. -2. to protect, maintain. [cf. L. *aveo*].

अवन *a.* [अव-ल्युट्] Protecting, defending; अनवनी नवनीपवनावलिः Si. 6. 37. -न Protection &c.

अव *ind.* (the initial अ is sometimes dropped, as in पूर्वापरौ तोयनिधी वगाह Ku. 1. 1) 1 (As a preposition) Away, off, away from, down. -2 (As a prefix to verbs) It expresses (a) determination; अवधू, अवसो; (b) diffusion, pervasion; अवकृ, कीर्ण; (c) disrespect; अवज्ञा, अवमन्; (d) littleness; त्रीहीनवहंति; (e) support, resting upon; अवलंब; (f) purification, अवज्ञात; (g) depreciation, discomfiture; अवहंति शत्रून् (परामवति); (h) commanding; अवकृष; (i) depression, bending down; अवतृ, अवगाह; (j) knowledge; अवगम्, अवह. -3 As the first member of Tat. compounds it means अवकृष्ट; अवकोकिलः=अवकृष्टः कोकिलया Sk.

अवशः A bad family, wrong family; पतितो राजा Chan. 81.

अवकट *a.* [अव-स्वार्थे कटच् P. V.

2. 30] 1 Downwards, backwards. -2 Opposite, contrary. -3 Contrariety, opposition.

अवकटिका Dissimulation.

अवकर, कर्त &c. See under अव-कृ-कृत.

अवकर्ण 10 P. To hear; Si. 15. 67.

अवकर्णने Hearing; K. 108.

अवकर्षणं Drawing with strength, removing a thing from one place to another.

अवकलित *a.* 1 Seen, observed. -2 Known. -3 Taken, received. -4 Wicked, perverse.

अवका A grassy plant (ईवाल) growing in marshy land. -Comp. -अद *a.* eating moss. -उल्ल *a.* covered or surrounded with अवका plants.

अवकाश 1. 4. A. To be visible, to be manifest. -Caus. To cause to look at.

अवकाशः 1 Occasion, opportunity; ताते चापहितयि वहति रणधुरां की भयस्यावकाशः Vc. 3. 5; उत्तरावकाशमपाहरत्या K. 204, 265; साहाय्यतावकाशः Dk. 96; M. 3. 13; M. 2; oft. used with लभ् in the sense of 'to get an opportunity or scope for action'; लब्धावकाशोऽविध्यन्मां तत्र दग्धो मनोभवः Ks. 1. 41. -2 (a) Place, space, room; अवकाशं किलोदन्वाग्रायाभ्यर्थितो ददौ R. 4. 58; अन्यमवकाशमवगाहे V. 4; Ms. 3. 207; यथावकाशं नी to take to its proper place, R. 6. 14; अस्माकमस्ति न कथंचिद्दिवावकाशः Pt. 4. 8; अवकाशो निविक्तोऽयं महानद्योः सनागमे Rām.; सङ्घोषावकाश इव ते वाक्यशेषः V. 3 your unfinished sentence shows that there is room to find fault. (b) Footing, admission, scope, access, entrance; (छाया) शुद्धे तु र्षपतले सुलभावकाशा S. 7. 32; oft. used in these senses with लभ्; लब्धावकाशा मे प्रार्थना, लब्धावकाशो मे मनोरथः S. 1; शोकावेगदूषिते भे मनसि विवेक एव नावकाशं लभते Prab.; also with कृ or हा 'to make room for', 'admit', 'give way to'; असौ हि इवा तिमिरावकाशं Mk. 3. 6; तस्मादेवो विपुलमतिभिर्नावकाशोऽधमानां Pt. 1. 366; शयने दत्तोऽवकाशः Anaru. 18; अहंतावकाशो मत्सरस्य K. 45 not swayed by malice; Ms. 9. 271; Y. 2. 276; इदौ च निजचित्तेपि सोवकाशं मनोभुवः Ks. 20. 71; K. 132, 141, 207; Ratn. 2. 14; अवकाशं

रुद् to obstruct, hinder or impede; नयनसलिलोत्पीडरुद्धावकाशां (निद्रां) Me. 91. -3 Interval, intermediate space or time. -4 An aperture, opening. -5 A glance cast on anything. -6 N. of certain verses during the recitation of which the eyes must be fixed upon certain objects.

अवकाशवत् *a.* Spacious.

अवकाश्य *a.* Admitted in the recitation of the *Avakāśa* verses.

अवकीर्ण-र्णिन् See under अवकृ.

अवकुंचनं 1 Bending, curving, contraction. -2 A kind of disease.

अवकुटार *a.* [अव-स्वार्थे अतिशये वा कुटारच्] Very deep, downwards, backwards. -र Deformity. See अवकट.

अवकुटित *a.* 1 Vexed, inflamed. -2 Cut off.

अवकुण्ठनं 1 Investing, surrounding. -2 Attracting, engaging.

अवकुण्ठित *a.* 1 Invested, surrounded. -2 Attracted.

अवकुत्स् 10 U. To blame, revile, condemn.

अवकुत्सित *p. p.* Blamed, reviled &c. -तं Blame, censure.

अवकृत् 6 P. To cut off or away. -*Caus.* To cause to cut off.

अवकर्तः A part cut off, a strip; वस्त्रावकर्तेन संधीता Nala. 10. 22.

अवकर्तनं Cutting off, excision; वस्त्रार्थस्यावकर्तनं Nala. 10. 16.

अवकर्तित् *a.* Cutting off or out; चर्म Ms. 4. 218.

अवकृष् 1 P. 1 To draw off or away, to pull off, drag down or pull down. -2 To extract, take out.

अवकर्षणं 1 Taking or pulling out, extraction. -2 Expulsion.

अवकृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Drawn away or down, pulled down. -2 Removed.

-3 Expelled, turned out or away. -4 Inferior, low, degraded, out-cast (opp. उत्कृष्ट or प्रकृष्ट); ° जातिः Ms. 8. 177; प्रतिकर्तुं प्रकृष्टस्य नावकृष्टेन युज्यते Rām. -ष्टः A servant who performs the lowest menial duties (such as sweeping &c.) (संमार्जनशोधनविनियुक्त); पणो देयोऽवकृष्टस्य षडुल्का-ष्टस्य वेतनं Ms. 7. 126.

अवकृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Drawn away or down, pulled down. -2 Removed.

-3 Expelled, turned out or away. -4 Inferior, low, degraded, out-cast (opp. उत्कृष्ट or प्रकृष्ट); ° जातिः Ms. 8. 177; प्रतिकर्तुं प्रकृष्टस्य नावकृष्टेन युज्यते Rām. -ष्टः A servant who performs the lowest menial duties (such as sweeping &c.) (संमार्जनशोधनविनियुक्त); पणो देयोऽवकृष्टस्य षडुल्का-ष्टस्य वेतनं Ms. 7. 126.

अवकृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Drawn away or down, pulled down. -2 Removed.

-3 Expelled, turned out or away. -4 Inferior, low, degraded, out-cast (opp. उत्कृष्ट or प्रकृष्ट); ° जातिः Ms. 8. 177; प्रतिकर्तुं प्रकृष्टस्य नावकृष्टेन युज्यते Rām. -ष्टः A servant who performs the lowest menial duties (such as sweeping &c.) (संमार्जनशोधनविनियुक्त); पणो देयोऽवकृष्टस्य षडुल्का-ष्टस्य वेतनं Ms. 7. 126.

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लाजांजलिभिरवकीर्णमाणः K. 86; Ki. 6. 2; अवकीर्णोत्तरीयाणि Mb. spreading on the ground; तीर्थानि अवकीर्णानि तपस्विभिः Mb. filled with; Y. 3. 281; Me. 54. -2 To pour out, throw out Ms. 6. 48. -3 To shake off, throw off, leave. -4 (litm.) (Used reflexively) (a) To extend, spread itself; अवकिरते हस्ती स्वयमेव Sk. (b) To fall asunder. (c) To pass away, fall off. (d) To become faithless or untrue.

अवकरः [कृ-अप्] Dust, sweepings; अवकरनिकरं विकिरति Bh. 2. 124.

अवकीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Scattered, filled, covered over; किमपैति रजोभिरैवैरवकीर्णस्थ मणेरुहार्धता Si. 16. 27. -2 Coarsely pounded. -3 Destroyed.

-4 Violated (as the vow of a ब्रह्मचारी), degraded.

अवकीर्णिन् *a.* [अवकीर्णमेनेन इष्टा° इनि] Violating the vow or engagements of continence. -*m.* (-र्णी) A religious student who has committed an act of incontinence (such as sexual intercourse) against his vow of celibacy; अवकीर्णी भवेद्वत्वा ब्रह्मचारी तु योषितम् | गर्दभं पशुमालभ्य नैर्कतं स विशुध्यति || Y. 3. 280; Ms. 3. 155, 11. 118-9; ° व्रतं penance for an act of incontinence.

अवकृष् 1 A. 1 To correspond with, to answer. -2 To be right or fit, to be possible; इतश्च न प्रधानस्य प्रवृत्ति-रवकल्पते S. B. -3 To help to, to serve, to accomplish, result in (with dat.); शरीरिणां संसृत्येऽवकल्पते Bhāg. -*Caus.* 1 To put in order, to prepare; to make ready; संभारानवकल्पय Mb. -2 To use or employ becomingly. -3 To consider as possible; नावकल्प्यमिदं ला-येद्यत्कच्छेष्टु भवानपि Bh. 19. 17; यत्तत्र भवान्बुधं याजयेन्नावकल्पयामि P. III. 3. 147 Sk.

अवकल्पित *p. p.* Corresponding with; right, fit.

अवकृप्तिः *f.* 1 Considering as possible, possibility, probability; केव भोदयेस अनवकृष्टावेव Sk. (अनवकृति-रसंभावना). -2 Suitableness.

अवकेश *a.* Having the hair hanging down.

अवकेशिन् *a.* 1 Unfruitful, barren (as a tree). -2 [अवसत्राः केशा विद्यन्ते अस्य इनि] Having small or very few hair. -*m.* A fruitless tree.

अवकोकिल *a.* [अवकृष्ट कोकिल्या] Drawn or called down to by a cuckoo.

अवक्तव्य *a.* 1 Not fit to be uttered, improper. -2 Censurable (as a saying). -3 False. -4 Indescribable, inexpressible.

अवक्त्र *a.* Having no opening (as a vessel, wound &c.).

अवक्र *a.* Not crooked, straight, (fig.) honest, upright.

अवक्रक्षिन् [अव-कृष्णिनिपृ०] Dashing down, overcoming; अवक्रक्षिणं वृ-षभं यथा शूरम् Rv. 8. 1. 2.

अवक्रन्द 1 U. To cry out, roar.

अवक्रन्द *a.* Crying slowly, roaring, neighing. -दः A cry.

अवक्रन्दनं (Crying out, weeping aloud).

अवक्रम् 1 U., 4 P. 1 To step down or away, run away, escape, withdraw. -2 To tread down, overcome; वज्रैर्ष्वेनमवक्रामति Sat. Br. -3 To descend, come down. -*Caus.* To cause to go down.

अवक्रमः Descending, descent.

अवक्रान्तिः *f.* 1 Descending, descent. -2 Approach.

अवक्रानिन् *a.* Ved. Running away, escaping.

अवक्रिया Neglect, omission, non-performance of prescribed acts.

अवकी 9 U. 1 To purchase. -2 To let out, hire. -3 To bribe, buy off.

अवक्रयः 1 Price. -2 Wages, hire, farm, rent. -3 Letting out to hire, leasing; Y. 2. 238. -4 A tax or tribute (to be paid to the king), duty (राजप्राप्तं द्रव्यं Sk.).

अवकुश 1 P. To call down to, to revile.

अवकुष्ट *p. p.* Sounded ill or badly, reviled, censured.

अवक्रोशः 1 Discordant noise. -2 A curse. -3 Abuse, censure.

अवक्लिन्न *a.* Wet, thoroughly wet.

अवक्लेदः Trickling, descent of moisture. -2 Ichor.

अवक्लेदनं Trickling, falling (as dew or moisture).

अवकणः A discordant note.

अवकाथः Imperfect digestion or decoction.

अवक्षामः Ved. Propitiatory offering; satisfaction of claims, compensation.

अवक्षि 1. 5. 9. P. To remove, carry off, destroy. -*Pass.* To waste away, decay.

अवक्षयः 1 Destruction, decay, waste, loss; लब्धं रक्षेद्वक्षयात् H. 2. 8. -2 A kind of malady.

अवक्षयणं Means of extinguishing (fire &c.); as in अंगारः.

अवक्षीण p. p. Wasted, emaciated. -णं Loss, destruction.

अवक्षिप् 6 U. 1 To fling away, to throw or cast off; सूक्ष्मवस्त्रमवक्षिप्य मुनिवस्त्राण्यवस्त ह Rām.; to hurl. -2 To cause to fly down or away. -3 To reprimand, revile any one, censure, slander; मदलेखामवक्षिप्य K. 317; अवाक्षिपद्वास्तुदेवं Mb. -4 To grant, yield. -Caus. To cause to fall down.

अवक्षिप्त p. p. 1 Thrown down; badly thrown. -2 Said sarcastically, imputed, insinuated. -3 Reviled, censured, blamed.

अवक्षेपः 1 Blaming, reviling. -2 Objection.

अवक्षेपणं 1 Throwing down, considered as one of the five kinds of *karman*, q. v. -2 Contempt, despising; अवक्षेपणे कन् P. V. 3. 95. -3 Censure, blame; P. I. 3. 32; VI. 2. 195. -4 Overcoming, subduing. -णी Rein, bridle.

अवक्षु 2 P. To sneeze upon.

अवक्षुत p. p. Sneezed upon; द्विषन् नगर्यन्नं पतितान्नमवक्षुतं Ms. 4. 213.

अवखण्ड 10 P. 1 To cut down, break into pieces. -2 To waste away, wear away; अर्धयाममात्रावखण्डितायां विभावर्थी K. 49 when the night had advanced only half a watch. -3 To destroy, annihilate.

अवखण्डनं Dividing, destroying.

अवखातं [निम्नः खातः] A deep ditch.

अवखादः [अवज्ञातः निहितः खादः खाद्यं] Bad or contemptible meal; an unworthy oblation.

अवगण् 10 P. To disregard, not to heed, disrespect, despise, slight; पर्वतीय इति मावजीगणः Ki. 13. 67; अवगणितखलीनाकर्षणः Pt. 5.

अवगणनं 1 Disobedience, disrespect, contempt, disregard. -2 Censure, blame. -3 Insult, mortification. -4 Defeat.

अवगण a. Separated from one's companions, isolated, solitary, alone.

अवगण्डः A boil or pimple upon the face or cheeks.

अवगथ a. [निपातः Un. 2. 9] Bathed early in the morning (प्रातःस्नानं).

अवगदितः 1 Having exception. -2 Censured, blamed.

अवगम 1 P. To go down, descend; अजः समुद्रमवजमुपायः Rv. 1. 32. 2. -2 To come to, visit, go near. -3 To reach, obtain. -4 (a) To know, learn, understand, think, believe; कृतापराधमिवावगच्छति आत्मानं K. 203; मामेवमवगच्छति V. 2;

कथं शांतमित्यभिहिते श्रान्त इत्यवगच्छति मूर्खः Mk. 1, न खल्ववगच्छामि, परस्तादवगम्यत एव S. 1; तत्तदेवावगच्छ त्वं मम तेजोऽशंसंभवं Bg. 10. 41; R. 8. 88; Bk. 5. 81. (b) To consider, regard, look upon. -5 To assure oneself, be convinced. -Caus. 1 To bring near. -2 To inform oneself of, find out, know; तावदेतेभ्यः प्रियाप्रवृत्तिरवगमयितव्या V. 4. -3 To inform, cause to know, teach; पुरुषविशेषमवगमयति Mu. 5; सर्वमिदं पित्रोरवगमय्य Dk. -4 To indicate, show; संनाहोयं साहसमवगमयति Dk. 96; Bk. 10. 53, 62.

अवगत p. p. 1 Gone away or down. -2 Known, learnt, understood; sometimes used actively; तदेव ध्यानादवगतोऽस्मि S. 7 I learnt; ऊढपूर्वो तद्बुद्धिरवगतोऽहं ibid. came to know. -3 Assented, promised.

अवगतिः f. 1 Knowledge, perception, comprehension. -2 True or determinate knowledge; ब्रह्मावगतिर्हि पुरुषार्थः; ब्रह्मावगतिस्त्वप्रतिज्ञाता S. B.

अवगमः-गमनं 1 Going near, descending. -2 Understanding, comprehension, perception, knowledge, being acquainted with. -3 True or determinate knowledge; प्रत्यक्षावगमं धर्म्यं सुसुखं कर्तुमन्ययम् Bg. 9. 2.

अवगाढः A small wooden basin for baling water out of a boat.

अवगाह 1 A. 1 (a) To bathe oneself in, plunge into, dive into; with acc. or loc.; तनोपहर्त्री तमसां वगाह्य R. 14. 76; अन्यमवकाशमवगाह्ये V. 4; स्वमेऽवगाहतेत्यर्थं जलं Y. 1. 272; Bk. 6. 29, 16. 38. (b) To go deep into, be absorbed into (fig.); अमात्यराक्षसेनाप्यनवगाहितमार्गचाणक्यस्य चरितमवगाहितुमिच्छति Mu. 6. -2 To enter, penetrate, fully pervade; विमानशृंगाण्यवगाहमारः (घोषः) Ku. 7. 40; पूर्वोपरौ तोयनिधी वगाह्य Ku. 1. 1; पूर्वोपरसमुद्राव-

गाढः S. 7; Mk. 2; see अवगाढ also. -Caus. To bathe, cause to bathe.

अवगाढ p. p. 1 Plunged into, entered into, immersed; जलावगाढस्य वनद्विपस्य Mk. 2; अमृतहृदन्निवावगाढोऽस्मि S. 7; अवगाढः शोकसागरं Rām.; समुद्रमवगाढानि पत्तनानि Rām. -2 Depressed, low, deep (lit. and fig.); अभ्युन्नता पुरस्तादवगाढा जघनगौरवात्पश्चात् S. 3. 8; मन्त्रुरभजदवगाढतरः Si. 15. 2. -3 That in which one bathes; अवगाढा च पीता च (गंगा) पुनात्यासप्तमं कुलं Mb. -4 Congealed, curdling (as blood).

अवगाहः, -हनं 1 Bathing; सुभगसलिलावगाहाः S. 1. 3; अवगाहप्रस्थितमिव वनमहिषयूथं K. 29; सक्षवगाहक्षमवारिस्त्रयः Rs. 1. 1. -2 Plunging, immersing (in general); entering into; हुतभुगवगाहनसाहसिकां Dk. 16; परदेशावगाहनात् H. 3. 95; जलावगाहक्षणमात्रज्ञाता R. 5. 47; हृन्धानमवगाहनाय विधिना रथ्यं सरो निर्मितं S. Til. 1. -3 (fig.) Mastering, learning, studying completely; सकलशास्त्रावगाहगंभीरबुद्धिः K. 56. -4 A place of bathing. -5 A bucket.

अवगाह्य pot. p. 1 Fit for bathing. -2 Fit to be plunged into.

अवगुणः A fault, defect, demerit; अन्यदोषं परावगुणं Malli. on Ki. 13. 48.

अवगुण्ड 10 P. 1 To cover with, shroud; परुषचर्मवगुण्डितं Pt. 1; Ms. 4. 49. -2 To draw over, conceal, veil.

अवगुण्डनं 1 The act of covering the head of women; hiding, veiling. -2 A veil (for the face); (fig. also); अवगुण्डनसंवीता कुलजाभिसरेद्यदि S. D.; चांडालस्मिरावगुण्डनपदक्षेपं विधत्ते विधुः ibid.; कृतशीर्षावगुण्डनः Mu. 6; उत्सृष्टसत्पुरुषोचितलज्जावगुण्डनानां Ve. 3; Mk. 4. 24; Si. 5. 17. -3 A covering, mantle (in general). -4 A sweeping broom. -Comp. -मुद्रा [अवगुण्डनाय मुद्रा] a sort of religious ceremony; सन्यस्तकृता मुष्टिर्दीर्घाद्योमुखतर्जनी । अवगुण्डनमुद्रेयमभितो भ्रमिता मता ॥

अवगुण्डनवत् a. Covered with a veil, veiled; वती नारी S. 5.

अवगुण्डिका 1 Veiling, hiding, covering. -2 A veil. -3 A curtain.

अवगुण्डित p. p. 1 Veiled, covered, concealed; रजनीतिमिरावगुण्डिते Ku. 4. 11 enveloped in nocturnal darkness. -2 Powdered, pounded.

अवगुडित *a.* Pounded, ground.

अवगुफित *a.* Woven.

अवगुर् 6 U. To assail with threats, to attack, to raise a weapon for the purpose of striking a blow (with loc. or dat.); न कदाचिद् द्विजे तस्माद्विद्वानवगुरेदपि Ms. 4. 169; ब्राह्मणायवगुयैव 165; 11. 207.

अवगुरणं-गोरणं Menacing, assaulting with intent to kill, assailing with weapons.

अवगुह 1 U. 1 To cover, to hide, conceal; (रविः) पांशुपुंजावगुहः Mb. -2 To put into or inside; उष्णीषं संवेष्ट्य निवीतेऽवगुहते Kāty. -3 To embrace; याममोद्विजते नित्यं सा मामवगुहते Pt. 4. **अवगुहनं** 1 Hiding, concealing. -2 Embracing.

अवगै 1 P. 1 To sing in a discordant tone. -2 To sing deprecatingly, satirize in a song, revile, reproach (mostly used in p. p.).

अवगीत *p. p.* 1 Sung in a discordant tone, sung badly. -2 Reproached, abused, censured; **अवगीतः परिचयः** U. 2. 2; **अवगीतां गमिन्ते** दृष्टानि Ki. 2. 7; **सोढावगीतप्रथमायुधस्य** 17. 28; Si. 11. 10. -3 Wicked, vile. -4 Satirized in a song. -5 Seen frequently, well-known (मुहुर्दृष्ट). -तं 1 A satire in song, derision. -2 Reproach, blame. -3 Bad or discordant singing.

अवग्रह 9 U. 1 To let loose, let go (as reins). -2 To divide, separate (as words or parts of words); पितृपाणमित्यत्र हि पितृ पाणमित्युक्तोऽवग्रहते P. VIII. 2. 46 Com. -3 To break off, discontinue; to distinguish, discriminate, discern. -4 To punish, chastise; मेवोपि नाम न महानवग्रहं साध्यः Si. 5. 49. -5 To seize, choke; गद्गदिकावग्रहमाणकं K. 307, 328. -6 To capture, take in possession, overpower; स्वामिनमवग्रहवगृह्णन्ति Dk. 157; Dk. 32; Ve. 46. -7 To oppose, resist, hinder, obstruct. -8 To lay hold of (with the feet). -*Caus.* To knead, make dough.

अवगृहीत *p. p.* Obstructed, impeded, restrained.

अवगृह्य *a.* Separable. -हं A pada having the name प्रगृह्य.

अवग्रहः 1 Separation of the component parts of a compound, or of other grammatical forms. -2 The mark or interval of such a separation;

समासेऽवग्रहो ह्रस्वसमकालः. -3 The syllable or letter after which such separation occurs; ऋद्वग्रहात् P. VIII. 4. 26. -4 A hiatus, absence of sandhi (as in धिक् ता च तं च मदं च इमा च मां च instead of चेमां च) Bh. 2. 2. -5 The mark (ऽ) used to mark the elision of अ after ए and ओ. -6 Withholding of rain, drought, failure of rain; वृष्टिर्भवति शस्यानामवग्रहविशेषिणां R. 1. 62; रावणावग्रहकृतमिति वागसूतेन सः 10. 48; नभोनभस्ययोर्द्विष्टिमवग्रह इवांतरे 12. 29; वृषेव सीतां तद्वग्रहक्षतां Ku. 5. 61. -7 An obstacle, impediment, hindrance, restraint; संसारं Māl. 1 the bonds or fetters of worldly existence; प्रसह्य रक्षोभिरवग्रहं च Rām.; see अवग्रह and निरवग्रह. -8 A herd of elephants. -9 The forehead of an elephant. -10 Nature, original temperament. -11 A sort of knowledge, a false idea. -12 Punishment (opp. अनुग्रह); अनुग्रहावग्रहयोर्विधाता Si. 1. 71. -13 An imprecation, a term of abuse. -14 An iron hook with which elephants are driven.

अवग्रहणं 1 An obstacle, impediment. -2 Disrespect, disregard. -3 Knowledge.

अवग्रहाः 1 Breaking, separation. -2 Impediment; अवग्रहस्ते भूयात् Sk. -3 A curse; see अवग्रह.

अवग्रह 1 A. 1 To push or brush away or off. -2 To split, break or cut asunder; पंचबाणान् अवग्रहयन्ती Dk. 124. -3 To touch, feel, rub; जलौकोत्राणान्मुधुनाऽवग्रहयेत् Susr. -4 To stir up, agitate.

अवग्रहः 1 A hole in the ground, a cave, a cavern. -2 A grindstone, stone-mill for grinding corn. -3 Stirring up, shaking.

अवग्रहनं Rubbing away or off.

अवग्रुष 1 P. 1 To proclaim aloud. -2 To send for, summon, convoke; as a conclave (समाज). -3 To fill with cries, make resonant; नदीषु क्रौंचावग्रुष्टासु Mb.

अवग्रोषः-षणं Proclaiming, denouncing. -णा A proclamation.

अवग्रूर्ण 1 U. To whirl round, brandish, move to and fro; as in अवग्रूर्णमानताम्रदृष्टिः; वने यथा शाल इवावग्रूर्णितः Mb. rocked to and fro.

अवग्रूर्णः Whirling round, a whirlpool.

अवग्रूर्णनं Rolling or whirling round

अवग्रुषू 1 U. To rub off, rub to pieces, grind to powder; मृदुना सलिलेन खन्यमानान्यवग्रुष्यति गिरिरपि स्थलानि Pt. 1 v. 1. -*Caus.* To rub off, scratch.

अवग्रुषणं 1 Rubbing into. -2 Grinding. -3 Cleaning, rubbing off; सलिलैः शुद्धिरतेषां गोवालैश्चावग्रुषणात् Y. 3. 60.

अवग्रोडित *a.* Covered on all sides, concealed.

अवग्र्रा 1 P. 1 To smell at; touch with the mouth; Ms. 3. 218. -2 To kiss (as the head); मूर्धनि निरवग्र्राय Asval.; अवग्र्रातश्च मूर्धनि Rām. -*Caus.* (-त्रापयति) To cause to smell at.

अवग्र्राणं The act of smelling at.

अवच *a.* Lower.

अवचक्षू 2 A. 1 To look down upon (Ved.). -2 To perceive, observe. **अवचक्षण** *a.* One telling a censured tale. -णं Looking down upon.

अवचन *a.* [न. व.] Not speaking, silent, speechless; शकुंतला साध्वसादवचना तिष्ठति S. 1. -नं [अभावे न. त.] 1 Absence of assertion, silence, taciturnity; अवचनेऽग्निष्टोमः Kāty. -2 Censure, blame, reproof; *कर *a.* not doing what one is bid, disobedient.

अवचनीय *a.* 1 Not to be spoken or uttered, obscene or indecent (language); वादेष्ववचनीयेषु तदेव द्विगुणं भवेत् Ms. 8. 269. -2 Not censurable, not blamable, free from censure; लोकैरवचनीया भवति Mk. 2; ता; impropriety of speech, freedom from censure; सर्वथा व्यवहर्तव्ये कुतो ह्यवचनीयता U. 1. 5.

अवचस्कर *a.* Not speaking, silent, taciturn.

अवचंद्रमसं The looking down of the moon (Ved.).

अवचर् 1 U. 1 To move or come down. -2 To go down towards. -*Caus.* 1 To cause to move or descend upon. -2 To employ, use, apply; लेपान्, शस्त्रं, कषायं &c.

अवचार *a.* Going or moving down in or upon. -रः A place of descent, road; field of action.

अवचारण *a.* Moving, going. -णं 1 Employing, application, mode of proceeding. -2 A kind of saline preparation (क्षारपाकविधि).

अवचार्य *a.* To be cast down, to be given, to be put on or applied.

अवचि 3P. 1 To worship, honour, respect. -2 (5 U.) To gather, pick up, pluck (with two acc.); गता स्यादवचिन्वाना कुसुमान्याभ्रमदुमान् Bk. 6. 10; वृक्षमवचिनोति फलानि Sk. -3 To take off. -4 To let down behind, to open (one's cloak).

अवचयः Gathering (such as flowers, fruits &c.); ततः प्रविशतः कुसुमावचयमभिनयत्यौ सख्यौ S. 4.

अवचायः [अवचि-घञ्] Gathering flowers (with the hands); अविरत-कुसुमावचायखेदात् Si. 7. 71.

अवचायिन् *a.* Gathering, picking off. अवचित *p. p.* 1 Gathered. -2 Filled, inhabited.

अवचूडः-लः [अवनता चूडा अग्रं यस्य वा डो लः] The pendent cloth on a chariot, an ornament (like a *chouri*) hanging from the top of a banner; पिच्छावचूडमनुमाधवधाम जग्मुः; Si. 5. 13; दिवसकरवारणस्यावचूलचामरकलापः K. 26, 114, 116; Si. 20. 46, 12. 18.

अवचूर्ण 10 P. 1 To sprinkle with meal, dust. -2 To cover, put on or over, overlay; चूर्णैः शनैर्त्रिगुणसुखमवचूर्ण्य Susr.; भैर्यो दिव्यपुष्पावचूर्णिताः Mb.

अवचूर्णनं 1 Pounding, grinding, reducing to powder. -2 Sprinkling with powder; especially, throwing absorbent powders on wounds. -3 A kind of disease or wound.

अवचूर्णित *a.* Pounded coarsely; त्रिजातावचूर्णितेन mixed with Dk. 133. -2 Ground, crushed, reduced to powder.

अवचूल = अवचूड q. v.

अवचूलकः, -कं A *chouri* or brush (formed of a cow's tail or peacock's feathers) for fanning off flies.

अवच्छद् 10 P. 1 To cover over, overspread. -2 To conceal, obscure, leave in darkness.

अवच्छ (च्छा) दः A cover, covering; कांचनावच्छादान् (खरान्) Rām.

अवच्छिद् 7 U. 1 To cut off, separate, tear in pieces, break asunder. -2 To discriminate, distinguish, characterize. -3 To define, limit, modify (as by time, space &c.) used in Nyāya; see अवच्छिन्न below. -4 To detach, excerpt. -5 To interrupt. अवच्छिन्न *p. p.* 1 Cut off. -2

Separated, divided, detached, excerpted. -3 (In Logic) Separated or excluded from all other things by the properties predicated of a thing as peculiar to itself. -4 Bounded, modified, determined; दिक्कालाद्यनवच्छिन्न Bh. 2. 1. -5 Particularized, distinguished, characterized, as, by an attributive word.

अवच्छेदः 1 A part, portion, (अवयव). -2 Boundary, limit. -3 Separation. -4 Distinction, distinguishing, particularization (as by attributes). -5 Determination, decision, settlement; शब्दार्थस्यानवच्छेदे विशेषस्थितिहेतवः Vāk. P. -6 That property of a thing which distinguishes it from every thing else, a characteristic property. -7 Bounding, defining. -8 Pervading (व्याप्तिः). * अवच्छेदः generalizing, removing distinctions.

अवच्छेदक *a.* 1 Separating. -2 Determining, deciding, प्रतियोगिकावच्छेदकावच्छिन्न. -3 Bounding, limiting. -4 Pervading. -5 Distinguishing, particularizing. -6 Peculiar, characteristic. -कः 1 That which distinguishes. -2 A predicate, characteristic property. -3 Boundary, limit.

अवच्छेदनं Cutting off, separating; determining, bounding &c.

अवच्छुरित *a.* Mixed. -तं A horse-laugh.

अवजि 1 P. 1 To spoil (deprive by conquest), to win; अवजित्य च तद्धनं Mb.; Ms. 11. 81; पुष्पकं नाम विमानं वीर्यादवजितं Rām. -2 To recover; हतां कृष्णमवाजयत् Mb. -3 To ward off, prevent. -4 To conquer; अवजितमधुना तवाहमक्षोः Si. 7. 60.

अवजयः Defeat, victory over; येनैत्रलोकावजयाय हृष्टः R. 6. 62.

अवजित *p. p.* Conquered; contempted, disregarded.

अवजितिः *f.* Conquest, defeat; Ki. 6. 43.

अवजुष्ट *a.* Visited, frequented.

अवज्ञा 9 P. To have a low opinion of, to despise, to treat with contempt, disregard; अवज्ञानासि मां यस्मात् R. 1. 77; अवज्ञानंति मां मूढा मातृर्षी तनुमाभितं Bg. 9. 11; Bk. 3. 8.

अवज्ञा [अव-ज्ञा-अङ्] Disrespect, contempt; slighting, low opinion; नात्मन्यवज्ञा कर्तव्या H. 1; disregard (with the obj. in loc. or gen.);

आत्मन्यवज्ञां शिथिलीचकार R. 2. 41; ये नाम केचिदिह नः प्रथयन्त्यवज्ञां Māl. 1. 6; Sānti. 3. 23; अवज्ञावज्ञेयं परितपति नोच्चैरपि बुधं Udb. -Comp. -उपहत *a.* treated with contempt, humiliated. -दुःखः the agonies of humiliation; मा जीवन् यः परावज्ञादुःखदग्धोपि जीवति Si. 2. 45.

अवज्ञात *p. p.* Disrespected, contemned, disregarded.

अवज्ञानं Disrespect, disregard, contempt; ईप्सितं तदवज्ञानात् विद्धि सार्गल-मात्मनः R. 1. 79.

अवज्ञेय *pot. p.* To be treated with disrespect; contemptible; विप्रा हि क्षत्रियात्मानो नावज्ञेयाः कदाचन Y. 1. 153.

अवट *a.* [अव-अट्] Produced in a hole. -टः 1 A hole, cavity. -2 A pit; अवटे चापि मे राम प्रक्षिपेमं कलेवरं; अवटे ये निधीयन्ते Rām. -3 A well. -4 Any low or depressed part of the body, sinus; अवटश्चैवमेतानि स्थानान्यत्र शरीरके Y. 3. 98. -5 A juggler. -Comp. -कच्छपः a tortoise in a hole; (fig.) one who has had no experience, who has seen nothing of the world. -निरोधनः N. of a particular hell.

अवटिः, -टी *f.* [अव-अटि] 1 A hole. -2 A well. -3 A sinus.

अवटीट *a.* [नासिकायाः नतं अवटीटं, अव-टीटं नासिकायाः संज्ञायां; नासिकाप्यवटीटं, पुरुषोप्यवटीटः P. V. 2. 31 Sk.] Having a flat nose, flat-nosed.

अवटुः [अव-टीक् भित्-टु] 1 A hole in the ground. -2 A well. -3 The back or nape of the neck. -4 The depressed part of the body. -5 A kind of tree. -टुः *f.* The raised portion of the neck. -टु *n.* A hole, a rent. -Comp. -जः a hind curl, the hair on the back of the head; Si. 10. 12.

अवट्ठ *a.* Ved. Being in a hole.

अवटङ्गः-कः A market, a mart.

अवडीन [अव-डी-भावे-क्] The flight of a bird, flying down-wards.

अवंड *a.* Ved. Not without a tail (said of a cow).

अवतः [अव-अट् च वेदे ष्टं टस्य तः] A well, cistern.

अवतंसः-सं [अव-तंस-घञ्] 1 A garland. -2 An ear-ring, a ring-shaped ornament, an ear-ornament (fig. also); गणा नमैरुपसवावतंसाः Ku. 1. 55; स्ववाहनक्षोभचलावतंसाः 7. 38; चंदनपल्ल-वावतंसां K. 11, 12, 140, 97; R. 13.

49; Dk. 5, 88; Ki. 3. 11; Si. 3. 81; *उत्पन्नं a lotus used as an ornament; Ku. 4. 8; oft. with अ omitted; यैर्वत्सकुसुमैः प्रियमेताः Si. 10. 67.

-3 An ornament worn on the head, crest; (fig.) anything that serves as an ornament; 'decked with'; तामरसावतंसा जलसंनिवेशाः Chât. 2. 3; पुंडरीकावतंसाभिः परिखाभिः Râm.; पुष्पावतंसं सलिलं Susr.; कल्याणावतंसा कल्याणसंपद् Mâl. 6.

अवतंसयति Den. P. To use as ear-rings, make ear-rings of; अवतंसयति इयमानाः प्रमदाः शिरीषकुसुमानि S. 1. 4; अवतंसयैनं M. 3.

अवतंसकः An ear-ornament, an ornament in general; अशोकस्तवकेनैव विहङ्गुखस्यावतंसकं V. 5. 3; प्रासादावतंसका (लंका) Râm.

अवतंसित a. Having a garland, crested; (fig.) decked, adorned.

अवतक्षणं 1 Anything cut in pieces, -2 Chopped straw.

अवतड् 10 P. To strike downwards; विद्युद्वताडयति Nir.; to crush under, trample down upon.

अवताडनं 1 Crushing, trampling or treading under; नैसर्गिकी सुरभिणः कुसुमस्य सिद्धा मूर्ध्नि स्थितिर्न चरणैरवताडनानि U. 1. 14. -2 Striking.

अवतन् 8U. 1 To stretch or extend downwards; ऋज्वीरधानैरवतन्त्य कंधराः Si. 12. 18; विशालमूलावततः (न्यग्रोध) Hariv. -2 To overspread, cover; नभसि मेघावतते Susr.; खमवतत्य सलिलाः Bri. S. 24. 19. -3 To loosen, undo (especially a bow-string).

अवतत p.p. 1 Overspread, covered; लताशतैरवतता (नदी) Râm.; तुरंगौघैरवतता (म्) ibid. -2 Loosened, slackened; *धन्वन् whose bow is unbent.

अवततिः f. Stretching, extending; शलियावततिम्लान Ki. 11. 4 (snow-fall).

अवतानः 1 Stretching. -2 The unbending of a bow. -3 A downward face. -4 The spreading of a plant; लताशतैरवततामवतानशतैस्तथा Râm. -5 A cover (in general); an awning.

अवतप् 1 P. To radiate heat or light downwards. - Caus. 1 To irradiate, heat; अथावताप्य पृथिवीं पूषा दिवससंक्षये जगामास्तं Mb. -2 To illuminate.

अवतप्त p. p. Heated irradiat-

ed; अवतप्तेनकुलस्थितं an ichneumon's standing on hot ground (metaphorically said of the inconstancy of man) P. II. 1. 47; अवतप्तेनकुलस्थितं त एतत् Sk.

अवतापिन a. (A place) where the sun strikes vertically down.

अवतमसं [अवततं व्यातं तमः अञ्जमासः P.V. 4. 79] 1 Slight or dim darkness; क्षीणेऽवतमसं तमः Ak. -2 Darkness (in general); अवतमसमिदायै भास्वताभ्युद्गतेन Si. 11. 57 (where Malli. says यद्यपि क्षीणेऽवतमसं तमः इत्युक्तं तथापि इह विरोधाद्विशेषानादरेण सामान्यमेव ग्राह्यं). -3 Obscurity.

अवतरं ind. Ved. Farther away, more distantly.

अवतस् ind. Below, in the lower world; Ki. 5. 27.

अवतर्पणं A soothing remedy.

अवतृ 1 P. 1 To descend, alight, come down; रथाद्वततार च R. 1. 54, 13. 68; वसन् दृश्यावतर्ततमंबरात् Si. 1. 1; यमुनातटमवतीर्णः Pt. 1; मेघपद्मीमवतीर्णो स्वः S. 7; कदैतद्वतरिष्यति चक्रं मस्तकात् Pt. 5; (fig. also), इति मतिरेव न बोधपद्मीमवतरति K. 289 fails to see; वागेव मे नामिधेयविषयमवतरति त्रपया 151 I cannot speak for very shame. -2 To flow or run into, discharge contents, join (as a river); सागरं वर्जयित्वा कुचं वा महानद्यवतरति S. 3; see अवतीर्ण also. -3 To enter, to enter into, to come to; M. 1. 22; Si. 9. 32; त्वदीयं देशमवतीर्य M. 5. -4 To begin, commence; अवतरन् भवान् Dk. 152; तत्प्रेयसीमाहूय संगीतकमवतरानि Dhât. 1. -5 To present oneself, appear forth, come; प्रसभमवततार चित्तजन्मा Ki. 10. 17. -6 To descend (as a deity) into the world in the form of a mortal; शापावतीर्ण Ks. 2. 21; मुनिकन्या च सा शापात्तस्यां जाताववातरत् 2. 31. Râj. T. 1. 130; 5. 66; विष्णुरेवावतीर्णोसौ Mârka. P. -7 To get over, subdue, conquer; अवतीर्णोस्मि यद्रोगमतिदुस्तरं Ks. 21. 194; अव तस्य बलं तिर Rv. 10. 133. 5. - Caus. 1 To cause to descend, bring or fetch down; मार्गे कथंचिद्वतार्य Mu. 3. 9; रथान्, वृक्षात्, मूलाभ्यान् &c. -2 To take down, put or set down; अवतारय सलिलसमीपं K. 38; मात्रां कक्षांतराद्वतार्य Pt. 1; स्वभुजाद्वतारिता R. 1. 34; अवतार्यतां रथः V. 1. -3 To take off, remove, withdraw, put aside; स्वगान्नाद्वतार्य भूषणानि Mu.

2, 5; अथांगराजाद्वतार्य चक्षुः R. 6. 30, अथोरुदेहाद्वतार्य पादं Ku. 3. 11, Si. 9. 36. -4 To bring downwards. -5 To bend down. -6 To introduce, set a-going, make current, begin; तेन विद्यावतारिता Râj. T. 4. 485; तत्र तथा सत्वेऽवतारिते 2. 58.

अवतरः Descent; N. 3. 53; Si. 1. 48.

अवतरणं 1 Descending for bathing in water &c., गंगा°, अप्सस्तीर्थ°; descending or alighting (in general), coming down; स्तन्य°. -2 An incarnation; see अवतार. -3 Crossing. -4 Sudden disappearance. -5 Steps or stairs leading to a river. -6 A holy bathing-place (तीर्थ). -7 Translating from one language into another. -8 Introduction. -9 An extract, a quotation.

अवतरणिका 1 A short prayer at the beginning of a work which, it is supposed, causes the divinity so addressed to descend from heaven. -2 Introduction, preface.

अवतरणी [अवतरति ग्रंथोऽनया अवतृकरणेऽन्युद्] 1 Preface. -2 Succession, order, method.

अवतारः [अव-तृ करणे घञ्] 1 Descent, alighting; descending or going down into; (fig.) accepting, resorting to; पाखंडिपथावतारः Dk. 47; advent, settling in; वसंतावतारसमये S. 1. -2 Form, manifestation; मत्स्यादिभिरवतारैरवतारवता वताऽवतावसुधां Sankara. -3 Descent of a deity upon earth, incarnation in general; क्रौण्डिष संप्रति नवः पुरुषावतारः U. 5. 34; धर्मार्थकाममोक्षाणामवतार इवांगवान् R. 10. 84; ऋष्यवतारोऽयं रूपतिः Ks. 7. 18. -4 An incarnation of Vishnu; विष्णुर्येन दशावतारगहने क्षिप्तो महासंकोटं Bh. 3. 95. (There are ten incarnations of Vishnu; the following verse from Gît. describes them; वेदानुद्धरते जगन्निवहते भूगोलमुद्बिभते दैत्य दारयते बलिं छलयते क्षत्रक्षयं कुर्वते । पौलस्त्यं जयते हलं कलयते कारुण्यमातन्वते म्लेच्छान्मूर्च्छयते दशकृतिकृते कृष्णाय नमः ॥ मत्स्यः कूर्मो वराहश्च नरसिंहश्च वामनः । रामो रामश्च कृष्णश्च बुद्धः कल्की च ते दश ॥ -5 Any new appearance, growth, rise; नवावतारं कमलादिबोत्पलम् R. 3. 36; परीवादनवावतारः 5. 24; यौवनावतारे K. 289; Ve. 3; Sânti. 2. 26; 3. 14; Ks. 8. 30. -6 Any distinguished person (who, in the language of respect, is called an अवतार or incarnation of a deity). -7 Aiming at

an object. -8 A landing-place; रुद्धे गजेन सरितः सहस्रावतोर Si. 5. 33. -9 A sacred bathing-place. -10 Translation. -11 A pond, tank. -12 Introduction, preface. -13 Crossing; °रं लभ् to gain one's object (with gen.) -Comp. -कथ account of an अवतार, N. of a chapter in शंकरविजय. -मंत्रः the prayer causing the descent of a deity.

अवतारक a. (-रिका f.) 1 Making one's appearance. -2 Making a descent.

अवतारणं 1 Causing to descend. -2 Translation. -3 Possession by an evil spirit. -4 Worship, adoration. -5 The ends or border of a garment. -6 Preface or introduction (to a work).

अवतारिन् a. Making one's appearance, making a descent.

अवतीर्णं p. p. 1 Descended, alighted, come down; शैलराजावतीर्णो जह्नीः कन्यां Me. 50; जलनिधिमनुरूपं जह्नुकन्यावतीर्णा R. 6. 85; संसारपथमवतीर्णानां K. 175 who have entered upon mundane life. -2 Bathed in; उद्धमिवावतीर्णः K. 158; come to, entered into. -3 Appeared as an incarnation; तदर्थमवतीर्णोऽसौ मन्त्रियोगाच्चतुर्भुजः Mb.; Pt. 1. -4 Crossed, passed over; अपि नामावतीर्णोसि बाणगोचरं Mā. 1 crossed the path, gone within the range, of arrows; दर्शनपथमवतीर्णः S. 3. -5 Fallen (as the night); अवतीर्णयां तस्यां यानिन्यां K. 269; भरेणावतीर्णयां रजन्यां K. 368. -6 Translated. -Comp. -ऋण a. absolved from debt.

अवतूलयति Den. P. To rub with cotton; तूलैर्वकुणाति तूलेन तृणायमवहयति Bop.

अवतोका [अवपतितं लोकं अस्याः; प्रा० ब०] A woman or a cow miscarrying from accident.

अवत्त, अवत्तिन् See under अवदो.

अवत्रस्त a. Terrified.

अवत्सीय a. Not suitable for a calf.

अवदंशः [अवदश्यते पानरुचिर्यः; अवदंश् कर्मणि घञ्] 1 Any pungent food which excites thirst, stimulant.

अवदत्त a. 1 Given away. -2 Finished, accomplished.

अवदह् 1 P. To burn down, destroy.

अवदाहः 1 Heat, burning down. -2 The hot season, summer.

अवदाहः-हं [अवसादितो दाहो येन; प्रा० ब०] 1 N. of the root of a plant (वीरण). -2 Burning down, heat; °इष्ट-कापथं the root of the वीरण plant.

अवदात a. [अवदै-क्त] 1 Beautiful; अवदातकांतिः Dk. 107, 37. -2 Clean, clear, pure, spotless, refined, purified, polished; सर्वविद्यावदातचेताः K. 36; so विद्यावदातं मुखं; शास्त्रः °-3 Bright, white; आपिशंगावदातया देहप्रभया K. 36, 65, 128, 187, 189, 43, 62, 95; रजनीकारकलावदातं कुलं K. 233; कुंदावदाताः कलहंसमालाः Bk. 2. 18; cf. also Bh. 2. 25; Ki. 11. 75, 3. 25; 13. 37; Sānti. 3. 14. -4 Virtuous, meritorious; अन्यस्मिन् जन्मनि न कृतमवदातं कर्म K. 62. -5 Yellow. -तः White or yellow colour.

अवदानं 1 A pure or approved occupation. -2 An accomplished act. -3 A valorous or glorious act, prowess, heroic act, heroism, glorious achievement; संगीयमानत्रिपुरावदानः Ku. 7. 48; Si. 7. 2, 18. 16; प्रापदस्त्रमवदानतोषितात् R. 11. 21; Ki. 17. 16; तत्त्वसूत्रावदानेभ्यो न रोचते Dk. 52; Ki. 3. 43, 13. 32. -4 Object of a legend.

अवदान्य a. Niggardly, stingy.

अवदावद a. Ved. Having no bad reputation.

अवदृ 9 P. To split or force open, to rend or tear asunder. -Caus. 1 To cause to burst, to rend, split; मनःशिलागिरेः शृंगं वज्रेणैवावदहारितं Rām. -2 To dig down, excavate; तदर्थमुर्वामवदहारयद्भिः R. 13. 3; वसुधां चावदहारयेत् Rām.

अवदरणं Breaking (as a boil), bursting, separating.

अवदारणं 1 Tearing, dividing, digging down, cutting into pieces. -2 (करणे-ल्युट्) A spade, hoe.

अवदीर्णं p. p. 1 Split into two, divided, broken; अवदीर्णशुक्तिपुटमुक्तमौक्तिकप्रकारैः Si. 13. 37. -2 Melted, fused, liquefied. -3 Bewildered, perplexed; भयावदीर्णः संज्ञासादबद्धं बहु भाषसे Mb.

अवदो 4 P. 1 To cut off, divide. -2 (Ved.) To appease (anger).

अवत्त p. p. [अव-दो-खंडने कर्मणि क] Cut off.

अवत्तिन् a. [अवत्तमेनेन इष्टा० इति]

One who divides or cuts off; पंच° dividing into five parts.

अवदानं [अव-दो-ल्युट्] 1 Cutting or dividing into pieces. -2 A part, portion; इदयाद्यवदानानाम् S. B. -3 Transgression. -4 The root of a plant; see अवदान also.

अवदोहः 1 Milking. -2 Milk.

अवद्य a. 1 Fit to be condemned, censurable, not to be praised; न चापि काव्यं नवमित्यवद्यं M. 1. 2; किमवद्यः करिं कुम्भजो मणिः Si. 16. 45. -2 Defective, faulty, blamable, disagreeable, disliked; उद्वहदनवद्यां तामवद्यादपेतः R. 7. 70; see अनवद्य also. -3 Unfit to be told. -4 Low, inferior. -5 Sinful. -द्यं 1 A fault, defect, imperfection. -2 Sin, vice. -3 Blame, censure, reproach; उद्वहदनवद्यां तामवद्यादपेतः R. 7. 70. -4 Shame. -Comp. -गोहन a. concealing or keeping off want. -भीः f. fear of vices or sin.

अवद्यवन् a. Ved. Disgraceful, lamentable.

अवद्योतनं Light.

अवद्योतिन् a. Shining down upon, illuminating.

अवद्वंगः A market.

अवद्य a. Ved. Inviolable, invulnerable. -धः Exemption from death; Ms. 5. 39.

अवध्य a. Not to be killed, inviolable, sacred; °ता, °भावः, °त्वं exemption from death, inviolability; वधाहाणामवध्यताम् R. 17. 19; सदैवावध्यभावेन दूतो वदति नान्यथा H. 3. 15; R. 10. 43.

अवध्यर्थ a. To be defied.

अवधा 3 A. 1 To place down, deposit; अवधाय श्वेदे सृष्टिपदं Kāty. ; यथा क्षुरः क्षुरधाने ऽवहितः Sat. Br.; ततस्तांस्तेषु कुंडेषु गर्भानवदधे तदा Mb.; वासुदेवः स्वमाययात्मन्यवधीयमानः Bhāg.; to fix पादाभे दृशमवधाय निश्चलांशी Mu. 5. 13. -2 To apply (as the mind). -3 To be attentive; इतोऽवधत्तां देवराजः Mv. 6. -4 To shut, close, press together. -Pass. To be placed, applied, or directed (mind); अवधीयतां listen, hear.

अवधातव्य } pot. p. To be attended to, deserving attention and care.

अवधानं 1 Attention, अवधानपरे चकार सा प्रलयांतोन्मिषिते विलोचने Kp. 4. 2; अवधानं दीयमानं प्रार्थये Ye. 1.

intentness, attentiveness; दत्तावधानः शृणोति hears attentively. -2 Devotion, care, carefulness; अवधानान् carefully or attentively; शृणुत जना अवधानान् क्रियामिमां कालिदासस्य V. 1. 2. v. 1.

अवधानिन् *a.* Attentive.

अवधिः [अव-धा-कि] 1 Application, attention. -2 Boundary, limit exclusive or inclusive, (in time or space); conclusion, determination; एकैकस्य जगत्त्रयप्रमथनत्राणावधिर्योग्यता Mv. 1. 46; रवितेजसामवधिनाधिवेष्टितम् Ki. 12. 22. -3 Furthest limit; दृष्ट आह्लादनीयानामवधिः K. 124; स्मर-शापावधिरां सरस्वती Ku. 4. 43; conclusion; oft. at the end of comp., in the sense of 'ending with,' 'as far as,' 'till'; एष ते जीवितावधिः प्रवादः U. 1; तत्प्रत्यागमनकालावधयोपि तावत् त्रियन्तां प्राणाः K. 171; व्याडी रक्षतु मे देहं ततः प्रत्यागमावधि Ks. 4. 100; रक्षः रयान्मूलाच्छाखावधिस्तरोः Ak. -4 Period of time, time; सर्वे निदापावधिना प्रमृष्टाः R. 16. 52; क्षोषान् मासान् विरहदिवसस्थापितस्यावधेर्वा Me. 87; अपि समाप्तः वनवासस्यावधिः Mv. 7. 2. 48; विवाहे मासावधिकमकल्पयत् Dk. 54, 174; K. 328; Ki. 12. 17; यदवधि-तवधि from or ever since, till, Bv. 2. 79; अथ चेदवधिः प्रतीक्ष्यते Ki. 2. 16. -5 An engagement, appointment; रमणीयौवधिविधिना विसंवादितः S. 6. -6A division, district, department; जनपदतदवधौश्च P. IV. 2. 124. -7 A hole, pit. °ता, °त्वं limit, limitation.

अवधिमत् *a.* Limited, bounded.

अवधेय *pot. p.* 1 To be placed down or deposited. -2 To be attended to, to be believed. -3 To be known or apprehended. -यं Attention.

अवहित *p. p.* 1 Deposited, placed. -2 Attentive, careful; शृणुत मनोनि-रवहितैः V. 1. 2; शृणु मेऽवहितां वचः Rām.; Me. 100. -3 Celebrated, known; °ता application, attention. -Comp. -अञ्जलि *a.* with joined hands.

अवधाव् 1 U. To run down, to drop down, to run after.

अवधावनं 1 Running after, pursuing, seizure. -2 Cleaning, washing.

अवधाविन *p. p.* 1 Chased, pursued. -2 Cleaned, washed.

अवधीर् 10 P. To disregard, disrespect, treat with contempt, slight; अवधीरितसुहृद्वचनस्य H. 1; Si. 9. 59, Amāru. 83; to despise, repudiate, re-

pulse; तत्किमवधीरयति मामार्यपुत्रः M. 5. अवधीरणं Treating with disrespect. अवधीरणा Disrespect, despising; repulse; कृतवत्यसि नावधीरणामपराद्धेऽपि यदा चिरं मयि R. 8. 48; M. 3. 19; अयं स ते तिष्ठति संगमोच्छुको विशंकसे भीरु यतोवधीरणां S. 3. 14.

अवधीरित *p. p.* Disrespected, disregarded, slighted; अवधीरितार्तवशुणं Ki. 6. 25 excelled, set at naught; अचेतनं नाम शुणं न लक्ष्येन्मयैव कस्मादवधीरिता प्रिया S. 6. 12.

अवधीरिन् *a.* 1. Despising, scorning. -2 Excelling.

अवधू 5 U. 1 To shake, move, wave, cause to tremble; रेणुः पवनावधूतः R. 7. 43; लीलावधूतैः चामरैः Me. 35; Rs. 6. 15; Ki. 6. 3; Si. 13. 36. -2 To shake off or out, shake, toss (lit. and fig.), remove (fig. also); overcome, get the better of; राजस-स्वमवधूय मातृकं R. 11. 90; सुरवधूरवधूत-भयाः शरैः 9. 19 removing the fears of; अवधूय तद्वयथां 3. 61; व्रजंति शत्रू-नवधूय निस्पृहाः शमेन सिद्धिं मुनयो न भूय-तः Ki. 1. 42; रुषावधूय रक्षांसि Rām. -3 To discard, spurn, reject or treat with contempt, disregard; चंडी मामवधूय पादपतितं V. 4. 38; Ku. 3. 8; अवधूतप्रणिपाताः V. 3. 5; अवधूतदुहित-प्रार्थनस्य Dk. 13. -Caus. (-धूनयति) To shake.

अवधूत *p. p.* 1. Shaken, wared. -2 Discarded, rejected, despised; R. 19. 43. -3 Insulted, humiliated. -4 Excelled, surpassed; Ratn. 2. 8. -5 Attacked, overcome. -6 Separated from worldly attachments. -तः An ascetic who has renounced all worldly attachments and connections; यो विलंघ्याभ्रमान्धर्मान्मन्यैव स्थितः पुमान् । अतिवर्णाभ्रमी योगी अवधूतः स उच्यते ॥ or अक्षरत्वात् वरेण्यत्वात् धृतसंसारबंधनात् तत्त्वमस्यर्थसिद्धत्वादवधूतोऽभिधीयते ॥ -Comp. -वेश *a.* undressed, naked.

अवधूतनं 1 Shaking, waving; पाद-स्पृशस्तु रक्षांसि दुष्कृतीनवधूतनं Ms. 3. 230; अमंद्दष्टौष्ठकरावधूतनम् Ki. 8. 6. -2 The practice of medicine, curing. -3 Agitation, trembling. -4 Disregarding. -5 Trampling on, treading.

अवधूकः One having no wife.

अवधूपित *a.* Perfumed with incense.

अवधूलनं Sprinkling absorbent powders on sores.

अवधू 10 U. 1 (a) To determine, fix, resolve; इत्यवधार्य Pt. 1; यन्मयाऽवधारितं Mk. 4. चयस्त्विषा-मित्यवधारितं पुरा Si. 1. 3; विद्मर्गतमनु-ष्ठेयमवधारितं M. 5. (b) To ascertain, determine accurately, make out, know, perceive, understand; न विश्व-मूर्तेरवधार्यते वपुः Ku. 5. 78; Mu. 3. 4. -2 To consider or regard, think, look upon; श्रुतां मामवधारय Mb.; कुली-नेत्यवधार्यतां Ks. 21. 124; Si. 9. 22. -3 To hear, listen to, become acquainted with; वानप्रस्थस्य धर्मं ते कथ-याम्यवधार्यतां Mārka. P. -4 To reflect, consider, think; बालकौथमित्यवधार्य Pt. 4. -5 To limit, restrict.

अवधारः Accurate determination, limitation; सर्वत्र यदवधारोऽप्युच्यते स एकांतः Susr.

अवधारक *a.* 1 Determining accurately; इष्टावधारकं वाक्यं आशीः Bha-rata. -2 Restricting oneself to anything.

अवधारण *a.* Restrictive, limiting. -ण-णा 1 Ascertainment, determination; मान° Dk. 161. -2 Affirmation, emphasis. -3 Limitation (of the sense of words); यावदवधारणे, एवावधारणे; मात्रं कात्स्न्येऽवधारणे Ak.; नुरावधारणार्थः. -4 Restriction to a certain instance or instances to the exclusion of all others.

अवधारणाय, अवधार्य *pot. p.* To be ascertained, determined or considered; विष्णोरिवारयानवधारणाय R. 13. 5; परिणतिरवधार्या यत्नतः पंडितेन Dh. 2. 99.

अवधारित *p. p.* Ascertained, known, well observed, marked; सम्यगवधारितं Ratn. 1.

अवधूत *p. p.* 1 Determined, resolved, settled. -2 Heard.

अवध्य See under अवध.

अव(व) ध्र *a.* Ved. Not injurious, innoxious, beneficent.

अवध्वम् 1 A. 1 To apply one-
self to, set about. -2 To strew over, scatter, 'spread'; चूर्णैरवध्वंसते Sk. -Caus. 1 To cast down. -2 To strew over.

अवध्वंसः 1 Abandoning, quitting. -2 Powder, dust. -3 Disrespect, cen-
sure, blame. -4 Falling off or from. -5 Sprinkling.

अवध्वस्त *p. p.* 1 Destroyed, per-
ished. -2 Censured, disrespected. -3

Pounded coarsely or badly. -4 Abandoned. -5 Sprinkled. -6 Scattered.

अवनं [अव-ल्युट्] 1 Protection, defence; भुजोऽनवने P. I. 3.66, Nalod. 1.4. -2 Gratifying, pleasing. -3 Wish desire. -4 Delight, satisfaction. -5 Hurry, speed.

अवनक्षत्रं The disappearance of the stars.

अवनम् 1 P. 1 To bow down, to bend down, stoop; Si. 9.74 -2 To bend oneself, hang down; स्वय्यादाहुं जलमवनते Me. 46. See अवनत also. -Caus. (अवन-ना-मयति) To bend down, bend; अवनमय द्विषतां शिरांसि K. 109; श्वपुच्छमवनानितम् Pt. 4.

अवनत p. p. 1 Bent down, hung down, downcast; विनयः, प्रभयः, लज्जा, उत्तरकायं R. 9.60; फलपुष्पैरवनतात् Rām. -2 Verging in the west, setting; रजनिरवनतैर्दुर्लज्जाधोमुखी च Si. 10.91. -3 Bending, stooping, deepened, not projecting. -4 Humble. -Comp. -अंग a. with stooping; limbs; Ku. 5.86. -काय a. bending the body, crouching down. -मुख a. with down-cast countenance. -शीर्षन् a. bowing the head.

अवनतिः f. 1 Bending, bowing down, stooping; अवनतिमवने: Mu. 1.2, 3.8; Si. 9.8. -2 Declining in the west, setting; Si. 9.8. -3 A bow, prostration. -4 Bending (as a bow); धनुषामवनतिः K. (where अ० also means 'stooping'). -5 Modesty, absence of insolence, humility.

अवनम्र a. Bowed, bent; पश्चिमपुष्पस्तबकावनम्रा Ku. 3.54; पाद० fallen at the feet.

अवनामः 1 Bending or bowing, falling at the feet; गलितनयनवारिर्याति पादावनामं Si. 11.35. -2 Causing to bend down.

अवनामक a. What depresses or causes to bend or bow.

अवनामिन् a. Bending or bowing down; Ki. 7.19.

अवनह् 4-U. To bind on, tie on, put over, cover with.

अवनह् p. p. 1 Formed, made. -2 Fixed, seated; स्नानावनह्छवनशो-पितंशोपपाणि: Ve. 1.21. -3 Covered, encircled; तांङ्गलीलावनह्छपूराङ्गमांडितै: K. 19; Si. 3.7; bound on, tied; चर्मावनह्छं दुर्गंधिपूर्णं सूत्रपुरीषयो: Ms. 6.76; हेममालावनह्छः (रयः) Mb.; पुष्प-

भारवनह्छः (पादः) Rām.; Br. S. 3.19. 20, 67, 59, 84; fastened, woven, put together; श्रगवनह्छवनोरमपल्लवा Si. 6.53; 7.52. -ह्छं A drum.

अवनाहः Binding, girding, putting on.

अवनार a. [नतं नासिकायाः; अव-नाटच् see अवटीट्] Flat-nosed. -दं The condition of having a flat nose.

अवनिः-नी f. [अव-अनि Up. 2.101] 1 The earth; oft used at the end of comp. meaning 'ground', 'place'; काननावनौ Dk. 7, 13; लीलावनौ place of recreation 25. -2 A finger (Nir.). -3 A river; Rv. 1.190. 7. -4 N. of a plant. -5 Course, bed of a river. **अवनिगत** a. fallen prostrate on the ground. -Comp. -ईशः, ईश्वरः -नाथः, -पतिः, -पालः lord of the earth, king; पतिरवनिपतीनां तैश्चकाशे चतुर्भिः R. 10.86, 11.93. -चरः a. roving over the earth, vagabond. -ध्रः a mountain Si. 16.78. -तल the surface of the earth. -मंडलं the globe. -रुहः, -ह् a tree.

अवनिज् 3 U. To wash, purify, cleanse, to wipe off. -Caus. 1 To cause to wash off. -2 To fill with, pervade; सुसुगंधतयावनेजितानां Ghat. 15.

अवनिक्त p. p. 1 Washed, cleansed. -2 Searched.

अवनेज्य a. Used for washing.

अवनेजनं 1 Washing, ablution; न कुर्याद्गुरुपुत्रस्य पादयोश्चावनेजनम् Ms. 2.209. -2 Washing off, ablution. -3 Water for washing, foot-bath; आपः पादावनेजनी: Ait. Br. -4 Sprinkling water on the darbha grass at a Srāddha ceremony.

अवनिश्चयः Deduction, ascertainment.

अवनिष्ठीवनं Spitting upon.

अवनी 1 P. 1 To lead or bring down, to push into; अश्वानपोऽवनीयमानान् Kāty. -2 To cause to descend or flow. -3 To lead away. -4 To pour down or over.

अवनयः 1 Throwing down, precipitating. -2 Causing to descend.

अवनयनं Leading down, pouring down.

अवनायः Throwing down &c.

अवनायक a. Causing to descend.

अवंतिः-ती f. [अव-वाहु० शिच् Up. 3.50] 1 N. of a city, the modern उज्ज-

यिनी, one of the seven sacred cities of the Hindus, to die at which is said to secure eternal happiness; cf. अयोध्या मथुरा माया काशी कांचिरवंतिका । पुरी द्वारावती चैव सप्तैता मोक्षदायिकाः ॥ The women of Avanti are said to be very skillful in all erotic arts; cf. आवंत्य एव निपुणा सुदृशो रतिकर्माणि B. R. 10.82. -2 N. of a river. -m. pl. N. of a country and its inhabitants; its capital being उज्जयिनी on the river सिन्धु; and there is also the temple of महाकाल in the suburbs. [According to Hemachandra अवन्ति is synonymous with Malava or the modern Malava; but the latter country covered in ancient times, as now, a wider area than Avanti, as Bana applies the name to a neighbouring kingdom in the east, whose capital was Vidisa on the Vetravati or Betva. In the time of the Mahabharata Avanti appears to have extended on the south to the banks of the Narmada and on the west probably to the banks of the Myhe or Mahi]; अवन्तिनाथोऽयमुदयवाहुः R. 6.32; असौ महाकालनिकेतनस्य वसन्नदूरे किल चंद्रनौले: 6.34, 35; प्राच्यावंतीमुदयनकथा-कोविद्यामवह्वान् Me. 30; अवन्तीषूज्जयिनी नाम नगरी K. 52. -Comp. -पुरं the city of Avanti उज्जयिनी. -ब्रह्मः [अवन्तिषु ब्रह्मा अच् समासः P. V. 4.104] a Brahmana residing in Avanti. -सोमः [अवन्तिषु सोम इव] sour gruel (prepared from the fermentation of rice-water (काजिक)).

अवंध्य a. Not barren, fruitful, productive; अवध्यवांछितफलप्रदान K. 260; अवध्यपातेन बाणेन V.2.2; H.2.12.

अवपद् 10 P. To split. -Pass. To split oneself, to be split.

अवपाटिका Laceration of the prepuce.

अवपत् 1 P. To fall down, fly down, jump down, descend, alight, pounce or swoop upon; इयंनावपातमवपद्य Prab.; फलैर्बुद्धावपतितैः Rām. -Caus. To throw down, fell down.

अवपतनं Alighting, descending.

अवपातः 1 Falling down; जलं कुलावपातेन प्रसन्नं कलुषायते Mk.9.24; अधश्चरणावपातं Bh. 2.31 falling down at the feet; (fig.) cringing. -2 Descending, descending; शस्त्रावपातः Y. 2.277; कपोत० H. 1; इयेन० चकितता Mā. 8.8 sudden swoop or pouncing. -3 A hole, pit. -4 Particularly a hole or pit for catching elephants.

अवपातस्तु हस्त्यर्थे गते छत्रे तृणादिना Yā. dāva; रोधांसि निघ्नजवपातममः करीव व-
न्यः परुषं ररास R. 16. 78.

अवपातनं Felling, knocking down, throwing down; हुमाणां Ms. 11. 65; कुड्यावपातनं Y. 2. 223.

अवपद् 4 A. 1 To go down, glide down; to descend, fall down as कैश, गर्भ &c. -2 To be deprived of (with abl.). -3 To fall, meet with an accident. -4 To overthrow, ruin. -Caus. To cause to glide or go down.

अवपन्न p. p. 1 Mixed with. -2 Cooked together with. -3 Fallen on or into. -4 Alighted, descended.

अवपारः Falling down.

अवपाक a. 1 Badly or ill cooked. -2 Without a net. -कः Bad cooking.

अवपात्र a. [अवरं भोजनायोग्यं पात्रं यस्य] A Mlechchha whose eating in a vessel makes it useless for others.

अवपात्रित a. [अवपात्र कृत्यर्थे णिच् -क्त] One who has lost his caste, a person not allowed by his kindred to eat in a common vessel; see अपपात्रित (=भिन्नोदकीकृत Dāy.).

अवपालित a. Unprotected, neglected.

अवपाशित a. [अवपाशः समन्तात् पाशो जातोऽस्य तार० इतश्च] Snared, having a snare laid over (on all sides); पद्याम्यैव हि कंठे त्वां कालपाशवपाशितं Rām.

अवपीड 10 P. To compress; मम-
ज्जेव मही तस्य भूरिभारवपीडिता Mb.; पा-
शै शिरोभिरवपीडितौ Rām.; to press or squeeze together; एकीकृतस्त्वचि नि-
षिक्त इवावपीड्य Mā. 6. 12.

अवपीड a. Pressed on all sides. -डः 1 Pressing down, pressure. -2 A kind of medicinal drug used to cause sneezing, sternutatory. -3 A kind of medical treatment.

अवपीडनं 1 The act of pressing down. -2 A sternutatory. -ना Damage, violation; Ms. 8. 287.

अवपूर्ण a. Full of, filled.

अवप्रज्जनः The end of the warp of a web.

अवफः Flatulence, wind from the bowels.

अवबधा Segment of the base of a triangle.

अवबन्ध 9 P. 1 To bind, fasten (fig. also); नीत्वा कानं गौरवेणावबद्धः

Si. 18. 19. -2 To arrest, rivet; शि-
ल्पकुशलतयाऽवबन्धाति इष्टि Mk. 9.

अवबन्धः 1 Falling or palsy of the eyelids, Blepharoptosis; व्याधि-
नैवावबन्धकः Susr. -2 A kind of dis-
ease. -3 Binding on all sides.

अवबाधा 1 Pain, agony. -2 Re-
sistance, opposition.

अवबाहुकः [अवबद्धो बाहुयैः प्रा०
स०] Spasm in the arm.

अवबुध् 4 A. 1 To awake; to re-
cognise; तं चावबुध्यान्नवम् Dk. 127. -2 To become sensible or aware of, feel, perceive, know, understand; त्वक्स्पर्शं नावबुध्यते Mb.; एकांतमौन्या-
नवबुद्धिभ्रमैः Si. 12. 39; Bk. 15. 101; Ms. 8. 53; अधीत्यावबुध्य च; येनावबु-
ध्यते तत्त्वं प्रकृतेः पुरुषस्य च Bhāg. knows. -Caus. 1 To awaken, rouse; रामो रामावबोधितः R. 12. 23. -2 To make one aware of, inform; ब्रह्म-
चांदनानुपुरुषमवबोधयत्येव केवलं S. B.; प्रागेव विदुरो वेद तेनास्मानवबोधयत् Mb.

-3 To remind, put in mind of; आये सभ्यगवबोधितोऽस्मि S. 1. v. 1. -4 To teach, instruct.

अवबुद्ध p. p. 1 Known. -2 [कर्तरि-
क्त] One who knows.

अवबोधः 1 Waking, becoming awake (opp. स्वप्न); यौ तु स्वप्नावबोधौ तौ भूतानां प्रलयोदयौ Ku. 2. 8; Bg. 6. 17. -2 Knowledge, perception; स्वभ-
र्तृनामग्रहणाद्भव सति रजस्यात्मपरावबोधः R. 7. 41; भावावबोधकलुषा सत्यितेव रात्रौ 5. 64; प्रतिकूलेषु तैक्ष्णस्यावबोधः क्रोध इच्छते S.D.; M. 3. 10; स्वात्मावबोधं महः Prab. 1. 1. -3 Discrimination, judg-
ment; अवबोधवारि रजसः शमनं Ki. 6. 41. -4 Teaching, informing.

अवबोधक a. Indicating, showing; निजपराक्रमावबोधकानि चरितानि Dk. 175. -कः 1 The awakener, the sun. -2 A panegyrist, bard. -3 A teacher. -4 Thought, intention; मदवबोधकं प्रकटयता Dk. 153; त्वं instruction, guidance, explanation.

अवबोधनं Knowledge, perception.

अवब्रवः [कुलितः ब्रवः] Ill-report, defamation.

अवभंज 7 P. To break off, smash; वनस्पतिं व्रज इवावभज्य Ku. 3. 74; अवभमस्य मे मानः Rām., broken down, humbled.

अवभंगः Humbling, overcoming, defeating; मानावभंगनिपुणं त्वममोघमस्त्रं V. 4. 11.

अवभंजनं Breaking, off, tearing, humbling.

अवभाषणं Speaking, telling.

अवभास् 1 A. 1 To shine; ना-
त्यर्थमस्त्रैरवभासमानः Ki. 3. 46; स तेजसा सूर्य इवावभासते Mb. -2 To shine forth, become manifest; आहो-
स्त्रिगुणमवभासते सुवच्याः Si. 8. 29. -3 To appear, seem (apparently or falsely); एतत्त्रयं तस्मादपिड-
वदेकत्वेनावभासते Vedānta. -Caus. To irradiate, illuminate; अधिकावभासि-
तदिशां निकरः Si. 9. 37.

अवभासः 1 Splendour, lustre, light. -2 Knowledge, perception. -3 Appearance, manifestation, in-
spiration; येनास्य तत्त्वेषु कृतेऽवभासे Ki. 3. 26. -4 Space, reach, compass. -5 False knowledge. -Comp. -करः N. of a divinity. -प्रभाः (pl.) N. of a whole class of deities.

अवभासक a. Luminous, irradiat-
ing. -कं The Supreme spirit; त्वं luminousness.

अवभासित p. p. 1 Illumined, light-
ed, irradiated. -2 Evident, mani-
fest.

अवभासिन् a. Shining, bright, -नी The outer skin or cuticle.

अवभिद् 7 P. To break off, shatter.

अवभेदः Breaking off, shattering.

अवभेदिन् a. Breaking off, shatter-
ing, dividing.

अवभुज् 6 P. To bend down, curve.

अवभुम p. p. Contracted, bent, crooked; अवभुमभोगिफणमंडलां भुवं Si. 15. 54.

अवभृथः [अव-भृ-क्थन् Un. 2. 3] 1 The end or completion of a prin-
cipal sacrifice. -2 Bathing at the end of a principal sacrifice for puri-
fication; नावभृथं सरस्वत्यां Kāty.; भुवं कौण्डेन कुंडोष्णी मेध्येनावभृथापि R. 1. 84; प्रीत्याश्रमेधावभृथाग्नेर्भुतैः 6. 61; 9. 22; 11. 31; 13. 61; Y. 3. 244; Ms. 11. 83. -3 Purification by bath-
ing of the sacrificer and the sacri-
ficial vessels at the end of a sacri-
fice. -4 The water of purification. -5 A supplementary sacrifice to at-
one for defects in a principal and
preceding one; a sacrifice in general;
स्नातवत्यवभृथे तत्तत्स्त्वयि Si. 14. 10. -Comp. -स्नानं ablution after a sa-
crificial ceremony.

अवभ्र: Abduction, carrying off.

अवभ्रट *a.* [नतं नासिकायाः; अवभ्रट् P. V. 2. 31] Flat-nosed; see अवट्टट.
—*ट* The state of having a flat nose.

अवम *a.* [अव-अमच् U. 5. 54.]
1 Sinful, wicked. —2 Contemptible, mean, undermost, lowest. —3 Base, low, inferior (opp. परम); अनलकानल-कानवमां पुरी R. 9. 14; see अनवम; या त उत्तिरवमा या परमा Ry. 6. 25. 1. —4 Next, intimate. —5 Last, youngest. —6 decreasing. —*m.* 1 A protector. —2 A class of Manos; विविधाः पितरः अवमा उवाः काव्याश्च. —*m.* 1 Sin. —2 A lunar day exactly coinciding with a solar one; the difference between a Chandra (29 days, 31 Ghatikās and 50 Palas) and a solar month (30 days); तिथ्यंतद्वयमेको दिनवारः स्पृशति यत्र तद्भवत्यवमदिने Jyotisha.

अवमन् 4 A (or Poet. P.) 1 To despise, contemn, disregard, disrespect; चतुर्दिगीशानवमत्य मानिनी Ku. 5. 53; Ms. 2. 11, 4. 135, 7. 150; V. 2. 11. —2 To undervalue, depreciate, slight, make light of; तदीक्षितारं चेदीनां भवांस्तमवमस्त मा Si. 2. 95; जगन्मंगलमात्मानं कथं त्वमवमन्यसे U. 7. 8; Bk. 8. 81; 12. 25; 15. 14, 66. —*Caus.* To despise &c.; या चैनं नावमानयेत् Ms. 2. 50, 4. 136.

अवमत *p. p.* Despised, contemned &c. —*Comp.* —अंकुशः a restive elephant (that disdains the hook), one in rut; अन्वेतुकामोऽवमतांकुशग्रहः Si. 12. 16.

अवमति: A master, an owner. —*ति*: *f.* 1 Disregard, disrespect. —2 Aversion, dislike.

अवमंतव्य, अवमान्य *pot. p.* 1 To be treated with disrespect, or slighted; बालोऽपि नावमंतव्यो मनुष्य इति भूनिपः Ms. 7, 8, 9. 82. —2 Contemptible, mean.

अवमंतृ *a.* 1 Disrespectful, contemptuous, despising. —2 Arrogant.

अवमान: Disrespect, contempt, disregard; अमृतस्येव चाकाक्षेद्वमानस्य सर्वदा Ms. 2. 162; Bg. 14. 25. °ता, °त्वं dishonourableness, contempt.

अवमाननं, —ना Despising, disrespect, contempt; अवमाननार्थमिह किं निमन्त्रितैः Si. 15. 18.

अवमानिन् *a.* Contemning, despising, slighting, undervaluing; चिद्धमाशुपस्थितभ्रयोवमानिनं S. 6; अयि आत्मगुणावमानिनि S. 3.

अवमथ *a.* [अवमथ्नाति अव-मथ्-अच्] Producing swellings. —*यः* A kind of disease, swellings caused by boils or contusions.

अवमर्ष: 1 Consideration, investigation. —2 One of the five principal parts or *Sandhis* of a play; यत्र मुख्यफलोपाय उद्भिन्नो गर्भतोऽधिकः। शापायैः सतिरायश्च सोऽवमर्ष इति स्मृतः S. D. 336; also written विमर्ष. —3 Attacking; वीर्यावसानेषु कृतावमर्षः Ki. 3. 43.

अवमर्षण 1 Intolerance, impatience. —2 Effacing, obliterating, banishing from recollection.

अवमुच 6 P. 1 To let loose, loosen (as a horse). —2 To take off (a garment &c.); मेखलां, किरीटं, वातांसि, भूषणानि &c. —3 To unharness.

अवमोचन Setting at liberty, loosening, letting go.

अवमूर्धन् *a.* [अवनतो मूर्द्धाऽस्य] With one's head hanging down.

—*Comp.* —शय*a.* [अवमूर्द्धां सन् शेते; शी-अच्] lying with the head hanging down. (—*यः*) one who sleeps with his head hanging down, such as man (opp. देव); उन्नानशया देवा अवमूर्धशया मनुष्या.

अवमृज् 2 P. 1 To rub off, to strip, off, remove; लेपनवमार्ति. —2 To efface.

अवमार्जन Washing &c.

अवमृद् 9 P. 1 To grind or pound down, to reduce by friction; crush, tread down, trample upon; अवमृद्भ्रन्त राष्ट्रणि पार्थिवानां ह्योत्तमः Mb. —2 To rub. —*Caus.* To pound down &c.

अवमर्ह: 1 Trampling upon. —2 Pain, toils; रणावमर्हमासाद्य Rām. —3 An expedient of a Government, inflicting punishment on an enemy by laying his country waste, devastation, oppression; अवमर्हः प्रतीघात-स्तथा चैव बलीयसां Mb. —4 Slaying, killing; U. 5. 8.

अवमर्हन *a.* Trampling down, grinding, crushing; शत्रुबल° Rām. —*n.* 1 Rubbing, shampooing; हस्तपाद° Pt. 1. —2 Oppression, crushing down.

अवमृश 6 P. 1 To touch; अवमृशंती कलहंसकान् K. 232. —2 To consider, ponder, reflect. —*Caus.* 1 To cause to touch. —2 To destroy; interrupt.

अवमर्शः Touch, contact.

अवयज् 1 A. 1 To expiate (sin),

drive away, expel, disperse (enemies &c.) by performing sacrifices. —2 Not to worship, to abandon.

अवयजनं Purification, means of expiating; देवकृतस्यैनसोऽवयजनमसि &c. Tāndya Br. (अपगमनसाधनं).

अवयाज् *f.* [अव-यज्-णिव] A particular portion of a sacrifice. —*m.* (—या, —याजौ) A kind of priest.

अवयवः [अवयव्यते कार्यद्रव्येण संबध्यते, अव-यु-कर्षणि-अप्] 1 A limb (of the body); दुष्टावयववल्गुनां तां R. 12. 43, Amaru. 40, 46; a member (in general); कस्मिंश्चिदपि जीवति न संशयव्यवयवे Mu. 1. —2 A part, portion (as of a whole); पदेन वर्णा विद्यन्ते वर्णेष्ववयवा न च Bhartri.; द्रव्याणां केनचिद्वयवैरेण Dk. 61; क्ते-नाहोरात्रावयवाः P. II. 1. 45; I. 1. 46. —3 A member or a component part of a logical argument or syllogism. (These are five:— प्रतिज्ञा, हेतु, उदाहरण, उपनय and निगमन). —4 The body. —5 A component, constituent, ingredient (in general), as of a compound &c. —6 A means (साधन, उपकरण). —*Comp.* —अर्थः the meaning of the component parts of a word.

अवयवशः *ind.* Part by part, severally, piece-meal.

अवयविन् *a.* [अवयवः कारणत्वेनास्त्यस्य इति] Having limbs, having portions or subdivisions (as a whole); अवयविना सह पूर्वार्थः समस्यते P. II. 2. 1. Sk. —*m.* (वी) 1 A whole, any substance formed of several constituents; ननु अवयविनि किं मानं Sid. Muk. —2 A syllogism, or any logical argument.

अवया 2 U. 1 To go down, to give way. —2 To desist from, turn off or away. —3 To know, understand; अथवा न धर्ममसुबोधसमयमवयात बालिशाः Si. 15. 19.; न जनोऽयमित्यवयये स तापसैः Ki. 12. 15. —4 To avert, prevent, remove.

अवया, —यात *a.* Ved. Giving way, desisting, ceasing; °हेळः Ved. one whose anger is appeased.

अवयात् *a.* 1 One who separates. —2 Turning away, averting. —3 Appeasing, pacifying.

अवयानं 1 Going away, retreat (Ved.). —2 Appeasing, pacification. —3 Expiation (of sins &c.)

अवयुन *a.* [वयुनं प्रज्ञा निरु° न. ब.] Having no intellect (Ved.).

अवर *a.* [वृ-बा०. अप् न. त.] 1 (a) Younger(in years); मासेनावरः = मासावरः Sk. (b) Later; posterior, hinder (in time or space); दक्षो विवस्वानवरः Rām.; पूर्वजे नावरः पुत्रो ज्येष्ठो राज्येऽभिषिच्यते Rām.; यद्वरं कौशांब्याः, यद्वरं नामहायण्याः P. III. 3. 136-7 Sk.; रामाद्वर्षेणाधोक्षजोऽवरः Bop. -2 Following, succeeding; जरावराः (शब्दाः) Ak.; चतुरोऽवरान् Ms. 3. 23. -3 Below, under, lower, inferior, less; वर्णावरो भ्राता M. 1. -4 Mean, unimportant, worst, lowest (opp. उत्तम); अव्यङ्ग्यमवरं स्मृतं K. P. 1; दुरेण ह्यवरं कर्म बुद्धियोगाद्धनं जय Bg. 2. 49; अदधानं शुभां विद्यामादसीतावरासपि Ms. 2. 238. -5 Last (opp. प्रथम); सामान्यनेषां प्रथमावरत्वं Ku. 7. 44. -6 Least; usually as the last member of comp. with numerals; त्र्यवरेः साक्षिभिर्भाव्यः Ms. 8. 60, 3. 187; 11. 81, 12. 110; त्र्यवरा परिषद् ज्ञेया 112, Y. 2. 69. -7 Western. -8 Nearer, next. -9 Most excellent (अत्यंतश्रेष्ठ). -रः 1 A country behind. -2 Time gone. -रा 1 A Direction. -2 N. of Durgā. -रः The hind thigh of an elephant (also र). -Comp. -अर्थः 1. the least part, the minimum. -2. the last half. -3. the hinder part of the body. (-र्थे) *ind.* in a certain succession of parts, successively. -तः *ind.* from below. -अर्थ्य *a.* [अवरार्थे भवः यत्] 1. being on the lower or near side. -2. belonging to the last half. -3. beginning from below. -4. defective (न्यून). (-र्थ्य) the least or smallest part. -अवर *a.* lowest, most inferior of all; नहि प्रकृष्टान् प्रेष्यास्तु प्रेषयत्यवरावरान् Rām. -उक्त *a.* named last. -ज *a.* 1. younger, junior, born afterwards; Si. 14. 74. -2. of a low birth, inferior. (-जः) 1. a younger brother; R. 11. 54; 14. 11, 36. -2. a Sūdra. (-जा) a younger sister; विदर्भराजावरजा R. 6. 58, 84; 12. 32. -परं *ind.* one after another. -पुरुषाः (pl.) one's descendants. -वर्ण *a.* belonging to a low caste or tribe. (-वर्णः) 1. a Sūdra, a man of the fourth tribe. -2. the last or fourth tribe; Ms. 3. 241, 9. 248. -वर्णकः, -वर्णजः a Sūdra. -व्रत *a.* having no vow (हीनव्रत or अधमव्रत). (-व्रतः) [अवरं अत्यंतश्रेष्ठं व्रतमस्य] 1. the Sun. -2. a kind of tree (arka). -वैलः [अवरः पश्चाद्वर्ती वैलः] the western mountain (behind which the sun is supposed to set).

अवरतः *ind.* [अवर-तसित्] Behind, afterwards, hinder, posterior, downwards, below, from below.

अवरस्तात् *ind.* [अवर-प्रथमायर्थे अस्तात्] P. V. 3. 29, 41 Behind, hinder, posterior, below, downwards.

अवरीण *a.* Degraded, censured, debased, despised (अधरीण).

अवरेण *ind.* (With acc.) Below.

अवर्धति Den. P. To become lower.

अवरम् 1 A. To leave off, cease (only in p. p.)

अवरत *p. p.* Stopped, ceased, resting.

अवरतिः *f.* 1 Stopping, ceasing, cessation. -2 Repose, relaxation, rest.

अवरहस *a.* [अवततं रहः अच् P. V. 4. 81] Having no people, desolate.

अवरुण *a.* 1 Broken, torn; अव-रुणतुंगसुरहारतौ Ki. 6. 5. -2 Diseased.

अवरुध् 7 U. 1 To obstruct, hinder, stop, prevent, detain; मा गा इत्यवरुद्धया S. 2. 2. -2 To shut up, besiege; अवरोधि गौर्गौपेन; अवारुद्ध गौः; (स्वयमेव) P. III. 1. 64 Sk.; so पुरमवारुण; to confine, lock up (oft. with two acc.); शोकं चित्तमवारुधत Bk. 6. 9; ब्रजमवारुणद्धि गां Sk.; with loc. case also; आत्मानमात्मन्यवरुध्य Bhāg. -3 To furnish, supply, procure, obtain (for one), get, attain to; कामं, अन्नं. -4 To suspend; attach oneself.

अवरुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Obstructed, stopped, checked, hindered. -2 Shut up or in, enclosed. -3 Incognito, disguised; अस्ति कश्चिद्वाजसूनुवरुद्धश्चरन् Dk.; अवरुद्धोऽचरत्पार्यो वर्षाणि त्रिदशानि च Mb. -4 Protected, and not seen by others; Y. 2. 290; Ms. 8. 236. -5 Imprisoned, secluded as in the inner apartments. -Comp. -देह *a.* incarcerated.

अवरुद्धिः *f.* [रुध्-क्तिन्] 1 Obstruction, restraint; इन्द्रियाणां वीर्याणां चावरुद्धौ Ait. Br. -2 Besieging. -3 Gaining.

अवरोधः 1 Hindrance, obstruction; फेनायमानं स्रोतोऽवरोधः Susr. -2 Restraint; अंतःप्राणावरोध Mk. 1. 1. -3 Inner apartments or women's apartments, harem, seraglio; निन्द्ये विनीतैरवरोधदक्षैः Ku. 7. 73; Si. 5. 7; अवरोधजनः K. 57; °गृहेषु राज्ञः S. 5. 3, 6. 11. -4 The wives of a ling taken collectively (oft. pl.); अवरोधे महत्यपि R. 1. 32, 4. 68, 87, 6. 48, 16. 58, Mr.

6. 20.-5 An enclosure, confinement. -6 Siege, investment, blockade; दुर्गावरोधः II. 3. -7 A covering, lid. -8 A fence, a pen. -9 A watchman. -10 Depression, hollow. -11 Layer (plant); see under अवरुह्. -Comp. -अयनं 1. a seraglio. -2. siege.

अवरोधक *a.* 1 Obstruction, hindering, impeding. -2 Besieging; सुधन्वा वीर्यवान्नाजा निधिलामवरोधकः Rām. -कः A guard. -कं A barrier, fence.

अवरोधने 1 A siege, blockade. -2 Hindering, obstructing. -3 An obstacle, impediment. -4 A closed or private place. -5 The innermost part of anything. -6 The inner or women's apartments in a royal palace; राजावरोधनवधूरवतारयन्तः Si. 5. 18; अवरोधने स्थास्यति Dk. 120. -7 An inmate of the harem, a queen, wife; अवरोधनानि सिन्धोः Si. 8. 8 (समुद्रमहिषो नयः).

अवरोधिक *a.* Obstructive, impeding. -कः [अवरोधे तद्रक्षणार्थे नियुक्तः ठन्] A guard of the queen's apartments. -का A female of the inner apartments; यद्युस्तुरंगाधिरुहोऽवरोधिकाः Si. 12. 20.

अवरोधिन् *a.* 1 Obstructing, hindering. -2 Besieging.

अवरुह 1 P. To descend, alight, go down to; कूर्पं, पथानं &c.; come down (in general); to dismount, get down; यानासनस्थश्चैवैनमवरुह्याभिवारयेत् Ms. 2. 202; R. 4. 80; Bk. 8. 104; so प्रासादान्, वृक्षाद्यान्; ऐश्वर्यान् अवरुहः come down from, hereof, prosperity. -Caus. (रोहयति or रोपयति) 1 To cause to descend or alight; तामवारोहयत् R. 1. 54; helped her down; to bring down, or set down; तां सरस्तीरेऽवरोप्य Dk. 139; वृक्षादनुषि, गांडीवं &c. -2 To lower, lessen, reduce; Ms. 1. 82. -3 To plant (as trees). -4 To depose, dethrone, dismiss, remove (as from a throne &c.); मयाऽधिकारान्भ्यामवरुप्य Mu. 3; चाणक्यं साच्चिव्यावरुपयत्.

अवरुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Descended, alighted, dismounted. -2 Uprooted.

अवरोधः 1 Moving down, descending. -2 A shoot sent up by the root of a plant, a slip (for planting); the pendent shoots of the (Indian) fig-tree.

अवरोधनं Ved. Descending motion, descending.

अवरोपणं 1 Uprooting. -2 Causing to descend. -3 Taking away, depriving, diminishing. -4 Setting (as of the sun).

अवरोपित *p. p.* 1 Uprooted. -2 Deprived of; curtailed. -3 Diminished, lost.

अवरोहः 1 Descent, going or coming down. -2 A creeping plant winding itself round a tree from the bottom to the top (such as the गुडूची creeper). -3 Heaven (तस्माद्धि भोगावसाने सर्वेऽवरोहन्ति). -4 Mounting, ascending. -5 A shoot sent out by a plant, a pendent branch, one that strikes fresh roots into the earth, as of the fig-tree (वट); अवरोहयताकीर्णं वटमासाद्य तस्यनुः Rām. -6 The growth of a plant or vine. -7 (In music) The descending scale of notes. -**Comp.** -शायिन् the Indian fig-tree; so -शाखः, -शायिन्.

अवरोहणं 1 Alighting, descending. -2 Ascending.

अवरोहिका *N.* of a plant अश्वगंधा.

अवरोहिन् *a.* Descending. -*m.* (ही) *N.* of the Indian fig-tree (वट). -*णी* A particular condition (दशा) brought about by a particular position of the stars; उच्चांगपंचमस्य दशा स्यादवरोहिणी || तस्यामल्पमवाप्नोति फलं क्लेशाच्छुभं नरः ||

अवरूप *a.* 1 Mis-shapen, deformed. -2 Degenerated, degraded.

अवरोकिन् *a.* Ved. Shining, brilliant.

अवरोचकः A kind of disease, loss of appetite; स्नेहगंधिमुखं तत्र कामथासावरोचकः.

अवरोहित *a.* Light red-coloured.

अवर्ग *a.* Having no class. -*र्गः* The vowels.

अवर्चम् *a.* Ved. Without splendour, mean-looking.

अवर्जिवस् *a.* Ved. Not hindering, not being able to prevent.

अवर्ण *a.* 1. Colourless, having no marks. -2 Bad, low, destitute of good qualities. -*र्णः* 1 Scandal, ill-repute, stigma, spot; सोढुं न तत्पूर्वमवर्णमीशे R. 14. 38. -2 Blame, censure; न चावदञ्जुर्वर्णमार्या 57 spoke no ill words. -3 Epithet of 18 letters according to ऋस्व, दीर्घ, श्रुत, उदात्त, अनुदात्त &c. -**Comp.** -वादः reproach, censure.

अवर्तन *a.* Destitute of livelihood. -*नं* 1 Want of livelihood. -2 Non-existence.

अवर्तिः *f.* Ved. Bad fortune, poverty, distress, want.

अवर्त्र *a.* Ved. Not turning back.

अवर्षः, अवर्षणं Want of rain, drought.

अवर्षुक *a.* Ved. Not raining.

अवर्ष्य *a.* Being active in rainless bright weather.

अवलक्ष *a.* (also written वलक्ष) White. -*क्षः* [अवलक्ष्यते, अव-लक्ष्-घञ्] The white colour.

अवलग्न *a.* 1 Clinging or adhering to, touching, in contact with; विपुलतरनिरंतरावलग्न Si. 7. 71. -2 Hanging down. -3 Placed contiguously, impressed. -*ग्नः* The waist.

अवलंब 1 A. 1 (a) To hang, slip or glide down, hang down, be suspended; कनकशृङ्खलावलंबिनी Mu. 2 suspended by a golden chain; स्तनवदवलंबते : यः कंठेऽज्ञानां माणिः स विज्ञेयः Bri. S. 6. 5. 3; शाखायां श्रुतकमवलंबितमास्ते Vet. (b) To rest, recline, sink down, remain; यस्य वचनात्तत्रावलंबिताः H. 1. -2 To catch hold of, hold, cling to, throw or support oneself on, lean on, rest on; ययौ तदीयामवलंब्य चांगुलिं R. 3. 25; उर्वशी राजानमवलंबते V. 1; इंदकाष्टमवलंब्य स्थितः S. 2; चित्रलेखाहस्तावलंबिता V. 1 leaning on, supported by; K. 17, 185. -3 To hold up, bear up, support, sustain, take up; अवलंब्यतां पुत्रः S. 7; हस्तेनावलंब्योर्वर्षी V. 3; हृदयमवलंबं रात्रिसंभोगलक्ष्मीः Ki. 9 78; अधीकारानवलंब्य Ku. 2. 18; हृदयं न त्ववलंबितुं क्षमाः R. 8. 60; नात्मनैवावलंबे Me. 109; हस्तेन तस्यावलंब्य वासः R. 7. 9; Ku. 3. 55, 6. 68; 7. 58; तदहस्या जीवितमवलंबितुं S. 3; Dk. 162; Ve. 4; M. 3; V. 2; Mu. 5; K. 163. -4 To depend on or upon, hang or hinge on; सर्वोऽयं जनस्त्वामवलंबते Bk. 18. 41; व्यवहारोयं चारुदत्तमवलंबते, वसंतसेनामातरमवलंबते Mk. 9; Bhāsha P. 167. -5 To have recourse to, resort to; नैराश्यमवलंबितं H. 1; व्यथां Bk. 7. 71; वैकुण्ठं Māl. 8 to give way to despair; धैर्यमवलंबं to summon or pluck up courage, not to despair; माध्यस्थ्यमिष्टं ज्यवलंबितेऽर्थे Ku. 1. 52; दाक्षिण्यमवलंब्य M. 2 politely; K. 155; Ki. 2. 15; K. 220; आशां to cherish hopes; किं स्वातंत्र्य-

मवलंबसे S. 5 act wantonly, quite independently; अवलंब्योत्तरां दिशं Ks. 37. 33 taking the northern direction. -6 To be slow or tardy, be late. -*Caus.* 1 To cause to hang down, suspend; तं कलशं नागदंतेऽवलंब्य Pt. 4. -2 To make one rest upon or catch hold of.

अवलंबः 1 Hanging down. -2 Hanging on, dependence on (fig. also); संतुज्जालावलंबाः Me. 70; कुनूपतिभवनद्वारसेवां Bh. 1. 67. -3 A prop, stay, support (lit. and fig.); help, assistance (fig.); सावलंबगमना R. 19. 50 walking supported by others; नभसि निरदलंबे Chāt. 1. 8; संततिविच्छेदनिरवलंबानां S. 6; दैवेनेत्यं दचहस्तावलंबे Ratn. 1. 8; चित्रलेखादत्तहस्तावलंबा V. 1; see हस्तावलंब also. -4 Hence, a crutch or stick for support. -5 A suspender. -6 An appendage. -7 A perpendicular line.

अवलंबकः *N.* of a metre.

अवलंबनं 1 A prop, support, stay; अवलंबनाय दिनभर्तुर्भूज पतिष्यतः करसहस्रमपि Si. 9. 6; सहिष्यते तत्प्रथमावलंबनं Ku. 5. 66; कथं स्थाप्युपरिहावलंबनं भवत्याः H. 3; प्रस्थानविक्रमगतैरवलंबनार्थं S. 5. 3; मम पुच्छे करावलंबनं कृत्वोत्तिष्ठ H. 1. -2 Help, assistance. -3 Having recourse to, resorting to; adoption; इतरपक्षावलंबनद्वारेण K. 160. -4 Walking-stick.

अवलंबित *p. p.* 1 Supported, protected. -2 Suspended, hung down; सौधावलंबितया वरत्रया Pt. 2; चूतशाखावलंबिते समुद्रके S. 4. -3 Expeditious, prompt (शीघ्र). -4 Alighting, descending (actively used). -5 Depending upon, trusting to.

अवलंबितव्य *pot. p.* 1 To be caught hold of or grasped. -2 Expeditious, quick.

अवलंबिन् *a.* Hanging down, depending upon, resting or reclining on, holding, supporting &c.; अस्ताम्वलचूडावलंबिनि कुमुदिनीनायके H. 1; अथ धूमाभिताम्राक्षं वृक्षशाखावलंबिनं R. 15. 49; गवाक्षविवरावलंबिना 19. 7; अपरधुर्यपदावलंबी 5. 66, Ku. 7. 37; इयं हि निग्रा नयनावलंबिनी Mk. 3. 8; पुष्पभारावलंबिनिः (तरुभिः) Rām.

अवलिप् 6 P. To smear, anoint, (generally used in *p. p.*).

अवलिप्त *p. p.* [लिप्-क्त] 1 Proud, arrogant, haughty. -2 Anointed, plastered, smeared. -3 Killed; केना

न्येनावलिहा: Mu. 3. 27. °ता, °त्वं unctation; pride, arrogance, vanity.

अवलेपः 1 Pride, haughtiness; प्रिय-संगमेष्वनवलेपमद्: Si. 9. 51 (where अ° also means ointment); व्यक्तमानावलेपा: Mu. 3. 22; R. 5. 53, हस्त° Me. 14. -2 Violence, attack, assault, insult, outrage; किं भवतीनामसुरावलेपेनापराद्धं V. 1; असुर° *ibid.*; दृष्टो पवनावलेपजं सृजती बाष्पनिवांजनाविले R. 8. 35. -3 Smearing, anointing. -4 Ornament (भूषण). -5 Union, association (संग).

अवलेपनं 1 Anointing. -2 Oil, any unctuous substance. -3 Union, association. -4 Pride, arrogance. -5 The sandal tree (चंदन).

अवलिह 2 U. To lick, lap; see अवलीढ below. — *freq.* (लेलेडे) To lick again and again.

अवलीढ *p. p.* 1 Eaten, chewed; हर्भैरर्धावलीढै: S. 1. 7; Ms. 4. 208. -2 Licked, lapped; touched (fig. also); विषज्जालावलीढावयवा Dk. 9; नवयौवगावलीढावयवा 17, 75 pervaded by youth; अस्त्रज्जालावलीढप्रतिबलजलधेरंतरौर्वायमाने Ve. 3. 5 surrounded (on all sides); Ki. 13. 11; bit, बीजांजालि: पतति कीदमुखावलीढ: Mk. 1. 9. -3 Devoured, destroyed. — **ढा** Disregard, contempt.

अवलेहः 1 Licking, lapping. -2 An extract (as of Soma). -3 An electuary, confection; हाडिम°.

अवलेहनं Licking with the tongue.

अवलेहिका = अवलेह (3).

अवली 4 A. To stick, hang on.

अवलीनं *p. p.* Sticking to, clinging to, resting under; विहगादिभिरवलीनै: Bpi. S. 53. 114.

अवलीला [अवरा-लीला] 1 Sport, play, mirth. -2 Disrespect, contempt.

अवलुञ्च 1 P. To pull down or out.

अवलुञ्चनं 1 Cutting off, tearing or pulling out; केश°. -2 Uprooting. -3 Not tying up, allowing to hang down. -4 Taking away, pulling out.

अवलुञ्चनं 1 Rolling or wallowing on the ground. -2 Robbing.

अवलुप 6 U. 1 To rush upon (as a wild beast on its prey), to burst or break in upon; वृकवद्भावलुपेत. -2 To eat, devour, swallow (fig. also); अन्धोन्यस्यावलुपन्ति सारमेया यथामिष Mb.; सर्वमेवावलुपन्ति H. 2. 99; अवलुप्यमानं इव दृष्टिपतै: K. 93, 109.

-3 To suppress, crush, keep down, stifle; रक्षत्यवलुपते च य: Bhāg.; जरावलुपमानावमानचित: having lost all sense of &c.

अवलुपनं Leaping on suddenly.

अवलोपः 1 Cutting off or away; destruction. -2 Biting, kissing (as a lip); Si. 7. 45.

अवलोप्य *a.* That can be broken in upon or assailed suddenly.

अवलेखः 1 Breaking, scraping or scratching off. -2 Anything scraped off.

अवलेखनं Scraping off.

अवलेखा 1 Rubbing. -2 Adorning the person.

अवलोक 1 A. or 10 P. 1 To see, behold, view, look at; observe (lit.); नैल्लोकोप्यवलोकते यदि दिवा सूर्यस्य किं दृष्टं Bh. 2. 93; परिक्रम्यावलोक्य च (in dramas); सलिलेष्ववलोकयत इवात्मानं प्रतिष्ठानस्य V. 2 being reflected in; मार्गं or वर्त्तनं अवलोक to wait for; प्रयोगं witness a performance; M. 2; निमित्तानि Bpi. S. 53. 105; look out for, seek; consult (as opinions). -2 To look at or see (in astron.); exercise influence upon; सुरपतिगुरुणावलोकिते 5. 62; शुक्रवाचस्पतिभ्यां च तव गार्गावलोकितः Mark. P. -3 To find, observe, see; be aware of, meditate or reflect upon; आत्मानमात्मन्यवलोकयन्तं Ku. 3. 50; R. 8. 74; 11. 67.

अवलोकः 1 Seeing, beholding; कुंभांगभंगनयनमीलनां गावलोककुत् S. D.; वनशोभावलोकाय V. 4. 31. -2 Sight. -3 Looking down upon with compassion.

अवलोकक *a.* Looking at, wishing to see.

अवलोकनं 1 Looking at, beholding, seeing; नो बभूवुरवलोकनरुमा: It. 11. 60. -2 Looking over, commanding a view of; दीर्घिकावलोकनगवाक्षगता M. 1. -3 Sight, eye. -4 A look, glance; योगनिद्रांनाविशदै: पावनैरवलोकनै: R. 10. 14. -5 Looking out for, inquiry, seeking.

अवलोकयितु *a.* Looking upon, considering.

अवलोकित *p. p.* Seen &c. — **तः** N. of a Buddha. — **तं** A look, glance; परिवृत्यावलोकितं R. 4. 72. — **Comp.** — **ईश्वरः** N. of a Bodhisattva worshipped by the northern Buddhists.

अवलोकित् *a.* Looking at, seeing. **चतुरावलोकितः** (चक्षुषः) Kt. 5. 49.

अवलोभनं Sensual desire.

अवलोम *a.* [अवनद्धं लोम आनुकूल्यं P. V. 4. 75] One who is favourable; suitable.

अवलगुज *a.* Of no good origin or extraction. — **जः** N. of a plant सोमराजी.

अवलगुली A poisonous insect.

अववदः-वदनं Censure, an evil report or reputation.

अववदितु *a.* 1 One who speaks finally or decisively. -2 An adjudicator.

अववाहः 1 Censure, reproach. -2 Trust, confidence. -3 Disregard, disrespect. -4 Support, dependence on. -5 Evil report. -6 A command, an order. -7 Information.

अववरकः 1 An aperture. -2 Window; see अपवरक.

अववर्षणं Raining upon (completely).

अवविद्ध *a.* Cast down.

अववश्च 6 P. To splinter, to cut off.

अववश्चः A splinter, chip.

अवश *a.* [नास्ति वशं आयत्तत्वं यस्य] 1 Independent, free. -2 Not compliant or docile, disobedient, self-willed; स्त्री चावशा Pt. 1. 424; Ms. 5. 33. -3 Not subjected to or swayed; अवशो विषयाणां K. 45; uncontrolled, unrestrained; °इन्द्रियचित्तानां H. 1. 18; 2. 182; Dk. 34; मधुरैरवशानि लभयन् वशं Ki. 2. 55 wild. -4 Not master of oneself, subject to the senses; कमपरमवशं न विप्रकुर्वुः Ku. 6. 95. -5 Not having one's own will, dependent, helpless, powerless; सकलमवशं सीदति जगत् H. 2. 77; कार्यते ह्यवशः Bg. 3. 5; K. 174; Pt. 1. 335; U. 3; कथमवशो ह्यवशो विषं पिबानि Mk. 10. 13; विमुञ्चत्यवशा देहं कालस्य वशमागता: Rām. ; Mu. 1. 12. -6 Necessary, certain; किमस्य भवतो यथा सुहृद एव नाशोऽवशः Mu. 6. — **Comp.** — **इन्द्रियचित्त** *a.* whose mind and senses are not held in subjection.

अवशंगमः Not submitting to another's will.

अवशिका = अवश; Mk. 1. 23.

अवशभिन्त *a.* 1 Unrestrained, independent. -2 Not influenced by magic.

अवश्य *a.* 1 Untameable, ungovernable, unruly. -2 Inevitable; अथ मरणमवश्यमेव जंतोः. Ve. 3. 4. -3 Indispensable, necessary. -Comp. -पुत्रः a son whom it is impossible to govern or teach.

अवश्यं *ind.* [अवश्यै-डु Tv.] 1 Necessarily, inevitably; त्वामप्यसं नव-जलमयं मोक्षयिष्येत्यवश्यं Me. 93. -2 Certainly, at all events, by all means, surely, of course; अवश्यं याति तिर्य-क्त्वं जग्ध्वा चैवाहुतं हविः Ms. 12. 68; अवश्यं यातारश्चितरमुषित्वापि विषयाः Bh. 3. 16; तां चावश्यं दिवसगणना-त्परामेकपत्नीं (द्रक्ष्यति) Me. 10. 61. अवश्यमेव Most surely; if com- pounded with pot. pass. the final nasal is dropped; अवश्यपाच्य to be necessarily cooked; अवश्यकार्य to be necessarily done.

अवश्यंभाविन् *a.* Destined to take place, inevitable; °आदेशः M. 5; अव-श्यंभावि लक्षणम् H. 3; अवश्यंभावि-नो भावा भवति महतामपि H. Pr. 28; S. 6.

अवश्यक *a.* Necessary, inevitable, indispensable.

अवश्यकता, त्वं Necessity, obliga- tion, certainty.

अवशक्तिका = अवसक्तिका q. v.

अवशस् *f.* [अव-शस्-क्लिप्] 1 A wrong desire. -2 Censure, abuse.

अवशा Ved. Not a cow, a bad cow.

अवशातनं 1 Destroying, cutting or lopping off. -2 Withering, dry- ing up. -3 Emaciation.

अवशिरस् *a.* Having the head bent or hung down.

अवशिष्ट (Used mostly in *pass.*) To be left last or as a remainder, to remain over or behind; Bg. 7. 2. -Caus. To leave as a remainder; हेमात्रावशेषितः Bhāg.

अवशिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Left, remaining; स्तब्धेन नीवार इवावशिष्टः R. 5. 15; किमवशिष्टमहः Ratn. 3; निद्रागमसी- म्नः कियदवशिष्टं Mv. 6; कियदवशिष्टं रजः S. 4 how much of the night yet remains (has yet to run). -2 Remaining over and above, surplus. -ष्टं, -ष्टकं Rest, remainder, remnant; Y. 2. 47.

अवशेषः 1 Remnant, rest, leavings, remainder; रक्षसामवशेषेण, अहः, पुण्या- नां Rām.; वृक्षांतं M. 5 the rest of the story; in this sense usually in

comp.; अवशेषं having only one half left; कथा° or नाम° one who survives only in narration or name, having only the tale or name left behind; used figuratively for dead; see the words s. v.; भस्म° remaining only in ashes, reduced to ashes; S. 3. 3; भस्मावशेषं मदनं चकार reduced to ashes Ku. 3. 72, Si. 10. 16; सावशेषमिव ग- हिन्या वचनं M. 4 unfinished; सावशेषो विषवेगः *ibid.* still remaining; शीर्षाव- शेषीकृतः Bh. 2. 34; Ratn. 2. 2, R. 2. 69; शृणु मे सावशेषं वचः S. 2 hear me out, let me finish my speech; अल्पावशेषाद्युः K. 46 having a short span of life; see निरवशेष also.

अवशेषित *p. p.* Left, remaining.

अवशीनः A scorpion.

अवशीर्ष-र्षक *a.* [अवनतं शीर्षं दस्यवा कप्] Having the head bent down. -र्षः 1 An error made in sleeping (as regards position). -2 A kind of eye-disease.

अवश्या [अव-श्यै क] 1 Hoar-frost, a fog or mist. -2 An independent woman.

अवश्यायः [अव-श्यै-ण P. III. 1. 141] 1 Frost, dew. -2 Hoar-frost, white dew अवश्यायावमित्तस्य पुंडरीकस्य चारुतां U. 6. 29. -3 Pride.

अवश्रयणं Taking anything from off the fire (opp. अधिश्रयण); अधिश्रयणा- वश्रयणांतादिपूर्वापरभुतो व्यापारकलापः पाका- दिशब्दवाच्यः S. D. 2.

अवश्रयणी A cow that bears a calf after a long interval.

अवष्टम्ब 5. 9. P. 1 To lean or rest upon; धनुर्वष्टम्ब Mv. 5; so इडं; प्रकृतिं स्वामवष्टम्ब Bg. 9. 8 by the help of; वृद्धां भार्यामवष्टम्ब Rām. on account of. -2 To block up; कोसलनृपतेर्द्वारमव- ष्टम्ब Ratn. 4. -3 To wrap, envelop, cover with; K. 116; तिमिरेणावष्टम्ब- माने जीवलोके 159; occupy; Dk. 159. -4 To support, prop, hold up; clasp, embrace; अवष्टम्बासौ मां Mv. 5. 5; क्रो- डविभागेन मामवष्टम्ब K. 33, 42, 54. -5 To hinder, stop, arrest, hold or keep back; अवष्टम्बमान इव जलधरैः K. 303. -6 To be near -7 To be astounded or bewildered.

अवष्टब्ध *p. p.* [अवस्तम्ब-क्त, बत्वम्] 1 Supported; rested on, protected; held, seized. -2 Hanging from or upon; अवष्टब्धा यष्टिः Sk. -3 Near, contiguous; अद्यधीनावष्टब्धे

P. V. 2. 13, Bk. 9. 72. -4 Obstructed, stopped, suspended. -5 Paralysed. -6 Bound, tied, attached. -7 Wrapped up, enfolded. -8 Opposed. -9 Surpassed, overcome.

अवष्टम्बः [स्तम्ब-घञ्, सस्य बत्वम्] 1 Lean- ing, resting upon. -2 Support, prop; पक्षाभ्यामीषत्कृतावष्टम्बः K. 34, 44, 186, 231, 248; खड्गलतावष्टम्बनिश्चलः Māl. 3; (hence) having recourse to, pluck- ing up or summoning (as courage); तत्कथमहं धैर्यावष्टम्बं करोमि Pt. 1; so पौरुष°, धीरत्व° Māl. 2; सहजसत्त्व° K. 286. -3 Haughtiness, pride, digni- ty, majestic greatness; सावष्टम्भाकृतिना K. 179 dignified, noble, see सावष्टम्ब. -4 A post, pillar. -5 Gold. -6 Commence- ment, beginning. -7 Stopping, stand- ing till, staying. -8 Courage, steadi- ness; K. 156, 157; resolute determina- tion; ईदृशोऽस्यावष्टम्बः Ratn. 4; अविनय- कोपितोऽवष्टम्बं कृत्वा K. 261 plucking up courage; पलायनमवष्टम्बो वा Pt. 4 holding out (as opposed to पलायनं). -9 Obstruction, impediment. -10 Paralysis, stupefaction K. 141. -11 Excellence.

अवष्टम्बमय *a.* (यी f.) Golden, made of gold, or as large as a post; रघोरवष्टम्बमयेन पत्रिणा R. 3. 53 (अ° is usually rendered in the above manner, but from the im- mediate context, it should more properly mean 'full of dignified boldness', 'breathing defiance'.

अवष्टम्बनं 1 Resting upon, having recourse to. -2 Supporting. -3 Paralyzing, stupefying. -4 A post, pillar. -5 Stopping, staying.

अवष्टम्बन् 1 P. To smack (one's lips), make a noise in eating.

अवष्टम्बाणः [अव-ष्टम्ब-घञ् बत्वम्] Noisy eating, smacking (the lips).

अवस् *n.* [अव-भावे असिच्] Ved. 1 Protection, assistance. -2 Fame, celebrity. -3 Food, provision. -4 Wealth, riches. -5 Going. -6 Satisfac- tion, pleasure. -7 Wish, will, desire, aspiration. -*ind.* [अवर-प्रथमायाः पंचम्या सप्तम्या वाऽयै असि, अव आदेशः P. V. 3. 39] 1 Below, downwards, hitherward. -2 (As a preposition with instr. or abl.) (a) Below, at the lowest place. (b) Without, on the outside.

अवस्वत् *a.* Ved. Striving, as- piring.

अवसः [अव्-असच् U. 3.117; अवतीत्यवसो राजा भातुश्च Ujjval.] 1 A king. -2 The sun. -3 A kind of tree (अर्क). -सं 1 Refreshment, food, provision (especially for a journey), *viaticum* (°सः also); एतत्ते रुद्रावसं Yv. 3.61. -2 Preserving, protecting.

अवसक्थिका [अवबद्धे सक्थिनी यस्यां कप्] 1 A cloth girt round the legs and knees (by a person), when sitting on his hams; also, the act of girding round this cloth, or the posture itself; शयानः प्रौढपादश्च कृत्वा चैवावसक्थिकाम् Ms. 4. 112; अहिना अवसक्थिकाबंधहेतुभूतेन Malli. on Ki. 12. 22. -2 (Hence) A wrapper, a girth or band in general.

अवसंज् 1 P. 1 To suspend, attach, cling to, throw, place; अशितिलमपरावसज्य कंठे Si. 7. 16; so स्कंधे पाणिं, शरीरे भूषणानि &c. -2 To entrust to, throw on.

अवसक्त p. p. 1 Suspended from, placed; कर्णावसक्तामलदंतपत्रं Ku. 7. 23, K. 206; Ki. 7. 40; Si. 5. 16, 18, 9. 7, Ch. P. 4. -2 In contact with, bound round, touching; अविज्ञातावसक्तेन दूषिता मम वाससा Mk. 1. 54. -3 Engaged in, intent on, eager. -क्त Contact.

अवसंजनं } Embracing,
अवसज्जनं } clinging.

अवसंडीनं The downward flight of birds in a body.

अवसथः [अव-सो-कथन्] 1 A dwelling place, habitation. -2 A village. -3 A school, college (अज्ञालयः, मठः); see आवसथ. -थं A house.

अवसथ्यः [अवसथ-स्वार्थे यत्] A college, school.

अवसद् 1 P. 1 To sink down, faint, fail, give way; करिणी पंकमिवावसीदति Ki. 2. 6 sinks or fails; पौरुषं 7; अवसीदति मे प्राणाः Mb.; न हीगित्तजोऽवसरेऽवसीदति Ki. 4. 20 fails not (does not shut his lips); न कुच्छेऽवसीदति Mb.; Ms. 4. 187, Bk. 6. 24. -2 To suffer, be neglected or interfered with; नावसीदति वा गुरु प्रयोजनं K. 181. -3 To become disheartened or exhausted; Dk. 127. -4 To perish, come to an end, be ruined; सर्वमस्मत्कुटुंबकमवसीदेत् Dk. 60; नास्त्युद्यमस्यो बंधुः कृत्वा यं नावसीदति Bh. 2.86. -Caus. 1 To cause to sink; to dispirit, render down-

hearted, to ruin; कुटुंबकं चावसादितं Dk. 41, ruined; आत्मानमात्मनाऽनवसाद्यैवोद्धरति संतः 54 without ruining or killing; Bg. 6. 5; राज्यस्य मूलं हस्त्यश्वमवसादयेत् Mu. 3 ruin. -2 To allay, remove; औत्सुक्यमात्रमवसादयति प्रतिष्ठा S. 5. 6; अयमहमवसादयामि वः सपत्नान् Dk. 127 destroy, kill; अवसादितवाचां Si. 10. 30 rendered speechless.

अवसज् p. p. 1 Sunk down (fig. also), enervated, sinking, drooping; अतिप्रबलपिपासावसज्जानि K. 36; Si. 15. 85; मदावसज्जहस्त Dk. 62 powerless. -2 Dispirited, sad, melancholy, unhappy; अधिकर्णोऽवसज्जो ब्रूते H. 2 lean, weakened. -3 Ended, terminated, gone off; अवसज्जतापमत्तमिसममात् Si. 9. 12 devoid of heat; अवसज्जायां राज्ञौ H. 1. -4 Unable to do one's duty. -5 Lost, deprived of; पित्रोः सकाशमवसज्जदृशोर्निनाय R. 9. 77 who had lost their sight. -6 (In law) Non-suited, defeated.

अवसज्जता-त्वं 1 Affliction, dejection. -2 Termination, completion.

अवसादः 1 Sinking, fainting, sitting down; Ki. 18. 47; अनवसादः safety, protection; failure, as of the voice -2 Ruin, loss, destruction, decline; पर्ययजयावसादा Ki. 17. 18; विपदेति तावदवसादकरी Ki. 18. 23, 6. 41, 3. 38; Mv. 2. -3 End, termination. -4 Want of energy, exhaustion, languor, fatigue; किमिवावसादकरमात्मवतां Ki. 6. 19. -5 (In law) Badness of a cause, defeat, losing (a cause); अलं स्वपक्षावसादशंक्या M. 1. **अवसादक** a. 1 Causing to sink, faint, or fail. -2 Causing dejection or fatigue; एष शोकः परित्यक्तः सर्वकार्यावसादकः Rām. -3 Exhausting, wearisome, tiresome, fatiguing. -4 Ending, finishing.

अवसादनं 1 Decline, loss, destruction; असूनामवसादनं Ve. 6. -2 Inability to do one's duty. -3 Oppression. -4 Finishing. -5 An escharotic. -6 Removing proud flesh (from boils) by escharotic application; उत्सन्नसुषुमांसानां व्रणानामवसादनं Susr.

अवसादिन् a. Sinking, drooping; Si. 15. 81.

अवसभ a. Ved. Excluded from society.

अवसृ 1 P. To spread, pervade; गगनांगनावकाशावसरत्कलकलं Māl. 8.

अवसरः 1 Occasion, opportunity, time; उत्पन्नावसरमधिकं M. 3; नास्यावसरं दास्यामि S. 2; भवद्भिरामवसरप्रदानाय वचांसि नः Si. 2. 8; विसर्जनं °सत्कारः S. 7; °प्राप्तं suited to the occasion M. 1; K. 158; °तुलितानिः Pt. 5. 28 equal to the occasion; वेदस्यावसरोऽज्ञ क्रः Ks. 5. 62 what has the Veda to do here? -2 (Hence) A fit or proper opportunity, proper or opportune time; शशंस सेवावसरं सुरेभ्यः Ku. 7. 40; अवसरोयमात्मानं प्रकाशयितुं S. 1; see अनवसर also; अवसरोपसर्पणीया राजानः S. 6. -3 Space, room, scope; कुमुद्वेगना मनसि चावसरं (अलभत) Si. 9. 41. -4 Leisure, advantageous position. -5 Introduction. -6 A kind of संगति q. v. -7 A year. -8 Raining. -9 Descent. -10 A consultation in private, अवसारणं Removing, causing to move.

अवसर्पः A spy, a secret emissary.

अवसर्पणं Stepping or going down.

अवसर्पिन् a. Stepping down. -णी A long period of time (with the Jains); according to Hemachandra it is equal to 2000,000,000,000,000 Sāgaras of years.

अवसव्य a. Not left (=अपसव्य).

अवसामं [अवरं साम अक्षमां P. V. 4. 75] A bad song.

अवसिच् 6 P. To sprinkle, bedew, bespatter.

अवसिक्त p. p. Sprinkled; अंगं having the limbs sprinkled.

अवसेकः 1 Sprinkling, bedowing; देशः को मुजलावसेकाशीयिलः Mk. 3. 12. -2 A disease of the eye.

अवसेकिनः [अवसेकेन निर्वृत्तः अवसेक-इम्] A kind of cake, pulse ground with oil and butter (वटकभेदः).

अवसेचनं 1 Sprinkling. -2 Water used for sprinkling; पाद° Ms. 4. 151. -3 Bleeding.

अवसुप्त a. Asleep.

अवसृज् 6 P. 1 To throw or cast down, pour out, let fall, drop; U. 3. 23; Ms. 1. 8; so सायकान्, बीजं, वृष्टिं &c. -2 To let loose, liberate, dismiss &c. -3 To remit. -4 To form; create. -5 To place on, throw or cast at. -6 To leave, give up, abandon; as क्रोधं, वैरं &c.

अवसर्गः 1 Letting off, relaxation. -2 Non-prevention, allowing one to follow one's inclinations. -3 In-dependence.

अवसर्जनं Liberation.

अवसृष्ट *p. p.* Given away, left, abandoned, dismissed, let go.

अवसो 4 P. 1 To finish, accomplish. -2 To destroy. -3 To determine, understand ; किमप्यनवसीयमानं K. 278 ; अवासासीच्च वैयासिकीं (वार्णी) Malli. -4 (Intrans.) To fail, be at an end ; शक्तिर्ममावस्यति ह्रीनशुद्धे Ki. 16. 17. -5 To put up (as at an inn). -6 To let loose, liberate. -7 To draw near, approach. -8 To dwell, stay. -9 To settle, fix. -10 To stand firm, to persist in. -11 To know ; Bk. 19. 28. -12 To get, attain to, reach. -Caus. 1 To cause to be completed, finish, complete ; अथ विधिमवसाध्य शास्त्रदृष्टं R. 5. 76. -2 To understand, comprehend ; अवसाद्ययितुं क्षमाः सुखं Ki. 2. 29.

अवसा Ved. Liberation, release.

अवसात् *m.* Ved. A deliverer.

अवसानं [अव-सो-ल्युट्] 1 Stopping. -2 Conclusion, termination, cessation, end ; दोहावसानं पुनरेव दोग्ध्रीं R. 2. 23, 45 ; तच्छिष्याध्ययननिवेदितावसानं 1. 95 ; इत्येतद्वसानं कथायाः M. 5 thus ends the story ; *विरसे K. 180 ; आत्मनः सुखावसानेन V. 3 at the sacrifice of ; (at the end of comp.) ending with, terminating at ; स चायमंशुलीयकदर्शनावसानः S. 7 ; यत्खलु दुःखावसानमेव दुःखं K. 328. -3 Death, decease ; अवसानेऽगराजस्य योद्धव्यं भवता किल Ve. 5. 38 ; मूलपुरुषावसाने संपदः परमुपतिष्ठति S. 6. -4 Boundary, limit ; विलोकिता दर्शनीयानामवसानभूमिः K. 124 furthest or highest limit. -5 (In gram.) The last part of a word or period (opp. आदि) ; आदिमध्यावसानेषु यरता याति लाघवं ; अनीकपदावसानं देवादि नाम R. 18. 10 (i. e. देवानां) ; वर्णानामभावोऽवसानसंज्ञः स्यात् P. I. 4. 110 ; VIII. 3. 15. -6 A pause. -7 The end of a verse, or the verse itself ; - एकावसान-द्वयवसाना-क्-कृ. -8 A place of dismounting from a horse. -9 A place (स्थान) ; resting place, residence ; दक्षो *a.* looking at one's place of destination.

अवसानक *a.* Coming to an end, dying, perishing.

अवसान्य *a.* Ved. Belonging to the end of a verse.

अवसायः [अव-सो-घञ् P. III. 1. 141] 1 Conclusion, end, termination ; destruction ; शरवर्षैरवसायमाश्र-

याशः Si. 20. 72. -2 Remainder. -3 Completion. -4 Determination, resolution, decision, certainty.

अवसायिन् *a.* Residing, dwelling in ; cf. अंत्यावसायिन्.

अवसित *p. p.* [सो-क्त] 1 Finished, ended, completed ; अवसितो दर्शनार्थः M. 2 ; यूपवत्यवसिते क्रियाविधौ R. 11. 37 ; अवसितश्च पशुरसौ Dk. 91 it is all over with the brute ; मंडनासि S. 4 ; वचस्यवसिते तस्मिन्सर्ज गिरमात्मभूः Ku. 2. 53 ; अनवसितवचन एव मयि Dk. 103 ; Bk. 10. 6. -2 Known, understood. -3 Well cooked, matured. -4 Resolved, determined, ascertained. -5 Standing in a pause -6 Stored, gathered (as grain). -7 Tied, fastened, bound. -8 Gone. -9 Remaining, dwelling (Ved.). -तं 1 A dwelling place ; नवावसिते वैनमाहरेयुः Sat. Br. -2 Corn ground.

अवसेय *pot. p.* 1 To be determined, finished. -2 Perishable.

अवस्कंदं 1 P. 1 To attack, storm, assault ; overpower, overwhelm ; छायाप्यवस्कंदितुं Mv. 3 ; प्रभुरिव मामवस्कंदयितुं *ibid.* to attack or insult ; पुरमिवरकंदं लुनीहि नंदनं Si. 1. 51 ; स्नेहावस्कन्नद्वया Itām. affected. -2 To spring or leap down. -3 To pour out.

अवरकंदः, -दं 1 Attacking, attack, assault, * प्रदानं Pt. 3. 39 leading an assault. - Descending ; स नद्यवस्कंदमुपास्पृशच्च Bk. 2. 11. -3 A camp (जिगीषूणां निवेशस्थानं Halāy.).

अवस्कंदित *p. p.* 1 Attacked. -2 Gone down, descended. -3 Refuted. -4 Bathed, bathing.

अवस्कंदित *a.* 1 Attacking, assaulting ; outraging ; गौतमद्वारावस्कंदितं Mv. 1. -2 Covering. -3 Leaping upon.

अवस्कृ 6 U. To scratch, butt against ; रोधांसि धीमवचस्कृरिरे महोक्षाः Si. 5. 63.

अवस्करः [अवकीर्यते इत्यवस्करः, कृ-अप् सुट् P. VI. 1. 148] 1 Ordure, excrement. -2 The privities (गुह्यदेश). -3 Dirt, sweepings (in general) ; गुह्यद्वाराशुचिस्थानरथावस्करशोधनं Nārada. -4 A place for faeces, dung-hill. -Comp. -मंदिरं a privy, water-closet.

अवस्करक *a.* [अवस्करे भवः, वृत् P. IV. 3. 28] Existing in the ordure. -कः 1 An insect. -2 A sweeper, scavenger. -3 A brush, broom.

अवस्कव *a.* Noxious, injurious. -वः A kind of worm.

अवस्तात् *ind.* [अवरस्मिन् अव-रस्मात् अवरमित्यर्थे अस्ताति अच् आदेशः P. V. 3. 41] 1 Below, from below, downwards, hitherwards ; *प्रपदन *a.* attained from below (as heaven &c.). -2 (Used as a preposition) Under.

अवस्तु *n.* [कुस्तितार्थे नञ्] 1 A worthless thing or matter ; अवस्तुनिर्वधपरे कथं जु ते Ku. 5. 66 intent on a bad object. -2 Unreality (of matter), insubstantiality ; वस्तुन्यवस्त्वोपोऽज्ञानं attribution of unreality ; *ता-त्त्वं unreality.

अवस्तु 9 P. To cover, spread, overspread, overcast ; प्रकपयन्मामवतस्तरे दिशः Ki. 14. 29 pervaded, filled ; उरासि रसादवतस्तरे स्तनाभ्यां Si. 7. 47.

अवस्तरणं Spreading out.

अवस्तारः [अव-स्तु कर्मणि घञ् P. III. 3. 120] 1 A curtain. -2 A covering ; a screen or wall of cloth around a tent. -3 A mat.

अवस्त्र *a.* Without clothes, naked.

अवस्था 1 A. 1 To remain, stay, abide ; तेन सह सुखमवतिष्ठते K. 108 ; oft. with an adj. or adv. : विलोकयंती तावदवतस्थे 205 ; पादौ विट्भ्यः क्षणं भद्रावतिष्ठस्व Bk. 8. 11 stay, wait ; अनीत्वा पंकतां धूलिमुदकं नावतिष्ठते Si. 2. 34. -2 To abide by, conform to, obey ; न शासनेऽवास्थित यो गुरुणां Bk. 3. 14. -3 To live ; क्षणमप्यवतिष्ठते श्वसन् यदि जंतुर्ननु लाभवानसौ R. 8. 87. -4 To stand (still), make a halt, stop ; Bg. 1. 30, 14. 23 ; R. 2. 31, Ku. 3. 42, Si. 9. 83. -5 To stand, exist, chance to be. -6 To fall to, devolve on. -7 To enter ; reach, attain to. -8 To stand apart, go off, withdraw. -9 To descend ; go to. -10 To place (Ved.). -Caus. (स्थापयति-ते) 1 To cause to stand, or stop, station, keep, place ; पश्चादवस्थापितवाहिनीकः R. 13. 66 ; स्कंधावारमवस्थाय Dk. 174 having encamped ; निष्ठापात्रं नागदंतकेऽवस्थाप्य H. 1. 3. -2 To fix, settle ; शक्योऽवस्थापयितुं Mu. 1. -3 To establish, found ; वैराज्यमवस्थापयितुकामोऽस्मि M. 5. -4 To compose, collect, steady, fix (as heart &c.). न शक्नोति हृदयमवस्थापयितुं U. 4. -5 To comfort, console. -6 To separate, divide.

अवस्थः The membrum virile. -स्थाय [अवस्था-अच्] 1 State, condition, situation ; स्वामिनो महत्त्ववस्था पवि-

Pt. 1 a critical state ; तद्वत् कथयेमाध-
वीयामवस्थां Mā. 9. 26 ; तुल्यावस्थाः
स्वसुः कृतः R. 12. 80 ; तां तामवस्थां प्रति-
पद्यमानं 13. 5 ; ईदृशीमवस्थां प्रपन्नोऽस्मि S. 5 ;
Ku. 2. 6 ; सर्वं Me. 108 ; oft. in comp. ;
तद्वत्स्थः Pt. 5. reduced to that state ;
एतद् , बालावस्थाः अधिपतिः V. 5 ; अंस्था-
वस्था Pt. 4 ; so कामयमानावस्था
राजा S. 3 ; स्फुलिगावस्थया बद्धिः 7.
15 ; अंतर्महावस्था द्विपदः R. 2. 7 rutting
state. -2 Position, circumstance. -3
Period, stage (of life &c.), यौवनः
वयोवस्थां तस्याः शृणुत Mā. 9. 29.
-4 Form, appearance. -5 Degree,
proportion. -6 Stability, fixity, as
in अवस्थाय q. v. -7 Appearance in a
court of law ; कृतावस्था धनैषिणा Ms.
8. 60. -8 The female organ of genera-
tion. -Comp. -अंतरं another or un-
derlaid state ; *रं आरोपिता S. 3. 5. -च-
तुष्टयं the four periods or states of
human life ; i. e. बाल्यं (childhood) ;
कौमार्यं (youth) ; यौवनं (manhood) ; and
वार्धक्यं (old age). -त्रयं the three
states ; i. e. जागृति (waking), स्वप्न
(dreaming), and सुषुप्ति (sound
sleep). -दशकां the ten states of
lovers ; दृढ मनः संगसंकल्पो जागरः कृश-
ताऽरतिः 1 इत्यादौ न्यादमूर्च्छाता इत्यनंगदशा
दश ॥ D. R. -द्वयं the two states of
life i. e. सुखं and दुःखं (happiness and
misery). -षट्कं the six states of an
action mentioned by Yāska ; जाय-
तेऽस्ति वर्धते विपरिमतेऽपक्षीयते नश्यति Nir.
अवस्थानं 1 Standing, remaining,
residing, abiding, dwelling ; पूर्वकु-
तावस्थानेन राजलोकेन K. 92 ; किमिह नि-
वृत्त्यावस्थानं Pt. 1 ; चतुर्भेदावस्थानेन
ibid. -2 Situation, station, position ;
मधुर दर्शनीयः S. 6. -3 Residence,
abode, place ; घनावस्थानैः K. 127. -4
Period of staying.
अवस्थापनं 1 Fixing, settling. -2
Residence, abode.
अवस्थाधिन् a. Staying, residing,
dwelling ; पश्चादवस्थाधि बलं Ak.
अवस्थित p. p. 1 Remained, stayed ;
कथमन्यतं कालमवस्थिता मया विना भवती
V. 4 ; remaining, standing firm or fix-
ed ; staying, abiding, lasting &c. ; R. 6.
19 ; एवमवस्थिते K. 158 under these cir-
cumstances. -2 Firm of purpose, steady ;
see अवस्थित. -3 Engaged in prose-
cuting ; following ; abiding by ; Ms.
8. 42, Bg. 4. 23. -4 Resting with,
dependent on ; मयि स्थितिर्हि लोकानां र-
क्षां बुष्मास्ववस्थिता Ku. 2. 28 ; K.

344. -5 Settled, a matter of course ;
पितुरस्याः समीपनयनमवस्थितमेव S. 5. -6
Resolved ; बुद्धाय Pt. 1.

अवस्थितिः f. 1 Abiding, dwelling.
-2 Residence, abode ; गत्र कृतावस्थि-
तिना धर्मेण K. 44. -3 Following, prac-
tising.

अवस्पर्त a. Preserver, saviour.
अवस्फूर्जितं Roar, thunder, K. 305.
अवस्फोटः Appearance.

अवस्थति Den. P. Ved. To seek
favour or assistance.

अवस्थु a. [अवः रक्षणं तदिच्छति क्यच्
उन्] Ved. Desiring favour, help or
protection.

अवस्वत् a. [अवो रक्षणमस्त्यस्य सतुप्
स्य वः] Defended, protected.

अवस्यंदनं Trickling, oozing.

अवस्यंसनं Dropping or falling
down, falling off, a fall.

अवस्यंसित a. Burst, fallen down.

अवस्यस् a. 1 Apt to fall down. -2
Burst, cut.

अवस्वनं 1 P. To sound, to
smack the lips, make a noise in
eating.

अवस्वन्य a. Ved. Roaring, boisterous.

अवह a. 1 Not carrying. -2 Hav-
ing no stream. -हः A kind of wind.

अवहन् 2 P. 1 To strike, beat
off, hit, kill. -2 To destroy, remove ;
इरितं, क्षुधां, द्विषः &c. -3 To thresh
(as rice) ; अवहत्य तंडुलान् Dk. 132.

अवहतिः f. Beating, threshing.

अवहननं 1 Threshing, beating off
rice ; अवहननायां लुखलं Mbh. -2 The
lungs ; वषा वसावहननं Y. 3. 94 (अवह-
ननं = फुफुसः Mit.).

अवघातः [अव हन्-घञ्] 1 Striking.

-2 Hurting, killing. -3 A violent or
sharp blow, stroke or blow in general ;
कर्णावघातनिपुणेन च नाड्यमाना दूरी-
कृताः करिवरेण (भृंगाः) Nitipr. 2 ; अधरे
दन्तस्तावघाते S. D. -4 Threshing corn
by bruising it with a wooden pestle
in a mortar. -5 Unnatural or acci-
dental death.

अवघातिन् a. Striking, killing.

अवहस्य 1 P. To deride, mock,
laugh or scoff at, ridicule ; Bk. 1. 6.

अवहासः 1 Smiling, a smile. -2
A jest, joke, ridicule, यथावहासार्य-
मसत्कृतोति Bg. 11. 42.

अवहास्य pot. p. To be derided or
ridiculed, ridiculous.

अवहस्तः [अवहं हस्तस्य एकं तं]
The back of the hand.

अवहा To leave, abandon (used
only in derivatives).

अवहानिः f. Loss.

अवहीन p. p. Abandoned, left ;
अवहीनाः कथाः Dk. 129 over, at an
end ; अस्मादवहीनेषु S. 2 we being left
behind, having fallen in the rear.

अवहालिका A wall.

अव(व)हित्या-त्यं 1 Dissimula-
tion in general. -2 Dissimulation
or concealment of an internal feeling,
regarded as one of the 33 subordinate
feelings (व्यभिचारिभावः) ; भयगौरवलज्जादेह-
र्षायाकारगुतिरर्वाहत्या S. D. ; or according
to R. G. ब्रंडादिना निमित्तेन हर्षायनुभावात्
गोपनाय जनितो भावविशयोऽवहित्यः ; for ex.
see Ku. 6. 84. or Bv. 2. 80.

अवह 1 P. 1 To take away, put
or lay aside ; place down, अभेकं कस्मा-
द्वहन्तं भवति Nir. -2 To hold, contain ;
कुडवमवहरति Sk. -3 To throw or
knock down (Ved.).

अवहरणं 1 Taking away, removing.
-2 Throwing away. -3 Stealing,
plundering. -4 Removing from the
battle-field to the camp. -5 Re-de-
livery. -6 Temporary suspension
of hostilities, truce.

अवहारः [अवह-कर्तरि ण P. III. 1. 141]
1 A thief. -2 A shark, a water-
elephant. -3 Taking away the wealth
of invited Brāhmanas. -4 Tem-
porary cessation of hostilities, sus-
pension of arms, truce. -5 Removing
to the camp ; ततोऽवहारं सैन्यानां तव
तेषां च भारत Mbh. -6 Cessation, stop
(in general). -7 Summoning, invit-
ing. -8 Any object fit to be brought
near (उपनेतव्यं). -9 Apostacy, ab-
andoning a sect or caste. -10 Re-de-
livery, redeeming.

अवहारक a. 1 One taking away
from one place to another. -2 One
who desists from fighting. -3 Pre-
venting, stopping. -कः A shark,
a marine monster.

अवहार्य pot. p. 1 To be taken away
or removed. -2 Finable, punishable ;
Ms. 8. 198. -3 What one is forced
to restore or redeem ; आधिष्ठापनि-
धिश्चोभौ न कालात्ययमर्हतः अवहार्यो भवे-
तां तौ दीर्घकालमवस्थितौ ॥ Ms. 8. 145.
-4 To be completed, -5 Recoverable,
redeemable.

अवहृत *p. p.* 1 Taken off, back or away. -2 Seized, stolen. -3 Fined.

अवहेलः-ला Disrespect, disdain, contempt, disregard; सावहेलं K. 244; अवहेलां कुदज मधुकरे मा गाः Bv. 1. 6. अवहेलनं-ना Disregard.

अवहेलित *a.* Disregarded, slighted, contemned; किमिति बकैरवहेलितानभिज्ञैः Bv. 1. 8. -तं Disregard.

अवह्वर *a.* [अव-ह्व-अच्] Crooked. -र A crooked way; (fig.) deceit.

अवाकिन् Ved. Not speaking.

अवाक् Ved. Speechless.

अवाकु 6 P. To strew, pour upon; sprinkle with.

अवाकरः A mint.

अवाक्ष *a.* [अवनतान्यक्षाणि इंद्रियाणि यस्य] A guardian, keeper.

अवाग्र *a.* [अवनतमग्रमस्य] Having the head bent down, stooping, bowed.

अवाच् *a.* [न. ब.] Speechless dumb. -*n.* Brahma. -**Comp.** -मनसगोचर *a.* beyond the power of thought and words, indescribable and inconceivable. -श्रुति *a.* deaf and dumb.

अवाच्य *a.* 1 Not proper to be addressed; अवाच्यो दीक्षितो नाम्ना यवीयानपि यो भवेत् Ms. 2. 128. -2 Improper to be uttered; vile, bad; अवाच्यं वदतो जिह्वा कथं न पतिता तव Rām.; वादांश्च बहून् वदित्यति तवाहिताः Bg. 2. 36. -3 Not distinctly expressed, not expressible in words; ता, त्वं impropriety; reproach, calumny. -**Comp.** -देशः 'the unspeakable place,' the vulva (योनि).

अवांच् *a.* [अवांचित अव-अच्-क्लिप्] 1 Turned downwards, bent down, stooping; कुर्वन्तमित्यतिभरेण नगानवाचः Si. 6. 79; वनान्यवांचीव चकार संहतिः Ki. 14. 34. -2 Being or situated below, lower than (with abl.); यदवाकं दृष्टिव्याः Sat. Br. -3 Headlong, looking downwards. -4 South. -*m.*, *n.* Brahma. -ची 1 The south. -2 The lower region.

अवाक् *ind.* 1 Downwards. -2 Southern, southward. -**Comp.** -ज्ञानं disrespect. -पुष्पी [अवाक् अधोमुखं पुष्पमस्याः] *N.* of a plant Anethum Sowa Roxb (अधपुष्पी). -भागः the part below. -भव *a.* southern. -मुख *a.* (खी *f.*) 1. looking downwards, with the face hung downwards; अवाङ्मुखस्योपरि पुष्पदृष्टिः R. 2. 60;

तस्थुस्तेऽवाङ्मुखाः सर्वे 15. 78. -2. headlong. (-खः) *N.* of a weapon.

-शाखः [अवाच्यः शाखा अस्य] 'having the branches turned downwards', epithet of the sacred fig-tree (अश्वत्थ).

-शिरस् *a.* having the head hung downwards; स मूढो नरकं याति कालसूत्रमवाक्षिराः Ms. 3. 249, 8. 94, 11. 74.

अवाचीन *a.* [अवाच्-ख P. V. 4. 8] 1 Downward, headlong. -2 Southern. -3 Descended, gone down.

अवांचित *a.* Bent, low.

अवाच्य *a.* Southern, southerly.

अवाजिन् *m.* A bad horse (Ved.).

अवात *a.* [न. ब.] 1 Windless, not shaken by wind. -2 Not breathing the air. -3 Not exposed to, or not dried up by, wind. -4 Unattacked, unconquered (Ved.).

अवादिन् *a.* 1 One who is no speaker or disputer. -2 One who does not prosecute or bring any action, peace-loving.

अवान् 2 P. [अव-अन्] To breathe or inhale.

अवानः Breathing, inhaling; see अनवान also.

अवान *a.* [अव-अन्-अच्] Dried, dry.

अवांतर *a.* [अवगतमंतरं मध्यं प्रा. स.] 1 Situated or standing between; see compounds. -2 Included, involved. -3 Subordinate, secondary. -4 Not closely connected, extraneous, extra. -**Comp.** -दिक्ष्, -दिक्षा an intermediate quarter (such as the आग्नेयी, ऐशानी, नैर्ऋती and वायवी). -देशः a place situated between (two others), an intermediate region.

अवांतराम् *ind.* [अवांतर वा० आसु] Between (Ved.).

अवाप् 5 U. 1 To get, obtain, secure, gain; तमवाप्य सत्पति R. 3. 33; दीर्घमातुः Ms. 4. 76; कीर्ति, फलं, कामं &c.; पुत्रं सम्राजमवाप्नुहि S. 4. 6. -2 To reach, go to, enter. -3 To suffer, incur, receive, meet with; निरामवाप्नोति Ms. 5. 161; so क्षोषं &c.; मृत्युमवाप्नोति meets with death.

अवास *p. p.* Got, obtained, received; अनवासचक्षुः फलोऽसि S. 2.

अवासव्य *pot. p.* Attainable; Bg. 3. 22, R. 10. 31.

अवाप्तिः *f.* Obtaining, getting; तपः किलेहं तदवाप्तिसाधनं Ku. 5. 64.

अवाप्य *pot. p.* Attainable,

अवाप्य *a.* [न. त.] Uncut, not to be cut (as hair).

अवापित *a.* 1 Not sown (as grain) but planted. -2 Not cut (as hair).

अवाम *a.* 1 Not left, right. -2 Favourable, not adverse. -3 Inauspicious, inelephant.

अवायः [अव-इ-घञ्] 1 A limb. -2 Giving way, conceding, complying with.

अवारः, -रं [न वार्यते जलेन वृ-कर्मणि घञ्] 1 The near bank of a river. -2 This side; यो वै संवत्सरस्यावारं पारं च वेद Ait. Br. तस् *ind.* to this side. -**Comp.**

-पारः The ocean (P. IV. 2. 93, V. 2. 11.). -पारीण *a.* [अवारपारे गच्छति, ख P. IV. 2. 93] 1. belonging to the ocean. -2, crossing a river.

अवारीण *a.* [अवारं गच्छति, ख P. IV. 2. 93] Crossing a river.

अवार्य *a.* Being on the near side.

अवारण *a.* Insufferable, not to be remedied, irremediable. -णं Not warding off or preventing.

अवारणीय *a.* 1 Unable to be ward- ed off (as enemies). -2 Treating of incurable diseases.

अवार्य, अवारयितव्य *a.* Not to be warded or kept off, irremediable.

अवारिका [नास्ति वारि यत्र] *N.* of a plant (धन्याक).

अवावटः The son of a woman by any man (of the same caste) other than her first husband; द्वितीयं तु यः पित्रा सर्वार्थां प्रजायते | अवावट इति ख्यातः शूद्रधर्मा स जातिः ||

अवावन् *m.* [Said to be fr. ओण P. VI. 4. 41] A thief, stealing away.

अवासस *a.* Unclothed, naked. -*m.* *N.* of Buddha.

अवास्तव *a.* (वी *f.*) 1 Unreal, unsubstantial. -2 Unfounded, irrational (as an argument).

अवास्तु *a.* Ved. Having no abode, homeless.

अवाहन *a.* Having no carriage, not driving in a carriage.

अवि *a.* Ved. [अव-इन्] Favourable, kindly or favourably disposed. -विः 1 A sheep; (*f.* also in this sense); जीनकांक्षुक्वस्तावीन् Ms. 11. 139, 3. 6, 12. 55. -2 The sun.

-3 *N.* of a tree (अर्क). -4 A goat. -5 A mountain. -6 Air, wind.

-7 A woollen blanket (of the

skin of mice). -8 A blanket, shawl in general. -9 A woollen strainer (for Soma juice). -10 A master. -11 A wall, enclosure. -12 A rat. -वि: f. 1 An ewe. -2 Shanu. -3 A woman in her courses. [cf. L. ovis; Gr. ois]

-Comp. -कटः [अवि संघाते कटच् P. V. 2. 29 Vārt.] a flock of sheep.

-कटोरणः [अविकेटे मेघसंघाते देयः उरणः भेषः P. VI. 3. 10] a kind of tribute (consisting of sheep). -गधा. -गोधिका N. of a plant (=अजगधा).

-दुग्धं, दूतं, मरीसं, सोढं the milk of an ewe. -पटः sheep's skin, a woollen cloth. -पालः [अवीन् पालयति उप.न.] a shepherd. -प्रियः a kind of grass liked by sheep. (-या) N. of a plant.

-स्थलं sheep-place; N. of a town; अविस्थलं वृकस्थलं माकंदी वारणावतं Mb.

अविकः [अविरेव अविकः, अवि-क P. V. 4. 28] A sheep. -का An ewe. -कं A diamond.

अविता An ewe, a sheep.

अविकत्थ a. Not boasting, not bragging or vaunting.

अविकत्थन a. One who does not boast, not vaunting; सत्य-प्रतिज्ञेऽप्यविकत्थनेति R. 14. 73; विद्वांसोऽविकत्थना भवन्ति Mu. 3.

अविकल a. 1 Unimpaired, not defective, entire, perfect, whole, all; तान्निद्रियाण्यविकलानि Bh. 2. 40; Pt. 5. 26; लं फलं Me. 24. 34; *शरच्चंद्रमधुरः Māh. 2. 11 full, full-orbed; *इंद्रियः K. 35, 71; Mv. 2. 17, 4. 29; *लमरक्षत् 5. 5 entirely, completely; यज्ञोक्तेष्वविकलमाद्यमाधिपत्यं Ki. 18. 36 entire, supreme. -2 Regular, orderly; consistent, not discordant; कलमविकलतालं गायकैर्बोधहेतोः Si. 11. 10.

अविकल्प a. Unchangeable -ल्पः 1 Absence of doubt. -2 Absence of option or alternative. -3 Positive act or precept. -ल्प ind. Without doubt; unhesitatingly.

अविकार a. Immutability. -रः Immutability.

अविकृत a. Unchanged.

अविकृतिः f. 1 Absence of change. -2 (In Sān. phil.) The inanimate principle called प्रकृति, regarded as the material cause of the universe; मूलप्रकृतिरविकृतिः Sān. K.

अविकृत्य a. Unchangeable, immutable. -कं Brahma.

अविक्रम a. Powerless, feeble. -मः Cowardice, timidity.

अविक्रांत a. 1 Unsurpassed. -2 Feeble, powerless.

अविक्रमः Absence of fatigue, vigour, freshness.

अविकृत a. Unimpaired, uninjured; unhurt, whole, entire; विक्रेतुः प्रतिदेयं तत्तस्मिन्नेवाङ्गविकृतम् Smṛiti.

अविकृत a. Unimpaired, unhurt; undiminished (Ved.).

अविक्षिप a. [P. VI. 2. 157-8] Unable to distribute or dispense (आक्रोशार्थं), (विक्षिपुं न शक्तः or यो न विक्षिपति); not distributing or badly distributing.

अविक्षिप्त a. 1 Not thrown away. -2 Attentive, composed.

अविगत a. Not gone off, retained, present.

अविगम a. Unseparated, unremoved. -मः Non-separation, association, inherence, presence, existence.

अविग्रः N. of a fruit-tree (कर्मदक).

अविग्रह a. [नास्ति विग्रहो यस्य] 1 Bodiless, incorporeal; epithet of the Supreme Being (who has no body). -2 Not known. -हः (In gram.) A compound the sense of which cannot be expressed by its constituent parts separately (नित्यसमास).

अविघात a. Unimpeded, unobstructed; *गति a. unobstructed in one's course.

अविघ्न a. Unobstructed, free from impediments; *क्रियोपलंभाय S. 1. -घ्न Freedom from obstacle or impediment, welfare (this word is usually neuter, though विघ्न is m.); साधयाम्यहमविघ्नमस्तु ते R. 11. 91; अविघ्नमस्तु ते स्थयाः पितेव धुरि पुत्रिणां 1. 91; अविघ्नमस्तु सावित्र्याः प्रसने दुहितुस्तव Mb.

अविघ्न a. Unobstructed, free from impediments; *क्रियोपलंभाय S. 1. -घ्न Freedom from obstacle or impediment, welfare (this word is usually neuter, though विघ्न is m.); साधयाम्यहमविघ्नमस्तु ते R. 11. 91; अविघ्नमस्तु ते स्थयाः पितेव धुरि पुत्रिणां 1. 91; अविघ्नमस्तु सावित्र्याः प्रसने दुहितुस्तव Mb.

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अविचारित a. 1 Ill-judged, not well thought out or considered. -2 Determined, certain. -Comp. -निर्णयः a prejudice, prejudiced opinion.

अविचारिन् a. 1 Unthinking, inconsiderate, indiscreet. -2 P. apt.

अविचालित a. 1 Unmoved, unshaken. -2 Victorious.

अविचृत्य a. Ved. Not to be loosened.

अविच्छिन्न a. 1 Not separated, undivided. -2 Continuous, uninterrupted; *संताना संततिः K. 65, R. 17. 11.

अविच्छेद a. 1 Uninterrupted. -2 Undivided, entire, whole. -दः 1 Entirety, wholeness. -2 Connection, continuity; Ki. 14. 32.

अविच्युत a. 1 Not deviated from, observed or followed strictly. -2 Eternal, permanent.

अविजात a. Ved. Not having brought forth, having no offspring.

अविजातीय a. Of the same kind.

अविज्ञ a. 1 Ignorant, untaught. -2 Clumsy, stupid, awkward; ता ignorance, folly.

अविज्ञात a. 1 Unknown. -2 Unintelligible, doubtful, indistinct. -Comp. -गद् a. Ved. speaking in an unintelligible way.

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अविज्ञेय a. Undistinguishable, not to be recognized or known, unknowable. -यः The Supreme God.

अविडीनं A direct flight of birds (गक्षिणाभाभिमुख्याभिगमनं).

अवितथ a. 1 Not false, true; तदवितथमवादीर्यन्म त्वं प्रियेति Si. 11. 33; अवितथा वितथा सखि मा गिरः 6. 18.

-2 Realised, not fruitless; अवितथफलः स्वप्नाः K. 65; कुरु गुरुवचनमवितथं K. 178; चकारावितथा आतुः प्रतिज्ञां R. 15. 95; 5. 26. -थं Truth; अवितथमाह प्रियंवदा S. 3, P. is right, what P. says is right; Ve. 2. -थं ind. Not falsely, according to truth; Ms. 2. 144. -था N. of a metre.

अवितारिन् a. Ved. 1 Not doing any harm, harmless (अनपायिव). -2 Not departing, remaining.

अविक्त *a.* 1 Not famous, unknown. -2 Poor.

अवित्ति *a.* 1 Not obtaining or getting. -2 Unwise, foolish. -**क्ति** *f.* 1 Not finding, getting, or possessing. -2 Want of wisdom. -3 Poverty.

अवित्यजः-जं Quicksilver.

अविथुर *a.* Not separated, united (Ved. for अविधुर).

अविथ्या [अवये हिता, अवि थ्यन् P. V. 1. 8] *N.* of the ...

अविदग्ध *a.* 1 Unlearned, in experienced, stupid. -2 Not well burnt, undigested.

अविदाहिन् *a.* 1 Imperfectly digested, producing heart-burn. -2 Not burning or afflicting.

अविदस्य *a.* Ved. Unceasing, inexhaustible, perennial, perpetual.

अविदासिन् *a.* Perennial.

अविदित *a.* Unknown; * गतयामा रात्रिः U. 1. 27 the watches of which stole away (glided imperceptibly away). -**तः** The Supreme God.

अविदीधयु *a.* Ved. 1 Not delaying or hesitating. -2 Shining.

अविदूर *a.* Not distant, near, contiguous. -**रं** Proximity, vicinity. -**रं ind.** Near to, not far from; so **अविदूरेण**, **अविदूरात्**, -**दूरतः**, -**विदूरे**.

अविद्ध *a.* Unpierced. -**Comp.** -**कर्णो**, -**र्णी** [अविद्धः अङ्गिः र्णरूपः कर्णोऽस्याः] *N.* of a plant (पाठा) Cissampelos Hexandra. -**दृष्ट्वा** *a.* all-seeing. -**वर्चस्** *a.* of unimpaired glory.

अविद्य *a.* 1. Not educated, unlearned, foolish, unwise; **अविद्यानां तु सर्वेषामीहातयेद्धनं भवेत्** Ms. 9. 205. -2 Not pertaining to knowledge. -**द्या** 1 Ignorance, folly, want of learning. -2 Spiritual ignorance. -3 Illusion, illusion personified or Mâyâ (a term frequently occurring in Vedânta; by means of this illusion one perceives the universe, which does not really exist, as inherent in Brahma which alone really exists). The term appears also in the systems of Gautama, Patanjali, Kapila, where it has different bearings; (with Buddhists) ignorance together with non-existence.

अविद्यामय *a.* Caused by ignorance or illusion.

अविद्रिय *a.* Ved. 1 Without a rent or hole. -2 Impenetrable, solid.

अविधवा Not a widow, a married woman whose husband is still living; **भर्तुर्मित्रं प्रियमविधवे विद्धि मामनुवाहं** Me. 99.

अविधा ind. An interjection meaning 'help, help' used in calling for help in danger.

अविधान *a.* [न. व.] Deviating from the fixed rule, irregular. -**नं** Absence of a definite rule, irregularity, deviation from rule.

अविधि *a.* Not lawful, contrary to rule. -**धिः** Irregularity, absence of a rule or precept; **पूर्वकं** not according to rule.

अविधेय *a.* Unmanageable, adverse; **विधेरविधेयतां** Mu. 4. 2; **हर्षविषादयोरविधेयत्वं** Dk. 161 not being influenced or swayed by &c.

अविनः [अवति यत्तं, अङ्-इन्च् Un. 2. 46] 1 A sacrificer. -2 An officiating priest at a sacrifice.

अविनय *a.* [न. व.] Immodest, insolent, ill-behaved, ill-mannered. -**यः** 1 Want of good manners or modesty; **बह्वोऽविनयान्नष्टा राजानः सपरिच्छदाः** Ms. 7. 40, 41. -2 Rude behaviour, rudeness, immodest or rude act; **बहुलतया चाभिनवयौवनस्य** K. 143; **अयमाचरत्य विनयं मुग्धास्तपस्विकन्यासु** S. 1 25; indecorum, impropriety of conduct. -3 Incivility, disrespect. -4 Offence, crime, fault. -5 Pride, arrogance, insolence; **अविनयमपनय विष्णां** Sankara.

अविनीत *a.* 1 Immodest, ill bred, unmannered. -2 Acting improperly, wicked, vile. -3 Insolent, rude. -4 Not tamed, ill-trained; Ms. 4. 67. -**ता** An unchaste woman

अविनश्चर *a.* Destructible. -**रः** The Supreme God.

अविनाभावः 1 Non-separation. -2 Inherent or essential character, inseparable connection. -3 Connection (in general); **अविनाभावोऽत्र संबंधमात्रं न तु नांतरीयकत्वं** K.P. 2.

अविनिगमः An illogical conclusion.

अविध्यः *N.* of a Rākshasa, minister of Rāvaṇa. -**ध्या** *N.* of a river.

अविपक्व *a.* Not ripe (fig. also); immature, undigested; **बुद्धि** inex-

perience of undeveloped understanding.

अविपाके Suffering from indigestion. -**के** The state of not arising from indigestion, a disease.

अविपद् f. Prosperity. -**पद्** of misery.

अविपन्न *a.* 1 Not defiled or red, unhurt.

अविप्र *a.* Ved. 1 Ved, pure.

अविप्र *a.* Ved. 1 Ved, pure. -**व** ly) excited, not inspired. -**व** worshipper or praiser. -**व** a Brāhmaṇa.

अविप्लुत *a.* Undeviating, not observing; unviolated.

अविभक्त *a.* 1 Undivided, unpartitioned, joint, (as property of a family, or co-heirs); **अविभक्ता विभक्ता वा सविंदाः स्यादरे समाः**. -2 Not broken, entire. -3 Not different. -4 Existing everywhere.

अविभाग *a.* Unpartitioned, undivided. -**गः** 1 Not dividing. -2 Undivided inheritance.

अविभाज्य *a.* Indivisible. -**ज्यं** 1 Indivisibility. -2 Not being liable to be partitioned; (said of certain articles which are not to be divided at the time of partition); *e. g.* **वर्कं पात्रमलंकारं कृताञ्जमुदकं स्त्रियः योगक्षेमं प्रचारं च न विभाज्यं प्रचक्षते** Ms. 9. 219. * **ता** indivisibility, unfitness for partition.

अविभावना-नं Non-perception; disappearance.

अविभावनीय *a.* Imperceptible, undistinguishable.

अविमुक्त *a.* Unloosed, not quit-
ted or let go. -**क्तं** 1 *N.* of a Tirtha or sacred place near Benares, or Benares itself; **न विमुक्तं शिवाभ्यां यदविमुक्तं ततो विदुः**. -2 The space between the chin and the head. -**Comp.** -**इंश्वरः** a celebrated Siva-linga at Benares.

अविमृष्य *a.* Undoubted, unquestionable; Ki. 6. 44.

अविमोक्ष्य *a.* Ved. Not to be loosened.

अवियुक्त *a.* Undivided, conjoined, united; not separated, absent.

अवियोग *a.* Not separated, united, connected. -**गः** 1 Non-separation, presence. -2 Conjunction, association. -**Comp.** -**वृतीया** *N.* of a ...

time. -2 Chewed bet- (supposed to, be = अव+इल).
अवेष्टि: Ved. J. ation (of sins)
 by sacrifices.

अवैध *a.* (*अ*) 1 Irregular, not conformable to law or rule; अवैधं पंचमं कुर्वन् देवेन शुध्यति. -2 Not sanctioned by the Sāstras.

अवेष्ट्य Unanimity.

अवैरहत्य Ved. Security from slaughter.

अवोक्षण [अव-उक्ष्-भावे ल्युट्] Ved. Sprinkling with the hand slightly bent; उक्तनेनैव हस्तेन प्रोक्षणं परिकीर्तितं । न्य-चतान्युक्षणं प्रोक्तं तिरश्चोक्षणं स्मृतं ॥

अवोद *a.* [अव-उद्-भावे घञ् निपातः नलोपः P. VI. 4. 29] Wet, moist. -दः Sprinkling, moistening.

अवोदेव *a.* [देवानामवस्तात् अवययी°] Bringing down the gods; below (the region of the) gods.

अवोषः Hot food.

अव्य *a.* [अवि भवार्थे यत्] Coming or belonging to a sheep.

अव्यक्त *a.* 1 Indistinct, not manifest or apparent, inarticulate; °वर्ण indistinct accents S. 7. 17; फलमव्यक्तमत्रवीत्. -2 Invisible, imperceptible. -3 Undetermined: अव्यक्तोयमचिन्त्योयं Bg. 2. 25; 8. 20. -4 Undeveloped, uncreated. -5 (In alg.) Unknown (as a quantity or number). -क्तः 1 N. of Vishnu. -2 N. of Siva. -3 Cupid. -4 Primary matter which has not yet entered into real existence. -5 A fool. -क्त (In Vedānta phil.) 1 The Supreme Being or universal Spirit, Brahma. -2 Spiritual ignorance. -3 The subtle body. -4 The state of sleep (सुषुप्त्यवस्था). -5 (In Sān. phil.) The primary germ of nature (सर्वकारण), the primordial element or productive principle from which all the phenomena of the material world are developed; बुद्धेर्वाव्यक्तमुदाहरति R. 13. 60; महतः परमव्यक्तमव्यक्तात्पुरुषः परः Kath., Sān. K. 2, 10, 14, 16, 58. -6 The soul. -7 Nature. -क्त *ind.* Imperceptibly, indistinctly, inarticulately. -Comp. -अनुकरणं imitating inarticulate or unmeaning sounds; P. V. 4. 57; VI. 1. 98. -आदि *a.* whose beginning is inscrutable.

-क्रिया 1. analgebraic calculation. -2. any act of an indistinct character.

-पद *a.* inarticulate. -मूर्ति *a.* having an incomprehensible form. -मूलप्रभवः the tree of mundane existence (in Sān. phil.). -रग *a.* dark-red, ruddy. (-गः) the colour of the dawn; अव्यक्तरागस्वरूपः Ak. -राशिः an unknown number or quantity (in algebra). -लक्षणः-व्यक्तः an epithet of Siva (whose qualities are not perceptible). -लिङ्ग *a.* whose signs are invisible (as a disease). (-गः) an ascetic (संन्यासी). (-गं) the great principle (महत्) (in Sān. phil.). -वर्त्तन, -मार्ग *a.* whose ways are mysterious or inscrutable. -वाच् *a.* speaking indistinctly. -साम्यं an equation of unknown quantities.

अव्यग्र *a.* 1 Not agitated or ruffled, steady, cool. -2 Not engaged or occupied (in business); अव्यग्रस्य पुनरस्य U. 2. -3 Indifferent, undisturbed. -4 Attentive, careful. -ग्रं *ind.* Quietly, at ease, coolly, leisurely; क्रव्यमव्यग्रमन्ति Māl. 5. 16.

अव्यंग *a.* 1 Not mutilated or defective, well-made, sound, perfect; अव्यंगांगी सौम्यनाम्नी Ms. 3. 10. -2 Plain, not figurative (as a meaning). -गा 1 = अव्यङ्ग q. v. -2 A legume or pod of the awn of barley.

अव्यचस् *a.* Ved. Not spacious.

अव्यञ्जन *a.* 1 Having no distinctive or characteristic marks or signs (as of the sex); °ना कन्या. -2 Having no good marks. -3 Indistinct. -4 Not figurative. -नः An animal without horns, though of an age to have them.

अव्यङ्ग [न विगतमङ्गं बीजमस्याः] 1 N. of the plant Carpopogon Pruriens Roxb. -2 A legume or pod of the awn of barley.

अव्यतिः *f.* Ved. 1 Satisfaction, satiating. -2 Desire.

अव्यतिकीर्ण *a.* Unmixed, unblended, distinct, specific, separate.

अव्यथ *a.* 1 Not giving or inflicting pain, merciful. -2 Free from pain. -थः [न व्यथते पद्व्यां न संचलति व्यथं भयचलनयोः अच्] A snake. -था 1 N. of two plants; Terminalia Citrina Roxb. and Hibiscus Mutabilis. -2 Dry ginger. -3 (Ved.) Firmness, steadiness.

अव्यथयः A horse.

अव्यथि *a.* Ved. [व्यथ-इत्, न. त. Not tremulous or tottering (in steps), steady, sure-footed, undaunted; epithet of the horses of the Asvins. -थिः *f.* 1 A firm step. -2 Undauntedness.

अव्यथिन् *a.* [cf. P. III. 2. 157] 1 Free from pain. -2 Free from fear, fearless; Si. 15. 12. -3 Not giving pain.

अव्यथिषः [न-व्यथ-टिषच् Up. 1. 49] 1 The Sun. -2 The ocean. -थी 1 The earth. -2 Midnight; night (अव्यथिषी धरात्रयोः Ujjval.)

अव्यथ्य *a.* Free from pain; not giving pain.

अव्यध *a.* Not pierced; Si. 18. 47.

अव्यनत् *a.* Ved. Not breathing, lifeless.

अव्यपेक्षा Carelessness; °च्युते M. 3. 20 inadvertently fallen down.

अव्यभि (भी) चारः 1 Non-separation; अव्योन्यस्याव्यभीचारो भवेश-मरणांतिकः Ms. 9. 101. -2 Constancy, steadiness, fidelity.

अव्यभिचारिन् *a.* 1 Not opposed or adverse, favourable; भवत्यव्यभिचारिण्यो भर्तुरिष्टे पतिव्रताः Ku. 6. 86. -2 Not subject to exceptions, true in all cases, without any instance to the contrary; यदुच्यते पार्वति पापवृत्तये न रूपमित्यव्यभिचारि तद्वचः Ku. 5. 36; रंभोपनिपातिनोऽनर्था इति यदुच्यते तद्व्यभिचारि वचः S. 6; इन्द्रियार्थसंनिकर्ष-ज्ञानमव्यपदेश्यमव्यभिचारि (Ant. Sū. -3 Virtuous, moral, chaste. -4 Steady, permanent, faithful (as devotion).

अव्यय *a.* [नास्ति व्ययो यस्य] 1 (a) Not liable to change, imperishable, undecaying, immutable; वेदाविनाशिनं नित्यं य एनमजमव्ययं Bg. 2. 21; विनाश-मव्ययस्यास्य न कश्चित्कर्तुमर्हति 17. 4. 1, 6, 13; 7. 24-5; 15. 5, 17; Ms. 1. 18, 19, 57; 2. 81; R. 8. 24. (b) Eternal, everlasting; अमृत्यं प्राहुरव्ययं Bg. 15. 1; अकीर्तिं कथयिष्यति तेऽव्ययां 2. 34. -2 Unexpended, unwasted. -3 Economical. -4 Giving imperishable fruit. -यः 1 N. of Vishnu. -2 N. of Siva. -यं 1 (In the Vedānta) A member or corporeal part of an organized body. -2 Brahma. -3 (In gram.) An indeclinable particle &c.; सर्वं विष्णु लिंगेषु सर्वेषु च विभक्तिषु । वचनेषु सर्वेषु यत्र व्येति तदव्ययम् ॥ -Comp. -आ

स्मन् of an imperishable or eternal nature. (-त्मा) the soul or spirit. —वर्गः the class of indeclinable words.

अव्ययत्वं Imperishableness.

अव्ययीभावः [अनव्ययमव्ययं भवत्यनेन ; अव्यय-त्वि-भू करणे घञ्] 1 N. of one of the four principal kinds of compounds in Sanskrit, an adverbial or indeclinable compound (formed of an indeclinable, i. e. a preposition or an adverb, and a noun); अपिहरि, सतृण &c. —2 Absence of expenditure (owing to poverty); इन्द्रो द्विगुरपि चाहं मङ्गहे नित्यमव्ययीभावः। तत्पुरुष कर्मधारय येनाहं स्यां बहुव्रीहिः॥ Udb. (which, by the bye, gives the names of compounds in Sanskrit). —3 Unchangeable state, imperishableness.

अव्ययर्थ a. 1 Not useless or fruitless, fruitful, profitable. —2 Effectual, successful.

अव्यलीक a. 1. Not false, true. —2 Agreeable, having no disagreeable feelings (प्रिय); इत्थं गिरः प्रियतमा इव सोऽव्यलीकाः शुभाव सततनयश्च तदा व्यलीकाः Si. 5. 1.

अव्यवधान a. 1. Close, immediate, without any intervening object, direct. —2 Not screened or concealed, open. —3 Not covered, bare (as ground). —4 Careless, inattentive. — नं Carelessness; °ता, °त्वं contiguity; carelessness.

अव्यवहित a. = अव्यवधान (1) above.

अव्यवस्थ a. 1 Not fixed, moving, unstable; स्थलारविदभियमव्यवस्थां Ku. 1. 33. —2 Unlimited. —3 Unsettled, indiscriminate; भंगं जयं चापतुरव्यवस्थं R. 7. 54; disorderly, irregular. —स्था 1 Irregularity, deviation from established rule; किमव्यवस्थां चलितोऽपि केशवः Si. 12. 36. —2 An incorrect opinion given on a point of religious or civil law.

अव्यवस्थित a. 1 Not conformable to law or practice, unacquainted with the law or custom. —2 Ill-regulated, fickle, unstable; अव्यवस्थिताचितस्य प्रसासोपि भयंकरः Niti. 9 —3 Not in due order, unmethodical.

अव्यवहार्य a. 1 Not entitled to eat, drink, or commune in general with people of the same caste, ex-

communicated. —2 Not to be made the subject of litigation.

अव्यसन a. Free from evil practices, not vicious, moral. —नं Absence of vice, morality, virtue.

अव्यस्त a. 1 Undecomposed, simple. —2 Not separated, collected.

अव्याकृत a. 1 Not developed, not manifest; तद्देवं तर्ह्यव्याकृतमासीत्, इदं नामरूपाभ्यामव्याकृतं. S. B. —2 Not decomposed, elementary. —तं (In Vedānta phil.) 1 An elementary substance from which all things were created (considered identical with Brahma.) —2 (In Sān. phil.) The prime germ of nature (प्रधान).

अव्याख्या, -क्यानं Want of clearness or explanation, obscurity.

अव्याख्यात a. Unexplained, obscure.

अव्याख्येय a. 1 Inexplicable, unintelligible. —2 Not requiring explanation, easy.

अव्याज a. Free from guile or fraud. —जः, —जं 1 Absence of guile or fraud, honesty. —2 Simplicity, artlessness; oft. in comp. with सुंदर, मनोहर &c. in the sense of 'artlessly', 'naturally'; इदं किलाव्याजमनोहरं वपुः S. 1. 18; M. 2. 14; °रच-तीयं प्रेम K. 175.

अव्यापक a. 1 Not comprehensive. —2 Not spread over or pervading the whole; not an invariable concomitant, special, individual, peculiar; °ता, °त्वं non-comprehensiveness, speciality, individuality.

अव्यापिन् a. Not comprehensive, not invariably concomitant, special, individual. —2 Partial, limited.

अव्याप्त a. 1 Not pervaded, peculiar, special. —2 Limited.

अव्याप्तिः f. 1 Inadequate extent or pervasion of a proposition. —2 Non-inclusion or exclusion of a part of the thing defined, one of the three faults of a definition; लक्ष्यैकदेशे लक्षणस्यावर्तनमव्याप्तिः; यया शिक्षासूत्रवान् ब्राह्मणः इत्यस्य संन्यासिन्यव्याप्तिः, तस्य ब्राह्मणत्वेपि शिक्षासूत्रत्वाभावात्.

अव्याप्य a. Not extending to the whole circumstances, not pervading the whole extent; बहुधूमस्याव्याप्यः. —Comp. —वृत्तिः f. (In Vais. phil.) a category of limited application, partial inherence with regard to

time or space, as pleasure, pain &c.; अव्याप्यवृत्तिः क्षणिको विशेषगुण इत्यन्ते Bhāṣhā P. 27.

अव्यापार a. Having no work, unemployed. —रः 1 Cessation from work, state of being unemployed. —2 A business not practised or understood. —3 Not one's own business; अव्यापारेषु व्यापारं कृ to meddle with affairs not one's own (which do not concern one).

अव्यायाम a. Having no exercise. —नः Non-exertion, absence of fatigue from exertion.

अव्यायत a. Not occupied; not detached.

अव्याहत a. Not broken or interrupted, unobstructed; obeyed; भर्तुः रव्याहताज्ञा R. 19. 57. —तं A true or uncontradicted statement.

अव्युत्पन्न a. 1 Not proficient, inexperienced, not practised, ignorant; अव्युत्पन्नो बालभावः K. 196. —2 Having no proper or regular derivation (as a word) (अव्यवार्थशून्य), उणादयोऽव्युत्पन्नाः प्रातिपदिकं. —जः A person not versed in the grammar, idiom &c. of a language, a smattering or superficial linguist (शब्दाव्यवार्थानभिज्ञोऽवैयाकरणः).

अव्रण a. Without wounds or scars or rents, unhurt, sound. —णं One of the four diseases of the eye.

अव्रत a. Not observing (the prescribed) religious rites or obligations; अव्रतानामन्त्राणां जातिमात्रोपजीविनां सहस्रशः समेतानां परिचर्यं न विद्यते। Ms. 12. 114; 3. 170; 10. 20.

अव्रत्यं [व्रताय हितं, यत् न. त.] Violation of religious duties, offence against the rule of an ascetic.

अश I. 5 A. [अशनुते, आनशे, आशिट-अष्ट, आशीता-अष्ट, अशिश्यते-अश्यते, अशितु-अष्ट, अशित-अष्ट] 1 To pervade, fill completely, penetrate; खं प्रावृषेण्यैरिव चानशेऽश्वैः Bk. 2. 30; सद्विगदनुवानमिव विश्वमोजसा Ki. 12. 21; Si. 17. 46, 65. —2 To reach, go or come to, arrive at, attain to; सर्वमानन्त्यमशनुते Y. 1. 260. —3 To get, gain, obtain, enjoy, experience; अशुक्लैः पापपुण्यैरिहैव फलमशनुते H. 1. 83; उदयमस्तमयं च रघूद्वहादुभयमानशिरे वसुधाधिपाः R. 9. 9; न वेदफलमशनुते Ms. 1. 109; 4. 149; 5. 40; अर्थज्ञ इत्सकलं भद्रमशनुते Nir.; फलं

दृशोरानशिरि महिष्यः N. 6.43; Bg. 3. 4; 5.21; Bk. 3.37; 5.14; 14.19. -4 To become master of; to master, to be able (Ved.). -5 To heap, accumulate. WITH अनु 1. to reach, come up to. -2. to equal. -आ 1. to reach to. -2. to obtain, get. -3. to addict oneself to. -उद् 1. to reach to the top of. -2. to reach, obtain, get. -3. to be master of. -उप 1. to obtain, enjoy, acquire; न च लोकाः सुपाश्रुते Mb.; क्रियाफलमुपाश्रुते Ms. 6. 82, 12. 20, 81. -2. to become master of. -परि to reach, attain; fill completely, pervade. -प्र 1. to arrive at, reach, occupy, fill completely. -2. to fall to the lot of one (acc.). -II. 9 P. (rarely A.) (अभाति, आशीत्, आश, अशिता, अशियति, अशित) 1 To eat, to consume; निवेद्य गुरवेऽभीयात् Ms. 2. 51; अश्नीमहि वयं निशां Bh. 3. 117. -2 To taste, enjoy; यद्वाति यद्भाति तदेव धनिनो धनं H. 1. 164-165; अश्नन्ति दिव्यान् दिवि देवभोगान् Bg. 9. 20; प्रत्यक्षं फलमश्नन्ति कर्मणां Mb. -Caus. (आशयति) To feed, give to eat, cause to eat or drink (with acc. of person); आशयन्नामृतं देवान् Sk.; Ms. 3. 83, 94, 219, 220; (for derivatives from the causal see under आ). -WITH अति to precede or surpass in eating. -उप to eat; taste, enjoy.

अशन a. [अश्-ल्युट्] Reaching, reaching across. -नः N. of a tree = असन q. v. -नं 1 Pervasion, penetration. -2 The act of eating, feeding. -3 Tasting, enjoying. -4 Food; अशनं धात्रा मरुत्कल्पितं व्यालानां Bh. 3. 10; मांसाशनं च नादनीयुः Ms. 5.73; यज्ञशिष्ट° 3. 118; फलमूलाशनैः 5. 54; oft. at the end of adjective comp. in the sense of 'eating', 'one whose food is' &c.; फलमूलाशनः, हुताशनः, पवनाशन &c. -Comp. -कृत् a. Ved. preparing food. -पतिः lord of food. -पर्णी a kind of tree.

अशना [अशनमिच्छति अशन-क्यच्-क्विप्] Desire to eat, hunger.

अशनायति Den. P. To desire food, to be hungry; P. VII. 4. 34; यावद्दै प्रुरुषस्य स्वं भवति नैव तावदशनायति Sat. Br.

अशनाया [अशनमिच्छति अशन-क्यच्-क्रियां मावे अ] Hunger; द्युताशनायः फलमूलाशनाय Bk. 3.40; अनाद्वाऽशनाया निवर्तते घानादिपासा Sat. Br.

अशनायित, अशनायुक a. Hungry. अशित p. p. [अश्-कर्मणि-क्त] 1 Eaten, satisfied. -2 Enjoyed. अशितंगवीन a. Formerly grazed by cattle; see आशितंगवीन.

अशित् a. [अश्-तृच्] An eater, eating.

अशित् a. [अश्-णिनि] Reaching far; enduring, lasting.

अशकुनः-नं An inauspicious or bad omen; Si. 9. 83.

अशक्त a. Unable, incompetent; °ता, °त्वं inability.

अशक्तिः f. 1 Weakness, impotence, powerlessness. -2 Inability, incapacity; श्रमेण तदशक्त्या वा न गुणानामियत्तया R. 10. 32.-3 (In Sān. phil.) Incapacity of the intellect to produce knowledge.

अशक्य a. Impossible, impracticable; यद्वाक्यं न तच्छक्यं H. 1. 90. -Comp. -अर्थ a. unavailing, useless.

अशक, अशंकित a. 1 Fearless, undaunted; श्रविदात्यशकः H. 1. 81. -2. Secure, certain, having no doubt.

अशत्रु a. 1 One who has no enemy. -2 One whom no enemy defies or challenges. -3 Without opposition from foes. -त्रु n. The condition of having no enemies. -त्रुः The moon.

अशन m. Ved. A stone for slinging; a stone or cloud.

अशानिः m. f. [अश्नते संहति, अश् अनि Un. 2. 101] 1 Indra's thunderbolt; शक्रस्य महाशनिध्वजं H. 3. 56. -2 Flash of lightning; अनुवनमशानिर्गतः Sk.; अशानिः कल्पित एष वेधसा R. 8.47; अशनेरमृतस्य चोभयोर्वशिनश्चांबुधराश्च योनयः Ku. 4. 43. -3 A missile. -4 The tip of a missile. -5 A sacrificial rite (अनुयाज) to kill an enemy. -6 A master. -निः m. 1 Indra. -2 Fire. -3 Fire produced from lightning.

अशब्द a. Not expressed in words; किमर्थमशब्दं रुच्यते K. 60 inaudibly. -ब्दं 1 The 'inexpressible,' i. e. Brahma. -2 (In Sān. phil.) प्रधान or primary germ of nature; ईक्षतेर्नाशब्दं S. B.

अशम् ind. Ved. Non-welfare, harm, mischief.

अशरण a. Helpless, forlorn, destitute of refuge; बलवदशरणोऽस्मि S. 6; so अशरण्य.

अशरीर a. Bodiless, incorporeal. -रः 1 The Supreme Being परमात्मन्, Brahma. -2 (In Mīmāṃsā) A god or deity in general. -3 Cupid, the god of love चैतांसि चित्ताभिरिवाशरीरः Ki. 17. 10; Si. 9. 61. -4 An ascetic who has renounced all worldly connections; °त्वं-ता absolution.

अशरीरिन् a. Incorporeal, unearthly, heavenly; usually with words like वाणी, वाक् &c. U. 2, Ve. 3, S. 4. 1 Brahmā. -2 A god.

अशर्मन् a. Unhappy, afflicted, sorry. -न. Unhappiness, misery, affliction, sorrow; एकौघभूतं तदशर्म कृष्णां (प्रपेदे) Ki. 3. 35; 12. 25.

अशस् a. Ved. 1 Not blessing, not praising. -2 Cursing, hating.

अशस्त a. Ved. 1 Inexpressible, untold. -2 Not esteemed, hated, ill-starred. -Comp. -वार a. Ved. who is not asked for wealth, i. e. who grants it of his own accord; Rv. 10. 99. 5; having indescribable treasures (?).

अशस्तिः f. Ved. 1 Not wishing well, an evil wish or design, curse, imprecation. -2 A curser, hater.

अशस्त्र a. Having no weapons-unarmed. -स्त्रं Not a weapon; °विहितो वधः H. 2. 85; °पूतं मरणमुपदिशामि Ve. 2 (आत्मघातित्वेन शस्त्रेण न पूतं); अशस्त्रपूतं Māl. 5. 12.

अशांत a. 1 Not quelled, violent, wild, restless, anxious; नास्ति बुद्धिरयुक्तस्य अशांतस्य कुतः सुखं Mb. -2 Not sacred, irreligious, profane.

अशास्य a. Unappeasable, implacable, irreconcilable (as hatred, enmity &c.).

अशारीरिक = अशरीरिन् q. v.

अशाश्वत a. Perishable, transient.

अशासन a. Having no order or rule. -नं Want of government, anarchy, disorder.

अशासनीय a. Ungovernable, unruly.

अशास्त्र a. Not conformable to sacred authority, not scriptural, heterodox. -Comp. -विहित, -सिद्ध a. not sanctioned or enjoined by scriptures.

अशास्त्रीय a. Unscriptural, heterodox; illegal, immoral.

अशित्रः [अश-संहतौ इत्र U. 4. 172] 1 A thief. -2 An oblation of rice.

अशिरः [अश-इरच्] 1 The fire. -2 The sun. -3 Wind. -4 A demon; N. of a Rākshasa. -रा The wife of a Rākshasa. -रं A diamond.

अशिरस् *a.* Headless. -*m.* A body without head, a trunk. -**Comp.** -स्तानं bathing the whole body except the head.

अशिव *a.* 1 Inauspicious, causing or threatening mischief; **अशिवा** शिवायां शिवास्तत्र भयावहाः (रुद्रः) Rām. -2 Unlucky, unfortunate. -3 Unkind, unfriendly, envious. -4 Pernicious, dangerous. -वः N. of a certain divine being. -वा A female demon or goblin. -वं 1 Ill-luck, misfortune. -2 Mis-chievous. -**Comp.** -आचारः 1. improper behaviour, rudeness of conduct. -2. conduct opposed to every (sacred) authority.

अशिशु *a.* Childless, without young ones. -शुः A youth. -श्वी. **अशिश्विका** 1 A childless female; without young ones (as a cow). -2 A childless woman.

अशिष्ट *a.* 1 Ill-bred, ill-behaved, rude. -2 Unrefined, barbarous, not respectable, unworthy; °आलापेन Pt. 4. -3 Atheistical, profane. -4 Not sanctioned by any recognized authority. -5 Not prescribed in any work of authority; °सा, °स्वं rudeness.

अशिष्य *a.* Not to be taught, not to be informed.

अशिष्ट *a.* 1 Eating much. -2 Ved. Reaching very far. -ष्टः Fire.

अशीत *a.* Not cold, hot. -**Comp.** -करः, -रश्मिः &c. the sun.

अशीतिः *f.* [निपातोयं P. V. 1. 59] Eighty (used in the singular and fem. gender whatever be the number and gender of the noun it qualifies); sometimes in dual and pl.; पिंडानां तिस्रोऽशीतीः Ms. 11. 221. -**Comp.** -भागः the eightieth part, one part out of eighty; Ms. 8. 140.

अशीतिक *a.* [अशीतिः परिमाणं यस्य, ठञ्] 1 An octogenarian, one eighty years of age. -2 Measuring eighty.

अशीर्षक *a.* = अशिरस् *q. v.*

अशील *a.* 1 Ill-behaved, vulgar, rude. -2 Indifferent. -लं Bad manners, rudeness, depravity.

अशुचि *a.* 1 Not clean, dirty, foul, impure; सोऽशुचिः सर्वकर्मसु; in mourning; विराजमशुचिर्भवेत्. -2 Black. -चिः The black colour. -चिः *f.* 1 Impurity. -2 Degradation.

अशुद्ध *a.* 1 Impure, foul. -2 Inaccurate, incorrect, wrong. -3 Unknown, unascertained. -**Comp.** -वासकः a vagrant, a suspicious person.

अशुद्धि *a.* 1 Impure, foul. -2 Wicked. -द्धिः *f.* Impurity, foulness.

अशोधन, -धित *a.* Unclean. -नं 1 Uncleanliness. -2 Inaccuracy, incorrectness.

अशुभ *a.* 1 Inauspicious. -2 Impure, dirty, foul (opp. शुभ); शुभेनाशुभेन बोधयित् K. 158 by any means, fair or foul. -3 Unlucky, unfortunate. -भं 1 Inauspiciousness. -2 Sin, a shameful deed. -3 Misfortune, calamity; नाथे कुतस्त्वय्यशुभं प्रजानां R. 5. 13; प्रायः शुभं विदधात्यशुभं च जंतोः Mā. 1. 23. -**Comp.** -उदयः an inauspicious omen.

अशुष *a.* Ved. 1 Eating, consuming, voracious. -2 [न शुष्यति शुष्क, न० त०] Not causing to dry up; Rv. 1. 174. 3. -3 Not extinguished.

अशून्य *a.* 1 Not empty or vacant; तस्य निन्यतुरशून्यतामुने R. 19. 13 occupied. -2 Not unattended to, fulfilled, executed; स्वनियोगमशून्यं कुरु (occurring frequently in dramas), execute or go about your business. -न्यं 1 Not a void. -2 Something sent to accompany another; लेखस्याशून्यार्थं किञ्चिदनुप्रेषितं Mu. 5; अयं लेखस्याशून्यार्थो भावेव्यति *ibid.* (an accompaniment such as a customary present accompanying a letter). -**Comp.** -शयनं, -शयनाद्वितीया, -शयनव्रतं N. of a certain ceremony or vow.

अशूला The tree Vitex Alata.

अशृत *a.* Uncooked, raw, unripe.

अशुथित *a.* Ved. Not loosened.

अशेष *a.* [शी-वनिष्-न० त०] Giving pleasure or happiness.

अशेष *a.* [न. व.] Without remainder, whole, all, entire, com-

plete, perfect; अशेषशेषुर्भीमोष माष-मदनानि केवलं Udb.; कर्तोरशेषेण फलेन बु-ज्यतां R. 3. 65, 48. -षः Non-remainder.

-षं, अशेषेण, अशेषतः *ind.* Wholly, entirely, completely; तथाविधस्तावद-शेषमस्तु सः Ku. 5. 82; येन भूतान्यशेषेण द्रव्यस्यात्मन्यथो मयि Bg. 4. 35, 10. 16; एतद्वयं भृगुः शास्त्रं श्रावयिष्य-त्यशेषतः Ms. 1. 59, 2. 66, 9. 105. -**Comp.** -साम्राज्यः N. of Siva.

अशेषता Totality.

अशेषयति Den. P. To finish completely; स वेद निःशेषमशेषितक्रियः Ki. 1. 20; Ku. 7. 29.

अशेषम् *a.* Ved. Without offsprings or descendants.

अशौक्षः An Arhat (no longer a pupil).

अशोक *a.* Without sorrow, not feeling or causing sorrow. -कः N. of a tree having red flowers (Jonesia Asoka Roxb.); (said, according to the convention of poets, to put forth flowers when struck by ladies with the foot decked with jingling anklets; cf. अस्त सयः कुसुमान्यशोकः... पदिन नापेक्षत सुंदरीणां संपर्कमाश्लिजितनूपुरेण Ku. 3. 26; Me. 78; R. 8. 62; M. 3. 12, 16; also पादाघातादशोकस्तिलककुरव-कौ वीक्षणालिङ्गनाभ्यां श्रीणां स्पर्शात् म्रियंशु-र्विकसति बकुलः सीधंगं दृष्ट्वा सेकात् । मंदारो नर्मवाक्यात् पटुमुदुहसनाच्चंपको वक्त्रवातात् चूतो गीताम्रमेरुर्विकसति च पुरो नर्तनान्क-र्षिकारः). -2 N. of Vishnu. -3 N. of a minister of king Dasaratha. -4 N. of a celebrated king of the Maurya dynasty, said to have reigned from 234-198 B. C. -5 N. of the tree बकुल. -कं 1 N. of a medical plant (कटुक). -2 The sixth day in the first half of Chaitra. -3 One of the female domestic deities of the Jainas. -का 1 Quicksilver. -2 The blossom of the Asoka plant (forming one of the five arrows of Cupid). -**Comp.** -अरिः the कदंब tree. -अष्टमी [नास्ति शोको यस्यार्कर्म] the eighth day in the first half of Chaitra. -तरुः, -नगः, -वृक्षः the Asoka tree. -तीर्थं a holy place named Asoka near Benares. -त्रिरात्रः, -त्रं N. of a festival or व्रत which lasts for three nights; अस्त्यशोकत्रिरात्रस्य व्रतं शोकभयापहं । त्रिरात्रं तच्च कर्तव्यं व्रतं शोक-विनाशनं ॥ -पूर्णिमा N. of a certain holi-day, a ceremony to be observed on the 15th day of the month of Phal-

guna. —मंजरी N. of a metre. —गहिणी N. of a medical plant (कटुका). —वनिका a grove of Asoka trees; °न्याय see under न्याय. —षष्ठी N. of a certain holiday; चैत्र मास्यसिने पक्षे षष्ठ्यां षष्ठी प्रपूजयेत्। सुखाय पुत्रलाभाय शुक्रपक्षे तथैव च॥

अशोचः 1 Absence of care or anxiety. —2 Tranquility, calmness. —3 Modesty.

अशोच्य *a.* Not to be lamented or deplored : **अशोच्यानन्वशोचस्त्वं प्रज्ञावादांश्च भाषसे** Bg. 2. 11.

अशौचं 1 Impurity, dirtiness, foulness; Pt. 1. 195. —2 Legal impurity or contamination; defilement caused either by child-birth (called जननाशौच) or by the death of some relation (called मृताशौच); it lasts for 10 days; during the मृताशौच a person defiled by it is not to touch any body else, or to eat with others in the same row or to do any sacred action; **अहोरात्रमुपासीरन्नशौचं बांधवैः सह** Ms. 11. 184. —**Comp.** —**अंतः** end of defilement. —**संकरः** blending or coming together of two or more defilements.

अश्र *a.* [अश्नुते व्याप्नोति अभ्राति वा, अश्नन्] 1 Pervading. —2 Eating, voracious. —3 Pervaded, filled. —**अः** 1 N. of a demon. —2 A cloud (Nir.). —3 A stone to grind Soma on.

अश्रया Hunger.

अश्नीतपिबता [अश्नीत पिबत इत्युच्यते यस्यां निदिशन्ति यायां, मयू० स०] Invitation to eat and drink, a feast where people are called to eat and drink; **अश्नीतपिबतीर्यती प्रसूता स्मरकर्मणि** Bk. 5. 92.

अश्मः 1 A mountain, a rock (at the end of comp.). —2 (Ved.) A cloud.

अश्मकः [अश्मेव स्थिरः, इकार्थे कच्] 1 N. of a sage. —2 N. of a country in the south; तथाश्मकाः पुलिदाश्च कलिगाश्च विशेषतः Rām.; (probably an old name of Travancore); according to Bri. S. 14. 22 it is in the north-west. —3 The inhabitants of the country (pl.). —4 A part of the सात्व country or its inhabitants; or its king.

अश्मन् *a.* Ved. Eating or per-
—**अश्मन्** *m.* [अश्नुते व्याप्नोति संहन्यते वा० मविन् Up. 4. 146] 1 A stone;

नाराचमपणीयाश्मनिः शैत्यतितानलं B. 4. 77. —2 A hard stone, rock. —3 Flint. —4 A cloud. —5 A thunderbolt. —6 A mountain. —**Comp.** —**आस्य** *a.* having a stone-mouth or source, flowing from a rock. —**बि-
तुमेन**. —**कदली** N. of a plant, a kind of कदली. —**कुड-कुडक** *a.* 1. breaking anything on stones. —2. broken by a stone. (—हः, —हकः) a class of devotees; a वनप्रस्थ; Y. 3. 19; Ms. 6. 17. —**केतुः** [अश्मव केतुर्दस्य] N. of a plant. —**गंधा** N. of a plant. —**गर्भः**, —**भै**, —**गर्भजः**, —**जं**, —**योनिः** an emerald. —**गर्भजः** fire produced from a flint. —**गुडः** —**डा** a kind of weapon. —**जः** N. of a tree. —**चक्र** *a.* furnished with a disc of stone. —**जः**, —**जं** 1. red-chalk. —2. iron. —**जतु** *a.*, —**जतुकं** bitumen. —**जातिः** an emerald named पञ्चा. —**शरणः** an axe or crow for breaking stones. (—जं) breaking stones or rocks. —**विद्यु** *a.* one who has obtained a stony weapon, having adamant weapons or grasped weapons (व्यानायुध, अश्ममयायुध). —**पुष्यं** bitumen, benzoin. —**भालं** a mortar of stone or iron. —**भिदु**, —**भेदः**, —**भेदकः** the plant Coleus Scutellarioides (supposed to dissolve stone in the bladder). —**रथः** N. of a sage. —**वज्र** *a.* included in rocks. —**सार** *a.* like iron or stone. (—रः, —रं) 1. iron; प्राणाः सत्वरमश्मसारकठिना गच्छन्ति गच्छन्त्वमी S. D. —2. sapphire. —**मय** *a.* made of iron. —**हन्मन्** *a.* 1. a weapon of iron; Rv. 7. 104. 5. —2. a stroke of the thunderbolt.

अश्ममय, **अश्मवत्** *a.* Stony, made of stone.

अश्मर *a.* [अश्मन्-र] 1 Stony, rocky. —2 Pertaining to stones.

अश्मरी [अश्मानं रातिरा-क गौरा० जीव्] (In medicine) A disease called stone (in the bladder), gravel, strangu-
—**Comp.** —**अः** N. of the tree वरुण (used as a lithontriptic). —**भे-
दन्** a lithontriptic. —**हरः** N. of the tree Pentaptera Arjuna, used as a lithontriptic.

अश्नीरः —रं Stone or gravel (the disease).

अश्मन्त *a.* 1 Inauspicious, unlucky (अशुभ). —2 Unlimited. —तः N. of a Marut. —तं [अश्मनोऽतोऽप

शकं० परस्वप्] 1 A fire-place. —2 A field, plain. —3 Death.

अश्मन्तकः —कं 1 A fire-place. —2 The shade for a lamp (दीपधार). —3 A kind of grass. —कः N. of several trees. —(a) अम्बोटक its leaf; Māl. 9. 7, (b) N. of a tree कौविदारक; (c) N. of a plant from the fibres of which a Brāhmana's girle may be made.

अश्रः A corner, mostly at the end of comp.; चतुरश्र, त्र्यश्र &c. —अं [अश्नुते नेत्रं, अश्र-रक] 1 A tear. —2 Blood (usually written अश्र q.v.). —**Comp.** —**पः** a blood-drinker, a fiend, cannibal.

अश्रिन *a.* Having tears, in tears.

अश्रद्ध *a.* Without faith, un-
believing, diffident. —**द्धा** Unbelief, diffidence.

अश्रद्धान *a.* Unbelieving, in-
credulous.

अश्रद्धेय *a.* Not to be believed, incredible.

अश्रम *a.* Ved. Indefatigable, un-
tiring. —मः 1 Freedom from fatigue, freshness, vigour. —2 Absence of toil, laziness.

अश्रमण *a.* Indefatigable. —णः One who is not an ascetic or Buddhist mendicant.

अश्रान्त *a.* 1 Unwearied, not
fatigued, untired. —2 Incessant, continual; अश्रान्तपुण्यकर्मणः Mv. 1. 26. —तं Absence of rest. —तं ind. Incessantly, continually; मयूखैर-
श्रान्तं तपति यदि देवो दिनकरः U. 6. 14.

अश्रवण *a.* Deaf, having no ears. —णः A snake. —णं Loss of hearing, deafness.

अश्रव्य *a.* 1 Not to be heard. —2 Unfit to be heard, not to be spoken of.

अश्रातस् ind. Ved. In an uncook-
ed manner, raw.

अश्राद्ध *a.* 1 Not performing the
Śrāddha ceremony; not entitled to it, not belonging or relating to it. —द्धः Non-performance of a Śrāddha q. v. —**Comp.** —**भोजिन्** *a.* one who has
vowed not to eat during the per-
formance of a Śrāddha ceremony.

अश्रिः —श्री *f.* [अश्रयते संहन्यते अनया अश्रं वंक्रयादि० क्रि; cf. Up. 4. 137] 1 A corner, angle (of a room, house &c.) (changed to अश्र at the end of comp. with चतुर, त्रि, षट् and a few other words; see चतुरश्र); अश्रिभिर्वै

वज्रः Ait. Br. -2 The sharp side or edge (of a weapon &c.); वृत्रस्य हंतुः कुलिशं कुठिताश्रीव लक्ष्यते Ku. 2. 20. -3 The sharp side of anything.

अश्रिमत् *a.* Cornered, angular.

अश्रित *a.* Ved. Difficult of access.

अश्रीक *a.* 1 Having no splendour, without beauty, pale; Si. 15. 96. -2 Unlucky, unpropitious, not prosperous.

अश्रीमत् *a.* Unfortunate, unlucky.

अश्रीर [न श्रीः अश्री अस्त्यर्थे र] Ved. 1 Ugly, ill-looking; Rv. 8. 2. 20. -2 Inauspicious.

अश्रील = अश्रीक *q. v.*

अश्रु *n.* [अश्रुते व्याप्नोति नेत्रमदर्शनाय. अश्र-कुन् Uṇ. 5. 29, 2. 13. 4. 102] A tear; पपात भूमौ सह सैनिकाश्रुभिः R. 3. 61. [cf. Zend *asru*; Pers. *ars*].

-Comp. -उपहत *a.* affected by tears, covered with tears. -कला a tear-drop. -नाली Fistula Lachrymalis. -परिपूर्ण *a.* filled with tears; °अक्ष having eyes filled with tears. -परिप्लुत *a.* suffused or filled with tears, bathed in tears. -पातः flow of tears, shedding tears. -पूर्ण *a.* filled with tears; °आकुल troubled and filled with tears; Bg. 2. 1. -मुख *a.* suffused with tears, (suddenly) bursting into tears; एकपदेऽश्रुमुखी संबुद्धा V. 5; संसदुश्रुमुखी बभौ R. 15. 66; Ku. 6. 92. -लोचन, -नेत्र *a.* with tears in the eyes, with tearful eyes. -शालिन् *a.* having tears, tearful.

अश्रुत *a.* 1 Unheard, inaudible. -2 Contrary to the Vedas. -3 Not acquainted with the Sāstras, foolish, uneducated; भागं विद्याधनात्स्मात् स लभेताश्रुतोऽपि सन् Day. B. अश्रुतोऽपि Not sanctioned by the Vedas.

अश्रुति *a.* Without ears. -तिः *f.* Not hearing, forgetfulness; अश्रुतिमग्निनीय U. 3. -Comp. -धर *a.* 1. not striking the ear or attention. -2. not knowing the Vedas.

अश्रेयस् *a.* 1 Not better, inferior, worse; Ms. 10. 64. -2 Worthless, useless. -*n.* (स्) Mischievous, unhappiness.

अश्रेष्ठ *a.* Not the best, inferior, worse; bad, vile.

अश्लाघा Absence of self-praise, modesty.

अश्लाघ्य *a.* 1 Undeserving of praise or honour, worthless. -2 Base, mean, censurable.

अश्लीक *a.* [Unlucky, unpropitious; Ms. 4. 206.]

अश्लील *a.* [न श्रियं लाति, ला-क] 1 Unpleasant, ugly. -2 Vulgar, obscene, coarse; अश्लीलप्रायान् कलकलान् Dk 49; °परिवार Y. 1. 33. -3 Abusive. -लं 1 Rustic or coarse language, low abuse. -2 (In Rhet.) A fault of composition; using such words as produce in the mind of the hearer a feeling of shame, disgust or inauspiciousness; त्रिधा अश्लीलं; त्रिधेति त्रीडाङ्गुत्सामंगलव्यञ्जकत्वात् K.P. 7; *c. g.* in साधनं सुपहस्यस्य सुग्धा कुट्टमलिताननेन दधती वायुं स्थिता तत्र सा, and वृद्धपवनविभिन्नौ माप्तिवाया विनाशात्, the words साधन, वायु and विनाश are अवर्लील, and produce respectively a sense of shame, disgust and inauspiciousness, साधन suggesting the sense of लिंग (male organ of generation), वायु, of the अपान wind (that escaping at the anus), and विनाश, of मृत्यु (death); cf. the instances under S. D. 574; दधतिविजये राजन् साधनं सुमहत्तव | प्रससार शनैर्वायुर्विनाशो तच्च ते तदा ||.

अश्लेषा [न श्लिष्यति यत्रोत्पन्नेन शिशुना, श्लिष-घञ् Tv.] 1 The 9th Nakshatra or lunar mansion containing five stars. -2 Disunion, disjunction. -Comp. -जः, -भवः, -भूः *N.* of Ketu; *i. e.* the descending node. -शान्तिः *f.* an expiatory ceremony performed on account of the birth of a child under the Ashlesā.

अश्लोन् *a.* Ved. Not lame.

अश्वः [अवन्ते अध्वानं व्याप्नोति, महाश्वो वा भवति Nir.; अश्व-कन् Uṇ. 1. 149] 1 A horse; the horses are said to have 7 breeds:—अमृताद्वाप्यतो वहेर्वेदेभ्योऽडाक् गर्भतः सप्तो हयानामुत्पत्तिः सप्तधा परिकीर्तिता ||. -2 A symbolical expression for the number 'seven' (that being the number of the horses of the sun); सूर्यान्वेयसज्जस्तैः सगुरवः शार्दूलविक्रीडितं V. Ratn. -3 A race of men (horse-like in strength); काष्ठतुल्यवपुर्ध्वो मिथ्याचारश्च निर्धयः | द्वादशाङ्गुलमेदश्च दरिद्रस्तु हयो मतः || -श्वौ (du.) A horse and a mare. [cf. L. *equus*; Gr. *hippos*; Zend *aspa*; Pers. *asp*.] -Comp. -अक्षः *N.* of a plant देवसर्प. -अजनी a whip. -अधिक *a.* strong in

cavalry, superior in horses. -अध्यक्षः a guardian of horses, commander of cavalry. -अनीकं a troop of horsemen, cavalry. -अरिः a buffalo. -अवरोहकः *N.* of a tree अश्वगंधा. -आयुर्वेदः veterinary science. -आरुढ *a.* mounted, sitting on horse-back. -आरोह *a.* riding or mounted on a horse. (-हः) 1. a horseman, rider. -2. one who is fighting. -3. a ride. (-हः), -आरोहकः *N.* of the plant अश्वगंधा. -आरोहिन् *a.* mounted or riding on horseback. -इषित *a.* hurried along by horses. -उरस *a.* broad-chested like a horse. (-सं) the chief or principal horse. -कंश, -कंदिका *N.* of a plant अश्वगंधा. -कर्णः, -कर्णकः 1. a kind of tree (Vatica Robusta) Mā. 9. -2. the ear of a horse. -3. a term in surgery for a particular fracture of the bones. (-र्णः) *N.* of a mountain. -कुटी a stable for horses; Pt. 5. -कुशल, -क्रोविद *a.* skilled in managing horses. -क्रूरे *N.* of a bird. -2. a general of the army of the gods. -खरजः [अश्वश्च खराच अश्वाच खरश्च वा ताभ्यां जायते पुंस्त्रिङ्वाच Tv.] a kind of horse, mule. -खुरः 1. a horse's hoof. -2. a kind of perfume. (-रा) *N.* of the plant अत्राजिता. -गतिः *f.* 1. the pace of a horse. -2. *N.* of a metre containing four lines of sixteen syllables in each. -गंधा [अश्वस्य गंध एकदेशो मेढ्रमिव मूलमस्याः] *N.* of a plant Physalis Flexuosa Lin; °तैलं a kind of oil. -गोयुगः, -गं a pair of horses. -गोष्ठं a stable. -घीवः 1. *N.* of a demon who was a foe of Vishnu, more commonly called Haya-grīva. -2. an incarnation of Vishnu. -घासः a pasture for horses. -घ्नः [अश्वं हंति अमनुष्यकर्तृकत्वात्] 1. a horse-bane. -2. *N.* of a kind of Oleander, Nerium Odorum Ait. -चक्रं 1. a collection of horses. -2. a kind of wheel. -चलनशाला a riding-house. -चिकित्सकः वैद्यः a farrier, a veterinary surgeon. -चिकित्सा farriery, veterinary science. -चेष्टितं 1. the motion of horses. -2. an omen, auspicious or inauspicious. -जघनः a kind of centaur; a creature having his lower limbs like those of a horse. -जित् *a.* gaining horses by conquest. -तीर्थं *N.* of a place of pilgrimage near Kānyakubja on the Gāṅgā. -द *a.* giving horses. -दंष्ट्रा the plant

Tribulus Lanuginosus (गोशुर). —**शः**, —**श्वन्** *m.* giving horses. —**दूतः** a riding messenger. —**नदी** *N.* of a river. —**नायः** one who has the charge of a drove of grazing horses; a horse-herd. —**निबंधिकः** a groom, a horse-fastener. —**निर्णयः** *a.* Ved. decorated or embellished with horses. —**पः** Ved. a groom. —**पतिः** 1. lord of horses, —2. *N.* of several persons; of a king of Madra and father of Sāvitrī. —**पर्णः** *a.* [अश्वानां पर्ण गमनं यत्] 1. having horses (as a chariot); Rv. 1. 88. 1. —2. a cloud (that penetrates everywhere). —**पालः**, —**पालकः**, —**रक्षः** a horse-groom. —**पुच्छी** *N.* of the tree माषपर्ण. —**पुच्छं** horse-back. —**पेशस्** *a.* decorated or embellished with horses. —**बंधः** a groom. —**बंधन** *a.* used for fastening horses. (—**नं**) fastening of horses. —**बला** *N.* of a vegetable. —**बालः** 1. a kind of reed, Saccharum Spontaneum Liu. —2. the tail or hair of a horse. —**बुधन** *a.* Ved. based on horses, standing on horses, *i. e.* on a carriage drawn by horses. —**बुध्य** *a.* Ved. based on horses, having its origin in horses (wealth); distinguished by horses. —**मा** lightning. —**महिषिका** [अश्वमहिषयोर्वै बुन्] the natural enmity between a horse and a buffalo. —**मारः**, —**मारकः**, —**हंतु** *m.* 'horse-destroying,' a kind of Oleander, Nerium Odorum Ait. —**मालः** a kind of serpent. —**मुख** *a.* [अश्वस्य मुखमिव मुखस्य] having the head or face of a horse. (—**खः**) a horse-faced creature, a Kinnara or celestial chorister; (according to others) a kind of demigod, distinct from the preceding. (—**स्त्री**) a Kinnara woman; निशति मंदां गतिमश्वमुख्यः Ku. 1. 11. —**मुक्** *m.* a horse-stealer. —**मेघः** [अश्वः प्रधानतया मेघ्यते हिंस्यतेऽत्र, मेघं हिंसते घञ्] a horse-sacrifice; यथाश्वमेधः क्रतुराद सर्वपापपानोदनः Ms. 11. 261. [In Vedic times this sacrifice was performed by kings desirous of offspring; but subsequently it was performed only by kings and implied that he who instituted it was a conqueror and king of kings. A horse was turned loose to wander at will for a year, attended by a guardian; when the horse entered a foreign country, the ruler was bound either to submit or to fight. In this way the horse returned at the end of a year, the guardian obtaining or enforcing the submission of

princes whom he brought in his train. After the successful return of the horse, the rite called Aśvamedha was performed amidst great rejoicings. It was believed that the performance of 100 such sacrifices would lead to the attainment of the seat or world of Indra, who is, therefore, always represented as trying to prevent the completion of the hundredth sacrifice]. —**कांडं** *N.* of the thirteenth book of the Satapatha Brāhmaṇa. —**मेधिक**, —**मेधीय** *a.* fit for a horse-sacrifice, or relating to it. (—**क्रः**, —**यः**) a horse fit for the Aśvamedha sacrifice. (—**कं**) the fourteenth parvan in the Mahābhārata; ततोऽश्वमेधिकं पर्वं प्रोक्तं तच्च चतुर्दशं Mb. —**युज्** *a.* 1. yoking the horses. —2. having horses yoked to it (as a carriage); रथेनाश्वयुजा Rām. —3. born under the constellation अश्वयुज्. (—**यः**) 1. *N.* of a constellation, the head of Aries. —2. the first lunar mansion. —3. the month of Aśvina. —4. a chariot having horses. —**यूपः** the post to which the sacrificial horse was bound. —**योग** *a.* 1. causing the yoking of horses. —2. joining or reaching as quickly as horses. —**रक्षः** the keeper or rider of a horse, a groom. —**रथः** a carriage drawn by horses. (—**यार**) *N.* of a river near गंधमादन. —**रत्नं**, —**राजः** the best or lord of horses; *i. e.* उच्चैश्वर्यम्. —**राधस्** *a.* Ved. furnishing horses. —**रीधकः** *N.* of a plant (अश्वमार). —**लक्ष-णं** a sign or mark of a horse. —**ललितं** *N.* of a species of the Vikriti metre. —**लाला** a kind of snake. —**लोमन्** *m.* horse-hair; a kind of snake. —**वक्त्रः** = अश्वमुख q. v. ; a Kinnara or Gandharva. —**वडवं** a stud of horses and mares. (—**वौ**) a horse and a mare. (—**वाः**) horses and mares. —**वदनः** = मुख. —**वहः** a horseman. —**वारः**, —**वालः**, —**वारकः** [अश्वं वारयति उप. स.] a horseman, groom; दुःखेन निश्चक्र-मुरश्ववाराः Si. 3. 66. —**वारणं** *N.* of the Boṣ Gavaṇs (गवय). —**वाहः**, —**वाहकः** [अश्वं वाहयति चालयति] a horseman. —**विक्रयिन्** *a.* a horse-dealer. —**विद्** *a.* 1. skilled in taming or managing horses. —2. [अश्वं विंदते विद-क्रिप्] procuring horses. (—*m.*) 1. a jockey. —2. an epithet of Nala. —**वृषः** a stallion. —**वैद्यः** a farrier. —**शकुत्** *m.*, —**शकं** Ved. 1. excrements of a horse, horse-dung. —2. *N.* of a river. —**शंकुः** a pillar to tie a horse. —**शाला** a stable. —**शवः** a colt, a foal. —**शास्त्रं** a ma-

nual or text-book of veterinary science. —**शिरस्** *a.* having the head of a horse, an epithet of Nārāyaṇa. (—*n.*) 1. a horse's head. —2. *N.* of a Dānava. —**शृगालिका** [अश्वशृगालयोर्वै द्वंद्वत् वै बुन्] the natural enmity between a horse and a jackal. —**षड्वं** a set or team of six horses. —**सनि**, —**षा**, —**सा** *a.* Ved. (P. VIII. 3. 110 and Mbh.) gaining or procuring horses, giving horses. —**सादः**, —**सादिन्** *m.* a horseman, a rider, a horse-soldier; R. 7. 47. —**सारथ्यं** coachmanship, charioteership, management of horses and chariots; सूतानामश्वसारथ्यं Ms. 10. 47. —**सूत** *a.* Ved. 1. praised sincerely for (the gift of) horses. —2. whose praise for (giving) horses is agreeable and true. —**सेनः** 1. *N.* of a king. —2. *N.* of a Nāga. —**स्तोनीय** *a.* relating to the praise of the sacrificial horse. —**स्थान** *a.* born in a stable. (—**नं**) a stable or stall for horses. —**हंतु** *a.* killing a horse. (—**त**) *N.* of a fragrant plant. —**हय** *a.* [अश्वेन हि नोति गच्छति हि कर्तारं अच्] 1. driving or spurring a horse, riding a horse; Rv. 10. 26. 5. —2. to be traversed by a horse; Rv. 9. 96. 2. —**हरकः** a horse-stealer. —**हृदयं** [अश्वस्य हृदयं मनोगतभावादि] 1. the desire or intention of a horse. —2. a kind of veterinary science. —3. horsemanship; अश्वहृदये निवेद्यात्मानं K. 80.

अश्व *A* mare. —**Comp.** —**मघ** *a.* rich in horses.

अश्वक *a.* Horse-like, acting like a horse. —**कः** 1. A small horse; horse. —2. A hack, a bad horse. —3. A stray horse, one whose owner is not known. —4. A horse (in general).

अश्वकिनी [अश्वस्य कं मुखं तत्सदृशाकारोऽस्त्यस्य इति ङीप् Tv.] The first Nakshatra or lunar mansion (अश्विनी).

अश्वतर *a.* Swift, speedy. —**रः** [तज्जुः अश्वः, अश्वं तनुत्वे ष्टरच्, P. V. 3. 91] 1. A mule. —2. One of the chiefs of the Nāgas or serpent-race inhabiting the lower regions. —3. A male calf. —4. A class of Gandharvas. —**री** A mule; उदारस्य समुत्थाने स्वर्गमोऽश्वतरी-मिव Rām.; Pt. 2. 32; Chāṇ. 19. [cf. Pers. aster].

अश्वति Den. P. To behave like a horse.

अश्वत्यः [न अश्वं शिरं शाल्मलीवृक्षादिवत् ति-

वृत्ति स्था-क इ० नि० Tv.] 1 The holy fig-tree; ऊर्वमूलोऽवाकशाख एषोऽश्वत्थः सनातनः Kath.; the tree of this world; Bg. 15.1. -2 A kind of the Asvattha tree (नंदीवृक्ष). -3 N. of another tree गर्दभाड. -4 The constellation Asvini. -5 The time indicated or presided over by Asvini; अश्वत्थो मुहूर्तः Sk. on P. IV. 2. 5. -6 A vessel made of the अश्वत्थ tree (Ved.). -7 The fruit of the sacred fig-tree; अश्वत्थस्य फलमश्वत्थः Sk. -8 The time at which it bears fruit; अश्वत्थफलयुक्तः कालोऽश्वत्थः P. IV. 3. 48 Sk. -9 An epithet of the sun. -10 N. of a people; Bri. S 14. 3. -त्या The day of full moon in the month of Asvina, (in which month the fruits of the sacred fig-tree generally become ripe). -त्थी [वृद्धोऽश्वत्थः अत्यार्थे ङीप्] A small fig-tree. -Comp. -कुणः [अश्वत्थस्य पाकः पीत्वा० कुणच् P. V. 2. 24] the fruit-season of the holy fig-tree. -भेदः N. of a tree (स्थालीवृक्ष).

अश्वत्थक a. To be given or to be done when the Asvattha tree bears fruit. -कः [अश्वत्थस्तत्फलम् तद्युक्तः कालोऽश्वत्थस्तत्र देयमृणम् वृत् P. IV. 3. 48 Sk.] 1 A debt to be given when the Asvattha tree bears fruits. -2 [स्वार्थे कच्] The Asvattha tree.

अश्वत्थामन् m. [अश्वत्थेव स्थाम बलमस्य, एषा० समासः; cf. Mb. अश्वत्थेवास्य यत्स्थाम नदतः प्रदिशो गतम् || अश्वत्थामैव बालेयं तस्मान्नाम्ना भविष्यति ||] N. of a celebrated Brāhmaṇa warrior and general on the side of the Kauravas, son of Drona and Kripī. [After the last great battle in which Duryodhana was mortally wounded, Asvatthaman, with two other surviving Kauravas, entered the Pandava camp at night, where he stamped Dhṛiṣṭadyumna, the slayer of his father, to death and killed the five young sons of the Pandavas, killing even Parikshit while yet in the mother's womb who was, however, restored to life by Krishna. The next morning Draupadi clamoured for revenge upon the murderer of her children, but she consented to forego her demand for his blood if the precious jewel he wore on his head were brought to her. Bhīma, Arjuna, and Krishna overtook Asvatthaman and compelled him to yield the jewel which Yudhishthira afterwards wore on his head. He is represented as a very brave, fiery-tempered, young warrior, the embodiment of Brahmanic and saintly lustre, and his altercation with Karna about the nomination of a general to succeed Drona clearly brings out the chief fea-

tures of his character; see Vc. 3rd act. He is one of the 7 Chirajitras 'ever living persons'].

अश्वत्थिक a. [अश्वत्थेन चरति, घृन् P. IV. 4. 10] Feeding on Asvattha fruits.

अश्वत्थिल a. see P. IV. 2. 80.

अश्वयति Den. P. To wish for horses.

अश्वया A desire to get horses.

अश्वयु a. [अश्वोऽस्त्यस्य युच्] 1 Having horses. -2 Desiring horses.

अश्वलः [अश्वं लालि ला-क.] N. of a sage, the Hotri-priest of Janaka; अथ ह जनकस्य वेदेहस्य होताऽश्वलो बभूव Bri. Up.

अश्वस्यति Den. P. To wish for a stallion.

अश्वायति Den. P. To wish for horses.

अश्विक a. [P. IV. 4. 10.] Drawn or carried by horses.

अश्विन a. [अश्व-अस्त्येथे इति] Possessed of horses, consisting of horses; Rv. 4. 2. 5. -m. A cavalier, a horse-tamer.

-नौ (du.) 1 The two physicians of the gods who are represented as the twin sons of the sun by a nymph in the form of a mare; cf. त्वाष्ट्री तु सवितुर्मर्या वडवारूपधारिणी || असूयत महाभाग सांतरिक्षेऽश्विनावभौ || [According to Vedic conception they are the harbingers of Ushas or the dawn, they are young, beautiful, bright, swift &c.; and, according to Yaska, they represent the transition from darkness to light, when the intermingling of both produces that inseparable duality expressed by the twin nature of these deities; according to different interpretations quoted in the Nirukta they were 'heaven and earth', 'day and night', 'two kings, performers of holy acts' which may be traced to their dual and luminous nature. Mythically they were the parents of Nakula and Sahadeva and the physicians of the gods and are called Gaddagudau, Sraraidyan, Dasrau, Nāsatyau, Vādaveyan, Abdhijau &c. They were celebrated for their active benevolence and curative power which they showed in restoring the sage Chyavana, when grown old and decrepit, to youth, and prolonged his life.] -2 Two horses. -3 (In astr.) The twins of the zodiac.

अश्विनी [अश्वस्तदुत्तमांगारोऽस्त्यस्य इति ङीप्] 1 The first of the 27 Nakshatras or lunar mansions (consisting of three stars). -2 A nymph considered in later times as the mother of the Asvins, the wife of the sun, who concealed herself in the form of a mare. -Comp. -कु-

मारो. -पुत्रो. -सुतो the twin sons of Asvini, the sun's wife.

अश्विन् a. Containing the word Asvin (such as a Mantra).

अश्विज a. Referring to horses. -या Ved. (pl.) A troop of horses.

अश्वीन a. [अश्व-ख] Distant, a day's journey for a horse.

अश्वीय a. [अश्व-ऊ] 1 Belonging or relating to a horse, agreeable to horses. -यं [अश्वानां समूहः P. IV. 2. 48] A number of horses, cavalry; Śi. 18. 5; K. 222.

अश्वय a. [अश्व-यत्] 1 Belonging to a horse. -2 Consisting of horses. -अश्वयं 1 A number of horses. -2 Possession of horses.

अश्वंत a. 1 Unlucky, inauspicious. -2 Unbounded, unlimited. -तः 1 Death. -2 A field. -3 A fire-place. -4 Termination, limit.

अश्वस्तन, -स्तनिक a. 1 Not of to-morrow, of to-day. -2 One who makes no provision for the morrow Ms. 4. 7.

अष् 1 U. [अश्वति-ते, अश्वितुं] 1 To shine. -2 To go, move. -3 To receive, take (trans.).

अषडक्षीण a. Not seen by six eyes, known or determined by two persons only, (to the exclusion of a third); ° णो मंत्रः द्वाभ्यामेव कृत इत्यर्थः P. V. 4. 7 Sk. -णं A secret.

अषतर a. Ved. More accessible or acceptable.

अषाढ a. Ved. 1 Not to be overcome, invincible; Rv. 2. 21. -2 Born under the constellation Ashāḍha (P. IV. 3. 34). -दः 1 The month Ashāḍha commencing with the sun's entrance into Gemini (usually written आषाढ). -2 A staff made of the wood of Palāsa, carried by a religious student or ascetic. -3 N. of the Malaya mountain. -दा 1 N. of a constellation, the twentieth (पूर्वाषाढ) and twenty-first (उत्तराषाढ) lunar mansions.

अषाढकः The month of Ashāḍha.

अष्टन num. a. [अष्ट-व्याप्तौ कानि नृ च Up. 1. 154.] (nom. acc. अष्ट-ष्टौ) Eight. It often occurs in comp. as अष्ट with numerals and some other nouns, as अष्टादशन्, अष्टाविंशतिः, अष्टापद &c. [cf. L. octo; Gr. okto; Zend.

astan; Pers. *hasht*.] —**Comp.** —**अक्षर** *a.* consisting of eight letters or parts. (—रः) *N.* of a metre. —**अंग** *a.* consisting of eight parts or members. (—मं) 1. the eight parts of the body with which a very low obeisance is performed; ° **पातः**;—**प्रणामः**; साष्टांगनमस्कारः a respectful obeisance made by the prostration of the eight limbs of the body; साष्टांगपातं प्रणनाम fell prostrate on the ground in reverence; (जानुभ्यां च तथा पद्भ्यां पाणिभ्यामुपरमा धिया) शिरसा वक्षसा दृष्ट्या प्रणामोऽष्टांग इति; — 2. the 8 parts of yoga or concentration; यमो नियमश्वासनं च प्राणायामस्ततः परं । प्रत्याहारो धारणा च ध्यानं सार्धं समाधिना । अष्टांगान्याहुरेतानि योगिनां योगसिद्धये ॥ — 3. materials of worship taken collectively. — 4. the eight parts of every medical science; (they are:— शल्यं, शालाक्यं, कार्याचिकित्सा, भूतविद्या, कौमारभृत्यं, अगदतंत्रं, रसायनतंत्रं, and बाजीकरणतंत्रं). — 5. the eight parts of a court; 1 the law, 2 the judge, 3 assessors, 4 scribe, 5 astrologer, 6 gold, 7 fire, and 8 water. — 6. any whole consisting of eight parts. — 7. a die, dice. ° **अर्घ्यं** an offering of eight articles. ° **भूयः** a sort of medical incense removing fever. ° **नैथुनं** 'sexual enjoyment of 8 kinds'; the eight stages in the progress of a love-suit; स्मरणं कर्तनं केलिः प्रेक्षणं गुह्यभाषणं । संकल्पोऽध्यवसायश्च क्रियानिष्पत्तिरेव च ॥ ° **हृदयं** *N.* of a medical work. — **अध्यायी** *N.* of Pāṇini's grammatical work consisting of 8 Adhyāyas or chapters. — **अर** *t.* having a wheel with 8 spokes. — **असं** an octagon. — **अस्त्रिय** *a.* octangular. — **अह** (८) *a.* lasting for 8 days. — **आदिशाब्दिकाः** the first eight expounders of the science of words (grammar); इंद्रश्चंद्रः काशकृत्स्नापिशली शाकटायनः । पाणिन्यमरजैनेन्द्रा जयत्यष्टादिशाब्दिकाः ॥ — **कपाल** *a.* (°ष्टा°) prepared or offered in 'eight' pans. (—लः) a sacrifice in which ghee is offered in eight pans. — **कर्ण** *a.* one who has the number eight as a mark burnt in his ears (P. VI. 3. 115). (—र्णः) eight-eared, an epithet of Brahmā. — **कर्मेन** *m.* — **गति-कः** a king who has 8 duties to perform; (they are:— आदाने च विसर्गे च तथा प्रेषानिषेधयोः । पंचमे चार्थवचने व्यवहारस्य च) ॥ दंडशुद्धयोः सदा रक्तस्तेनाष्टगतिको नृपः ॥ — **कृत्स्न** *ind.* eight times. — **कोणः** 1. an octagon. — 2. a kind

of machine. — **खंडः** a title of a collection of several sections of the Rigveda. — **गवं** [अष्टानां गवां समाहारः] a flock of 8 cows. — **गाढ** *m.* 1. a fabulous animal supposed to have eight legs. — 2. a spider. — **गुण** *a.* eight-fold; **अज्ञादष्टगुणं चूर्णं**; **दाप्योष्टगुणमस्य** Ms. 8. 400. (—णं) the eight qualities which a Brāhmana should possess, दया सर्वभूतेषु, क्षांतिः, अनसूया, शौचं, अनायासः, मंगलं, अकार्पण्यं, अस्वहा चेति ॥ (Gautama. ° **आश्रय** *a.* endowed with these eight qualities. — **ष्ट** (ष्टा) **चत्वारिंशद्** *a.* forty-eight. — **तय** *a.* eight-fold. — **तारिणी** the eight forms of the goddess तारिणी; तारा चोप्रा महोप्रा च वज्रा काली सरस्वती । कामेश्वरी च चामुंडा इत्यष्टौ तारिण्या गताः ॥ — **त्रिंशद्** (—ष्ट) *a.* thirty-eight. — **त्रिकं** [अष्टावृत्तं त्रिकं] the number 24. — **दलं** 1. a lotus having eight petals. — 2. an octagon. — **दशद्** (°ष्टा°) see below after अष्टातय. — **दिशः** *f.* [कर्म० संज्ञात्वाच्च द्विगुः] the eight cardinal points; पूर्वोत्तरी दक्षिणा च नैर्ऋती पश्चिमा तथा । वायवी चोत्तरैशाना दिशा अष्टाविमाः स्मृताः ॥ ° **करिण्यः** the eight female elephants living in the eight points; . करिण्योऽष्टमुकपिलापिगलानुपमाः क्रमात् । ताषकर्णा शुभ्रदेती वांगना वाजनावती ॥ **Ak.** ° **पालाः** the eight regents of the cardinal points; इंद्रो वह्निः पितृपतिः (यमः) नैर्ऋतो वरुणो मरुत (वायुः) । कवेर ईशः पतयः पूर्वादीनां दिशां क्रमात् ॥ **Ak.** ° **गजाः** the eight elephants guarding the 8 quarters; ऐरावतः पुंडरीको वागनः कुमुदोऽजनः । पुष्पदंतः सार्वभौमः सप्ततीक्ष्ण दिग्गजाः ॥ **Ak.** — **द्रव्यं** the eight materials of a sacrifice; अथत्योऽष्टुं ब्रह्मद्रव्यप्रोक्षमभिधरितलाः । सिद्धार्थपायसाज्यानि द्रव्याण्यष्टौ विदुर्बुधाः ॥ — **धातुः** the eight metals taken collectively; स्वर्णं रूप्यं च तापं च रंगं यशदमेव च । शंसं लौहं रमश्चेति धातवोऽष्टौ प्रकीर्तिताः ॥ — **पद्** — **द्** (°ष्टा°) *a.* 1. eight-footed. — 2. a term for a pregnant animal. — **पद्** (°ष्टा°) 1. a spider. — 2. a fabulous animal called Śarabha. — 3. a worm. — 4. a wild sort of jasmuin. — 5. a pin or bolt. — 6. the mountain Kailāsa (the abode of Kubera). (—त्तः, —त्तं) [अष्टसु धातुषु पदं प्रतिष्ठा यस्य Malli.] 1. gold; **आवर्जिताष्टापदकुंभतोयैः** Ku. 7. 10; Si. 3. 28. — 2. a kind of choquered cloth or a board for drafts, dice-board (Mar. पट); ° **परिचयचतुराभिः** K. 196. ° **पत्रं** a sheet of gold. — **प** (पा) **विका** *N.* of a plant. — **पदी** (°ष्टा°) 1. wild sort of jasmuin. — 2. a variety of

metre, often used in Jayadeva's Gitagovinda. — **पलं** a kind of medicinal preparation of ghee. — **पाद्य** *a.* (°ष्टा°) eight-fold. — **मंगलः** a horse with a white face, tail, mane, breast and hoofs. (—लं) [अष्टगुणितं मंगलं शा° त०] a collection of eight lucky things; according to some they are:— मृगराजो वृषो नागः कलशो व्यंजनं तथा । वैजयंती तथा गेरी दीप इत्यष्टमंगलम् ॥ ; according to others लोकेऽस्मिन्मंगलान्यष्टौ ब्राह्मणा गौहंशानः । हिरण्यं सपिरादित्य आपो राजा तथाष्टमः ॥ — **सानं** onekuḍava. — **मासिक** *a.* occurring once in 8 months. — **सृष्टिः** a measure called कुञ्चि; अष्टमुष्टिर्मेवेत् कुञ्चि. — **सृष्टिः** the 'eight-formed', an epithet of Śiva, the 8 forms being the 5 elements (earth, water, fire, air and ether), the sun and moon, and the sacrificing priest; cf. S. I. 1. — **या सृष्टिः** ऋदुराया वहति विधिहृतं या हविर्यो च हंती । येद्रे कालं विधनः श्रुतिविषयगुणा या स्थिता व्याप्य विद्वे । यामाहुः सर्वभूतप्रकृतिरिति यया प्राणितः प्राणवतः । प्रत्यक्षाभिः प्रपद्यस्तनुभिरवतु वस्तुभिरष्टाभिराशः ॥ ; or, briefly expressed, the names in Sanskrit (in the above order) are:— जलं वह्निस्तथा यष्टा सूर्योऽष्टममौ तथा । आकाशं वायुर्वर्णा सृतेयोऽष्टौ पिनाकिनः ॥ ° **धरः** 'having 8 forms', Śiva. — **रत्नं** the eight jewels taken collectively; the title of a collection of 8 Ślokas on morality. — **रसाः** the 8 sentiments in dramas &c.; सुगारहास्यकरुणरौद्रवीरभयानकाः । भीमत्मा हृतसंज्ञो चेत्यष्टौ नाट्ये रसाः स्मृताः ॥ K. P. 4 (to which is sometimes added a 9th Rasa called शान्तं ; निर्वैदस्यायिमावोस्ति शान्तोपि नवमो रसः *ibid*); ° **आश्रय** *a.* embodying or representing the eight sentiments; V. 2. 18. — **लोहकं** a class of 8 metals; सर्वर्णं रजतं तापं सीमकं कांतिकं तथा । वंगं लौहं तीक्ष्णलौहं लौहा-न्यष्टाविमानि तु ॥ — **वर्गः** 1. a sort of diagram (चक्र) showing the good or bad stars of a person. — 2. the 8 classes of letters; (अवर्गः, क०, च०, ट०, त०, प०, य०, श०). — 3. a class of three principal medicaments. — **वक्रः** (ष्टा) see below. — **विष्ट** *a.* [अष्ट विष्टाः प्रकाराः अस्य] eight-fold, of eight kinds. — **विंशतिः** *f.* (°ष्टा°) [अष्टाधिका विंशतिः शा° त.] the number twenty-eight. — **शतं** eight hundred. — **अवणः**, **अवस** *N.* of Brahmā (having 8 ears or four heads).

अष्टक *a.* [अष्ट परिमाणमस्य कर्त्तुं] Consisting of 8 parts, eight-fold; क्रोध जोऽपि गणोऽष्टकः Ms. 7. 48. — **कः**

[अष्टकं (पाणिनेः), विदंति अर्थायते वा इत्यष्टका P. IV. 2. 65 Sk.] One who studies or is acquainted with the eight books of Pāṇini's grammar. -2 N. of a son of Viśvāmitra. -का [अनंति पितरोऽस्यां तिथौ अष्ट-तकन् U. 3. 148] 1 A collection of three days (7th, 8th, and 9th) beginning from the seventh day after the full moon. -2 The 8th day of three months on which the Manes are to be propitiated. -3 A Śrāddha to be performed on the above days, worship of the Manes on certain days. -4 The 8th day of a month; Ms. 4. 113-4. -क 1 A whole consisting of 8 parts. -2 The 8 chapters of Pāṇini's sūtras; अष्टाध्यायाः परिमाणमस्य इत्यष्टकं; पाणिनेः सूत्रं Sk.). -3 The study of the Sūtras. -4 A division of the Rīgveda (it being divided into 8 Ashtakas or 10 Maṇḍalas). -5 Any group of eight; as वानराष्टकं, ताराष्टकं, गंगाष्टकं &c. -6 The number eight. -Comp. -अंगः, -जं a kind of board or cloth for playing with dice on (having eight divisions).

अष्टकिक, अष्टकिन् *a.* [अष्टकाऽस्त्यस्य ठन् इति व] Having eight parts. -की One who performs an Ashtaka.

अष्टक्य *a.* [अष्टकेन क्रीतः यत् P. V. 1. 2] Bought for eight.

अष्टतय *a.* [अष्टावयवा अस्य अष्टन्-तयप्] Having eight parts or limbs. -यं An aggregate of eight.

अष्टधा *ind.* [अष्टन्-प्रकारे धाच्] 1 Eight-fold, eight times. -2 In 8 parts or sections; भिन्ना प्रकृतिरष्टधा Bg. 7. 4; भिन्नोऽष्टधा विप्रससार वंशः R. 16. 3.

अष्टम *a.* (मी *f.*) Eighth; गर्भाष्टमेऽब्दे कुर्वीत ब्राह्मणस्योपनायनं Ms. 2. 36. -मः The eighth part. -मी 1 The eighth day in a lunar half month; चतुर्दश्यष्टमी चैव अमावास्या च पूर्णिमा । पर्वाण्येतानि राज्ञे रविस्त्रिंशत्तिरेव च ॥ -2 N. of a medical plant (कोटालता). [cf. L. *octavus*; Zend. *astemo*]. -Comp. -अंशः an 8th part. -कालिक *a.* [अष्टमः कालः भोजनेऽस्त्यस्य ठन्] one who omits seven meal times (*i. e.* full three days and the morning of the fourth) and partakes only of the 8th; Ms. 6. 19. -भावः the eighth condition or position (in astr.).

अष्टमक *a.* The eighth; यौशमष्टमकं हरेत् Y. 2. 244.

अष्टमिका A weight of four Tolas.

अष्टतय *a.* (Consisting of eight parts. -यः A collection of eight things.

अष्टादश *a.* [अष्ट च दश च] Eighteen; अगाहताष्टादशतां जिगीषया नवद्वयद्वीपपृथगजयधियां N. 1. 5. -Comp. -अंगः -जं the eighteen parts of medical science. -उपचारः [कर्मे संज्ञात्वाच्च द्विगु.] the eighteen modes of showing respect or worshipping; आसनं स्वागतं पञ्चमर्च्यमाचमनीयकं स्नानं वस्त्रोपवीतं च भूषणानि च सर्वशः । गंधपुष्पे तथा धूपदीपावर्गं च तर्पणं । माल्यानुलेपनं चैव नमस्कारविसर्जनं । अष्टादशोपचारैस्तु मंत्री पूजां समाचरेत् Tantra. -उपपुराणं a secondary or minor Purāṇa; अष्टान्युपपुराणानि मुनिभिः कथितानि तु । आर्यं सनत्कुमारीकं नारासंहमतः परं । तृतीयं नारदं प्रोक्तं कुमारो ज्ञेयं तु भाषितं । चतुर्थं शिवधर्मार्थं साक्षात्पदीशभाषितं । दुर्वास-सोक्तमाश्चर्यं नारदोक्तमतः परं । कापिलं मानवं चैव तथैवोशनसेरितं । ब्रह्मांडं वारुणं चाथ कालिकाद्वयमेव च । महेश्वरं तथा शंखं सौरं सर्वार्थसंचयं । पराशरोक्तं प्रवरं तथा गागवतद्वयं । इदमष्टादशं प्रोक्तं पुराणं कौर्म-संज्ञितं । चतुर्थोऽस्ति यत् पुण्यं संहितानां प्रभेदतः ॥ Hemādri. -धान्यं the 18 kinds of corn; यवगोधूमधान्यानि तिलाः कंगुकुल-त्यकाः । माषा मुद्गा मसूराश्च निष्पावाः श्यामसर्ष-पाः ॥ गवेषुकाश्च नीवारा ओढक्योऽथ सती-नकाः । चणकाश्चिनकाश्चैव धान्यान्यष्टादशैव तु ॥ -पुराणं the eighteen Purāṇas; ब्राह्मं पाद्मं वैष्णवं च शैवं भागवतं तथा । तथान्यत्रार-दीयं च मार्कण्डेयं च समम् ॥ आग्नेयमष्टकं प्रोक्तं भविव्यव्रवमं तथा । दशमं ब्रह्मवैवर्तं लिंगमेका-दशं तथा ॥ वाराहं द्वादशं प्रोक्तं स्कान्दं चात्र त्रयोदशं । चतुर्दशं वामनं च कौर्म पंचदशं तथा ॥ मानस्यं च गरुडं चैव ब्रह्मांडाष्टादशं तथा ॥ -भुजा an epithet of the goddess महालक्ष्मी. -विद्या the eighteen kinds of learning or lore; अंगानि वेदाश्चत्वारो मीमांसा न्यायविस्तरः । धर्मशास्त्रं पुराणं च विद्या द्वैताश्चतुर्दश ॥ आयुर्वेदो धनुर्वेदो गार्ग्यवे-ति ते त्रयः । अर्थशास्त्रं चतुर्थं तु विद्या द्वादशै-व तु ॥ -विवादपटं the eighteen sub-jects of litigation (causes of dispute); see Ms. 8. 4-7. -स्मृतिकारिन् *m. pl.* the eighteen Smṛitikāras or law-givers of the Āryas; विष्णुः पराशरो दक्षः संवत्सेव्यासहरिताः । शातातपो वासि-ष्ठश्च यमापस्तंबयौतमाः । देवलः शंखलिखितौ भर-द्वाजोऽनोचयः । शौनको याज्ञवल्क्यश्च दशाष्टौ स्मृतिकारिणः ॥

अष्टावक्रः [अष्टकृत्वः अष्टसु भागेषु वा वक्रः] N. of a celebrated Brāhmaṇa, son of the great sage Kahodā. [Kahodā married a daughter of his pre-

ceptor Uddalaka, but he was so devoted to study that he generally neglected her. When once she was far advanced in pregnancy, the unborn son was provoked at his father's neglect of her and rebuked him for his absorption in study to the neglect even of his wife. The sage was very angry at this impertinence and condemned him to be born crooked; so he came forth with his eight (ashta) limbs crooked (vakra); whence his name; यस्मात्कुञ्चौ वर्तमानौ ब्रवीषि तस्माद्वक्रौ भवितास्यष्टकुन्व Mb. When Kahodā was drowned into a river as the result of a wager in a dispute with a Buddhist, young Ashvavakra defeated the sage and delivered his father, who, being pleased, directed his son to bathe into the Samangā river, on doing which the lad became perfectly straight].

अष्टिः *f.* [अस्यंत भूमौ क्षिप्यते अस्-क्तिन् पु-षो० षत्वं] 1 A die for playing. -2 A metre consisting of sixty-four syllables. -3 [अस्-व्याप्तौ-क्तिन्] Pervasion, reaching (Ved.). -4 The body (the instrument of enjoyment). -5 The number sixteen. -6 Seed. -7 Kernel.

अष्टिन् *a.* Consisting of eight members or parts.

अष्टा [अक्षयते चाल्यतेऽनया अस्-करणे ढून्] 1 A prick or goad for driving cattle, whip; Rv. 4. 57. 4, 6. 53. 9. -2 A part of the wheel of a chariot.

अष्टिः *f.* 1 A stone or kernel. -2 Seed.

अष्टीला [अष्टिस्तुल्यकाठिनादमानं रा-ति; रा-क, रस्य लः दीर्घः Tv.] 1 A round swelling below the navel produced by wind. -2 A kind of disease of urine. -3 A globular or round body (in general). -4 A round pebble or stone. -5 Kernel. -6 Seed-corn.

अष्टीलिका 1 A kind of abscess. -2 A pebble.

अष्टीवत् *m. n.* [निपातयं P. VIII. 2. 12:] The knee, the kneebone.

अस् I. 2 P. [अस्ति, आसीत्, अस्तु, स्यात्; defective in non-conjugational tenses, its forms being made up from the root भू]. 1 To be, live, exist (showing mere existence); नासत्वा-सीको सहासीत् Rv. 10. 129. 1; श्रुति-द्वैधं तु यत्र स्यात् Ms. 2. 14; आपये नास्ति पातकं 8. 112; न त्वेवाहं जानु नासं Bg. 2. 12; आसीद्वाजा नलो नाम Nala. 1. 1; Ms. 5. 79; न अस् not to be, to be lost, disappear, perish, नायमस्ती-

ति दुःखात् Nala. 7. 16; अस्ति भोक्तुं Sk. it has to be eaten; (for other uses of अस्ति see अस्ति s. v.). -2 To be (used as a copula or verb of incomplete predication, being followed by a noun or adjective or adverb, or some other equivalent); भक्तोऽस्ति मे सखा च Bg. 4. 3; धार्मिके सति राजानि Ms. 11. 11; आचार्ये संस्थिते सति 5. 80; so एवमेव न्याय, तूष्णीमासीत् &c. -3 To belong to, be in the possession of (expressed in English by *have*), with gen. of possessor; यन्ममास्ति हरस्व तत् Pt. 4. 76; यस्य नास्ति स्वयं प्रजा 5. 70; न हितस्यास्ति किञ्चित्त्वं Ms. 8. 417; नास्ति बुद्धिर्युक्तस्य Bg. 2. 66. -4 To fall to the share of, to happen to or befall any one (with gen.); यद्विच्छामि ते तदस्तु S. 4; तस्य प्रेत्य फलं नास्ति Ms. 3. 139 he cannot enjoy or get. -5 To arise, spring out, occur; आसीच्च मन मनसि K. 142 (this) occurred to my mind. -6 To become; तां दृष्ट्वा दशविस्तारामासं विंशतियोजनः Rām., also दृष्ट्वास्यात्, राजसात् स्यात् &c. Sk. -7 To lead or tend to, turn out or prove to be (with dat.); स स्थायुः स्थिरभक्तियोगगुलभो निःश्रेयसायास्तु वः V. 1. 1; संगतं श्रीसरस्वत्योर्भूतयेस्तु सता सतां 5. 24; oft. with dat. alone without अस्; यतस्तौ स्वरूपदुःखाय Pt. 1. -8 To suffice (with dat.); सा तेषां पावनाय स्यात् Ms. 11. 86; अन्यैर्नृपालैः परिशीयमानं शाकाय वा स्याद्भवणाय वा स्यात् Jagannātha. -9 To stay, reside, dwell, live; हा पितः क्रांति हे सुधु Bk. 6. 11. -10 To take place, happen. -11 To be in a particular relation, to be affected (with loc.); किन्तु खलु यथा वयमस्यामेवमियनप्यस्मात् प्रति स्यात् S. 1. अस्तु well, let it be; एवमस्तु, तथास्तु so be it, amen. The form आस joined to roots in forming their periphrastic perfect is sometimes separated from the root and used by itself; तं पातयां प्रथममास पपात पश्चात् R. 9. 61, 16. 86. [Cf. L. *est* and Gr. *esti* with अस्ति; *esse*; Zend. *asti*; Pers. *hast*, *ast*]. -WITH अस्ति to be over, excel, surpass. -अनु to be at hand, reach. -अपि (with loc. or an adv. of place) 1. to be in anything. -2. to belong to, be closely connected with. -अभि 1. to belong to, to fall to one's share; यन्ममाभिष्यात् Sk. -2. to be over, -3. to excel, surpass. -4. to

domineer or to tyrannize over, rule over. -अविस् to arise, spring up, be visible; आचार्यकं विजयि मान्मथमाविरासीत् Māl. 1. 26. -उप to be near to or in. -परि 1. to be in the way. -2. to surpass. -3. to pass or spend (time). -4. to pervade. -प्र 1. to be in front of. -2. to be in an extraordinary degree, to preponderate, excel, surpass. -प्रति 1. to be equal to, be a match for. -2. to rival, emulate, vie with. -3. to be a representative of, stand in place of. -प्रादुस् to appear, spring up; प्रादुरासीत्तमोनुदः Ms. 1. 6; R. 11. 15. -व्यति (Atm. व्यतिहे, व्यतिसे; व्यतिस्ते) to excel, surpass, be above or superior to, out-weigh; अन्यो व्यतिस्ते तु ममापि धर्मः Bk. 2. 35. -II 4 P. (अस्यति, आस, आस्यत्, असितुं, अस्त) 1 To throw, cast, hurl, discharge, shoot (with loc. of the mark); तस्मिन्नास्यदिषीकास्त्रं R. 12. 23; Bk. 15. 91, 14. 77; sometimes with dat. or gen.; दस्यवे हेतिमस्य Rv. 1. 103. 3. -2 To drive away, remove. -3 To frighten or scare away. -4 To throw or take away, let go, leave, give up; asi अस्तमान, अस्तशोक, अस्तकोप; see अस्त. -WITH अस्ति to shoot beyond or at, overpower (with arrows), अन्यस्त having shot beyond, having surpassed or excelled; joined in acc. Tat. comp.; P. II. 1. 24. -अभिप्र to throw over or upon, hurl at. -परिनि to stretch. -III 1 U. (असति-ते, अमित). 1 To go. -2 To take or receive, seize. -3 To shine (The examples usually cited to illustrate this sense are निष्प्रभश्च प्रभुरास भूमां R. 11. 81; तेनास लोकः पितृमानं विनेत्रा 14. 23; लावण्य उत्पाद्य इवास यत्नः Ku. 1. 35. But the sense of 'दिदिपे' or 'shone' is far-fetched, though Vāmana is disposed to take it. It seems preferable to regard आस in these instances as equivalent to बभूव, either taking it, as Śakātāyana does, as an indeclinable (विदंतप्रतिरूपकमन्ययं, or considering it, as Vallabha does, as an ungrammatical form used against the rules of grammar, प्रमादिकः प्रयोगः; see Malli. on Ku. 1. 35). अस्त p. p. 1 Thrown, cast, given up, left; असमये यत्स्वयास्तोऽभिमानः Ve. 6. -2 Finished. -3 Despatched. -रत्ता Ved. A missile, an arrow. -Comp. -करुण a. merciless; Māl. 5. 24. -कोप-रुष a. whose

anger is pacified; Si. 6. 65. -धी a. foolish. -व्यस्त a. scattered here and there, confused, disordered; Rām. 4. 6. -संख्य a. innumerable; Ki. 16. 16.

अस्तु a. Ved. Throwing, a shooter. अस्तः [अस्यते सूर्यकिरणा यत्र अस्-आधारे क] 1 Setting or western mountain (behind which the sun is supposed to set); अधिरोदुमस्तगिरिमभ्यपतत् Si. 9. 1; विडंबयत्यस्तनिमग्नसूर्ये R. 16. 11; यात्येकतोस्तशिखरं पतिरोषधीनां S. 4. 1. -2 Sunset. -3 Setting in general; (fig.) fall, decline; see below. -4 (Conjunction of a planet with the sun: शक्रास्त, बुधास्त &c. -स्तं 1 Home, abode, residence (Ved.); Rv. 7. 1. 2, 10. 34. 10. -2 Death, end. -3 The seventh house (in astr.); (लग्नास्तममं स्थानं). -स्तं ind. At home, home; अस्तं गम्, -या, -इ, -प्राप् (a) To set, decline in the western horizon; गतोस्तमर्कः the sun has set; (fig.) it is time to do the duties to be performed at sunset; e. g. for a cowherd to drive home his cattle, for a religious person to begin his prayers, for a thief to begin his nightly work &c.; कथमिहैव युवयोरस्तमितः सूर्यः V. 3 and Sar. 8. 1. (b) To cease, vanish, be removed, disappear, be at an end; विषयिणः कस्यापदोऽस्तं गताः Pt. 1. 146; धृतिरस्तमिता R. 8. 66; वडेनास्तमितस्त्रिषा Ku. 2. 23; अस्तमितैषा कथा K. 156 at an end, over; 198, 204. (c) To die; अथ चास्तमिता त्वमात्मना R. 8. 51, 12. 11. -Comp. -अचलः, -अद्रिः, -गिरिः, -पर्वतः the setting or western mountain. -अवलम्बनं the resting of a heavenly body on the western part of the horizon, being about to set. -उदयौ (dual) rising and setting, rise and fall; अस्तोदयावद्विश्वप्रविभक्तकालं Mu. 3. 17. -ग a. set, become invisible (as a planet or star). -गमनं 1. setting, disappearance. -2. death, sunset of life; Māl. 9. अस्तकः Final beatitude, absolute (मोक्ष). -कं Ved. Home. अस्ततातिः Ved. Home. अस्तमनं Setting (of the sun). अस्तमयः 1 Setting (of the sun); करोत्यकालास्तमयं विवस्वतः Ki. 5. 35; (opp. उदय). -2 Destruction, end, decline, loss; भाग्यास्तमया निवाङ्गोः M. 2. 12. -3 Fall, subjugation; उदयमस्तमयं च

रघुह्रात् R. 9. 9. -4 Obscuring, eclipsing; प्रभाप्ररोहस्तमयं रजांसि R. 6. 33. -5 Conjunction (of a planet) with the sun.

अस्ताविके, अस्ता *ind.* Ved. At hand, near.

अस्ति *ind.* [अस्-सतिप्] 1 Being, existent, present; as in अस्तिभीरा, 'काय'. -2 Often used at the commencement of a tale or narrative in the sense of 'so it is', 'there', or merely as an expletive; अस्ति सिंहः प्रतिवसति स्म Pt. 4; अस्त्यत्र नगरे...त्रयः पुरुषा देवस्य मित्रं न सहन्ते Mu. 1, 5; अस्ति पूर्वमहं शेषवचारी निद्यापरोऽभवम् Ks. 22. 53, 1. 27; अस्ति तत्रगवान् वृषलं याजयिष्यति P. III. 3. 146 is it that &c. --तः *f.* N. of a sister of Prāpti, daughter of Jarāsandha and wife of Kaṁsa. -Comp. -कायः [अस्ति कायः स्वरूपं यस्य] a category or predicament (with the Jains); these categories are 5: -जीव°, पुद्गल°, धर्म°, अक्षर°, and अकारण°. -क्षीर *a.* [अस्ति क्षीरं यस्य P. II. 2. 24 Vārt.] having milk. -नास्ति *ind.* doubtful, partly true and partly not; 'त्वं ना' doubtful or partial existence. अस्तित्वं Existence.

अस्तिमत् *a.* [अस्ति विद्यमानं धनमस्य] Possessed of property, wealthy.

अस्तु *ind.* (Strictly 3rd. pers. sing. Imperative of अस्) Let it be, be it so, well, implying permission; it is also said to have the senses of pain, contest, jealousy, superiority, acceptance, praise, indication, and acceptance with envy.

अस्तुकार *a.* [P. VI. 3. 70 Vārt.] 1 Efficacious, working (as a medicine). -2 Producing that which the physician promises shall be.

असंयत *a.* 1 Unrestrained, not under control. -2 Not tied, as in असंयतोऽपि मोक्षार्थी: 'आत्मन' having the soul unrestrained. -तः N. of Vishṇu.

असंयमः Absence of control or restraint, especially of the senses.

असंयुक्त *a.* 1 Separated. -2 Not conjunct (as a consonant). -क्तं 1 Non-combination. -2 (In gram.) Hiatus.

असंयुत *a.* Unblended, ununited. -तः An epithet of Viṣṇu.

असंविदान *a.* Ignorant, foolish;

असंविदानेव ज्ञानात्रे कुप्यसि U. 7; Ki. 18. 42.

असंवृत *a.* Uncovered, exposed. -तं N. of a hell.

असंव्यवहित *a.* Immediate, without any interval (of time or space).

असंशय *a.* Free from doubt, certain. -दं *ind.* Without doubt, undoubtedly, certainly, assuredly. असंशये अत्रपरिग्रहना S. 1. 22.

असंश्रव *a.* Out of hearing, inaudible; असंश्रवे out of the hearing of; असंश्रवे चैव गुरोर्न किञ्चिदपि कीर्तयेत् Ms. 2. 203.

असंश्लिष्ट *a.* Not joined or united. -ष्टः An epithet of Śiva.

असंश्रुतिः *f.* Non-return to worldly existence, absorption into the Supreme Spirit.

असंशृष्ट *a.* 1 Not mixed with, not connected. -2 Not living in common, not reunited after partition of property (as an heir).

असंस्कृत *a.* 1 Unpolished, not refined or cleansed &c. -2 Not decorated or adorned. -3 One over whom no purificatory rite (any one of the saṁskāras) has been performed. -तः An ungrammatical form (अपशब्द).

असंस्तुत *a.* 1 Unknown, unacquainted, not familiar; असंस्तुत इव परित्यक्तः बांधवो जनः K. 173, 308; Ki. 3. 2. -2 Unusual, strange; असंस्तुतेषु द्रष्टव्यं भयेषु Ki. 3. 21. -3 Not in harmony or agreement with; धावति पञ्चासंस्तुतं चेतः S. 1. 34.

असंस्थानं 1 Absence of cohesion. -2 Disorder, confusion. -3 Want, destitution.

असंस्थित *a.* 1 Not arranged, disordered, irregular; असंस्थितमभू-विष्टं II. 3. 109. -2 Not collected. -3 Moving.

असंस्थितिः *f.* Disorder, confusion.

असंहत *a.* Not joined or united, scattered, loose, straggling. -तः The Puruṣa or soul (in Sān. phil.). -तं A form of array, open order of troops.

असंश्रुत *ind.* Not once, repeatedly, often and often; असंश्रुतकारये-न तस्मिन् R. 9. 23; Me. 92, 93. -Comp. -समाधिः repeated meditation. -गर्भवासः repeated birth.

असंकौ *a.* = असौ this or that; Si. 7. 53.

असक्त *a.* 1 Not excessively attached, not feeling interested in, indifferent (to), असक्तः सुखमन्वभूत् R. 1. 21. -2 Not entangled; S. 2. 12. -3 Not united, detached. -4 Not attached to worldly feelings and connections. -क्तं *ind.* 1 Without being excessively attached or addicted to; Ki. 1. 11. -2 Without any hindrance, quickly; Dk. 35. -3 Incessantly, ceaselessly; Ki. 4. 31.

असक्थ *a.* Thighless (P. V. 4. 121).

असक्त *a.* Ved. Not ceasing to flow, not drying up; not going elsewhere (असंक्रमणं), Rv. 6. 63. 8.

असखिः An enemy, adversary.

असगोत्र *a.* Not belonging to the same Gotra or family.

असंकुसुक *a.* Not fickle, steady.

असंकुल *a.* Not crowded, open, clear, broad, (as a road &c.). -लः A broad road.

असंक्रांत *a.* Not gone over or transmitted; 'नासः' an intercalary month.

असंख्य *a.* Beyond calculation, numberless, countless, innumerable; Ms. 1. 80; 12. 15; 'ता', 'त्वं' infinity.

असंख्यात *a.* Countless, innumerable.

असंख्येय *a.* Innumerable. -यः 1 An epithet of Śiva. -2 An epithet of Viṣṇu; V. Sahas. -यं An exceedingly large number. -Comp. -गुण *a.* innumerable.

असंग *a.* 1 Not attached, free from worldly ties. -2 Not hindered or obstructed, not blunted; असंग-माद्विष्वपि सारवत्तया R. 3. 63; तस्य मूर्ध्नि शितं खड्गमसक्तं पर्वतेष्वपि Mb. -3 Not united, solitary, unassailed. -गः 1 Non-attachment; Ms. 6. 75. -2 Puruṣa or soul (in Sān. phil.) 'वत्' *a.* not attached to.

असंगत *a.* 1 Ununited, unaccompanied with. -2 Improbable, inconsistent. -3 Unequal. -4 Unesteemed. -5 Unbecoming, improper. -6 Rude, ill-mannered, unpolished.

असंगतिः *f.* 1 Not associating with. -2 Incongruity, improbability. -3 (In Rh. t.) A figure of speech in

which a cause and the effect are represented as locally different or separated (in which there is an apparent violation of the relation between cause and effect); मित्रदेशतयात्यन्तं कार्य-कारणभूतयोः । युगपद्वर्धयोर्यत्र ख्यातिः सा स्यादसंगतिः ॥ K. P. 10 ; विरुद्धं मित्रदेश-त्वं कार्यहेत्वोरसंगतिः । विषं जलधरे पातं मूर्छ-ताः पथिकांगनाः ॥ Kuval.

असंगम *a.* Not united. —**सः** 1 Separation, disunion. —2 Incongruity.

असंगिन् *a.* 1 Not united or associated. —2 Not attached to the world.

असचद्विष *a.* Ved. 1 Persecuting those who are not (his) worship- pers. —2 Having no enemies.

असजात *a.* Ved. Not related by blood.

असजात्य *a.* Without consan- guinity or blood-relationship.

असंज्ञ *a.* Insensible. —**ज्ञा** Dis- union, disagreement, discord.

असत् *a.* 1 Not being or exist- ing ; तद्भावे सदप्यसत् H. 3. 3 ; अस- ति त्वयि Ku. 4. 12 ; Ms. 9. 154. —2 Non-existent, unreal ; आत्मनो ब्रह्म- णोऽभेदमसत् कः करिष्यति. —3 Bad (opp. सत्) ; सदसद्व्यक्तिहेतवः R. 1. 10. —4 Wicked, vile, evil, as °विचार. —5 Not manifest. —6 Wrong, improper, false, untrue ; इति यदुक्तं तदसत् (oft. occurring in controversial works). —7 Not answering its purpose. —*m.*

(*n.*) Indra. —*n.* (*त्*) 1 Non-existence, non-entity ; नासदासीन्नो सदासीत् Rv. 10. 129. 1 ; असद्वा इदम आसीत् सतो वै सद्जायत Ait.Br., Ms. 12. 118 ; 1. 11, 14, 74. —2 An evil, a harm. —3 Untruth, falsehood. —**ती** An un- chaste woman ; असती भवति सलज्जा Pt. 1. 418. —**Comp.** —**अध्येतृ** *m.* a Brāhmaṇa who reads heterodox works, one who neglects his own- Śākhā and studies another ; also cal- led शाखारंडः ; स्वशाखां यः परित्यज्य अन्यत्र कुरुते भ्रमं । शाखारंडः स विज्ञेयो वज्रैर्यत् क्रि- यासु च ॥ —**आगमः** 1. a heterodox Śāstra or doctrine. —2. acquisition (of wealth) by unfair or foul means. —3. a foul means itself. —**आचार** *a.* following evil practices, wicked. (*-रः*) an evil practice. —**आचारिन्** *a.* one who follows evil practices, wicked, vile. —**कर्तृन्**, —**क्रिया** &c. see below. —**कल्पना** 1. an untrue action, one which never took place. —2. fabric-

ation of falsehood. —**ख्यातिः** *f.* wrong or improper perception or know- ledge. —**य (या) हः** 1. a bad trick. —2. a bad opinion, prejudice. —3. childish desire. —**चादितं** harm, in- jury, प्राणिष्वसच्चदितं S. 5. 9. —**जनः** a bad, wicked, or contemptible man. —**दृष्ट्वा** *a.* evil-eyed. —**पथः** 1. a bad road (lit.). —2. evil practices or doctrines ; नाशो हंत सतानमप्यथ जुषामाशुः सनानं शतं Bv. 4. 36. —**परिग्रहः** acceptance of a bad road. —**पुत्रः** 1. a childless man. —2. a bad son or disreputable son. —**प्रतिग्रहः** 1. present of bad things. —2. receiving unfit presents (such as तिल) or from improper per- sons. —**भावः** 1. non-existence, ab- sence. —2. a bad or wicked opinion. —3. an evil disposition. —**वृत्तिः**, —**व्यवहार** *a.* following evil practices, wicked. (*-त्तिः f.*) 1. a low or de- grading occupation. —2. wickedness. —**व्यवहार** *a.* following evil practices. (*-रः*) evil practice. —**शास्त्रं** 1. a wrong doctrine. —2. a heterodox doctrine (such as that of the Bud- dhas). —**संसर्गः** bad company. —**हेतुः** 1. a statement having exceptions (in न्याय). —2. a bad or fallacious *hetu* ; see हेत्वाभास.

असतायी Wickedness.

असत्कृ 8 U. To disrespect, dis- honour, not to receive hospitably.

असत्कर्मन् *a.* Of bad conduct, wicked. —*n.* (*-र्मन्*) 1 A bad action (prohibited by the Vedas). —2 Wickedness.

असत्कारः, **असत्क्रिया** Disrespect, dishonour, bad or inhospitable re- ception.

असत्कृत *a.* 1 Not honoured, dis- respected. —2 Done from improper motives. —**सं** A bad or wicked deed.

असत्ता 1 Non-existence. —2 Un- truth. —3 Wickedness, badness.

असत्त्व *a.* 1 Without energy or strength. —2 Having no animal. —3 Having no goodness. —**त्वं** 1 Non-existence. —2 Unreality, un- truth. —3 Wickedness, badness. —4 Duel. —5 Darkness.

असत्य *a.* 1 Untrue, false. —2 Im- aginary, unreal ; असत्यकंदापितबाहु- बंधना Ku. 5. 57. —**त्यः** A liar. —**त्वं** Falsehood, untruth. —**Comp.** —**वादिन्** *a.* speaking falsely, liar. —**संध** *a.* not true to one's promise, false, per-

fidious, treacherous ; °धे जने सखी पर कारिता S. 4. —**सन्निभ** *a.* improbable, unlikely.

असदृश *a.* (*शी f.*) 1 Dissimilar, unlike. —2 Unfit, improper, incon- gruous ; °व्यवहारिन् behaving im- properly H. 2 ; °संयोगकारिन् K. 12 unworthy ; मातः किमप्यसदृशं वि- कृतं वचस्ते Ve. 5. 3.

असद्यस् *ind.* Not immediately, after delay.

असन् *a.* Blood (used only in the declension of असृग् after acc. pl.).

असनं Throwing, discharging, casting ; as in इष्यजनं a bow. —**नः** N. of a tree (पातसाल) ; निरसदरैरसनैरद्वयार्थ- ता Si. 6. 17. —**ना** Ved. A missile, an arrow. —**Comp.** —**पर्णा** N. of a tree (सातल).

असनिः One who throws &c.

असंतति *a.* Having no issue,

असंतान Childless. —**तिः**, —**नः** Childlessness, failure of issue.

असंदिग्ध *a.* 1 Not doubtful, distinct, certain, clear. —2 Not vanished. —3 Confident, unsuspect- ed. —**गं** *ind.* Certainly, undoubt- edly.

असंदिश-न *a.* Ved. Not re- strained, free.

असञ्ज *a.* Ved. Without rest or repose, untiring, restless.

असंधि *a.* 1 Not joined together (as words). —2 Not bound or re- strained, at liberty. —**धिः** Absence of *Samdhi* or euphony.

असंनद्ध *a.* 1 Unarmed. —2 Pretending to knowledge, conceit- ed (पंडितमन्य). —3 Proud, arrogant. —4 Born or produced.

असंनिकर्षः 1 Non-perception of objects, not bringing them to the mind. 2 Remoteness.

असंनिकृष्ट *a.* 1 Unperceived. —2 Not near, remote.

असंनिधिः, —**निधानं** 1 Absence, distance. —2 Confidence.

असंनिहित *a.* 1 Not near, distant. —2 Placed in a wrong manner.

असंनिवृत्तिः *f.* Non-return ; अ संनिवृत्त्यै तदतीतमेव S. 6. 9 gow never to return ; R. 8. 49.

असपत्न *a.* 1 Without a rival wife. —2 Not an enemy, friendly

- 3 Without enemies, not attacked.
-त्वं Undisturbed condition, peace.
-त्नी A sort of brick (इष्टकभेदः).

असर्पिड *a.* Not connected by offerings of rice-balls; or, not connected by blood-relationship.

असभ्य *a.* Unfit for an assembly, vulgar, low, obscene, indecent (words &c.).

असम *a.* 1 Uneven, odd (as a number); असमशीलाः खलु मृगाः Bv. 1. 2 mean, contemptible. -2 Unequal (in space, number or dignity); असमैः समीयमानः Pt. 1. 74. -3 Unequalled, matchless, unsurpassed; समवतारसमैरसमैस्तैः Ki. 5. 7; वाद्य-विशेषाणामसमः श्रोता K. 12; Ms. 10. 73. -4 Uneven, not level (as ground). -मः N. of Buddha. -**Comp.** -इषुः, -बाणः, -सायकः 'having an odd number of arrows,' epithets of Cupid who has five arrows. -नयन, -नेत्र, -लोचन *a.* 'having an odd number of eyes,' epithets of Siva who has three eyes. -वृत्तं a metre in which the *ganas* are not the same in all lines.

असमग्र *a.* Incomplete; partial.

असमंजस *a.* 1 Indistinct, unintelligible; स्खलदसमंजसमुग्धजल्पितं ते U. 4. 4; Māl. 10. 2 faltering, inarticulate and pretty prattle. -2 Unbecoming, improper; यद्यपि न कापि हानिर्द्राक्षामन्यस्य रासभे चरति। असमंजसमिति मत्वा तथापि तरलायते चेतः || Udb. -3 Absurd, nonsensical, foolish. -सं Non-conformity, disparity, difference. -*ind.* 1 Unbecomingly, improperly. -2 In a fluctuating or confused manner.

असमद् *f.* Ved. Non-conflict. harmony, concord.

असमद् *a.* [सह मदेन गर्वेण समदः कलहः स नास्ति यत्र] Without a quarrel or opposition.

असमन *a.* 1 Of different colours or minds. -2 Going in different directions. -3 Uneven, unequal.

असमयः 1 Unseasonableness. -2 Unfit or unfavourable time; असमये मतिरुन्मिषति ध्रुवं N. 4. 57.

असमर्थ *a.* 1 Not able or competent. -2 Weak, feeble. -3 (In Rhet.) Powerless to convey the intended meaning, a defect of a word;

यन्मर्थं पठ्यते न च तत्रास्य शक्तिः नदमर्थत्वं K. P. 7; *e. g.* in कुञ्जं हन्ति कृशोदरं, हरं, though read in root-books in the sense of 'going', is here powerless to convey that meaning. -**Comp.**

-समासः a compound in which the conjunction of words is not as it should be; *e. g.* in अथाद्धभोजिन्, असूर्य-पदय, अ goes not with आद्ध or सूर्य but with भोजिन् or पदय.

असमवायिन् *a.* Not intimate or inherent, accidental, separable.

-**Comp.** -कारणं (In logic) an accidental cause, not inherent and intimate relation. गुणकर्मभाववृत्तिज्ञेयमथा-प्यममवायिहेतुत्वं Bāhshā. P. : यथा तंतुर्योग-पटस्य.

असमवेत *a.* Not classed together, incoherent, रूपं incoherently.

असमस्त *a.* 1 Incomplete, imperfect, partial, not whole. -2 (In gram.) Not joined in a compound, not compounded -3 Uncollected. -4 Separate, detached, unconnected (opp. व्यस्त). -स्तं An uncompound- ed word (the sentence showing the dissolution of a compound).

असमाति *a.* Having nothing equal, unparallelled.

असमान *a.* Unequalled, match- less : लवण्यं Dk. 13.

असमाप्त *a.* 1 Not completed or finished, left incomplete; R. 8. 76; Ku. 4. 19. -2 Not fully acquired.

असमावृत्तः ततः } A religious stu-
असमावर्तकः } dent who has
असमावृत्तिकः } not completed
the period of his residence with his
preceptor: Ms. 11. 157.

असमाहार *a.* Not joined. -रः 1 Non-recovery of anything. -2 Dis- union.

असमीक्ष्य *ind.* Not having (pro- perly) considered. -**Comp.** -कारिन् *a.* acting inconsiderately, impru- dent, not circumspect.

असंपत्ति *a.* Unlucky, poor, miser- able. -त्तिः *f.* 1 Ill-luck, want of success or wealth. -2 Non-accom- plishment, failure.

असंपूर्ण *a.* 1 Not complete, un- finished. -2 Not whole or entire. -3 Not full, partial, as the moon; चंद्रमसंपूर्णमंडलमिहानी Mu. 1. 6.

असंमद्वात *a.* Not well discerned

or distinguished, a kind of समाधि (= निर्वाकल्पममाधि q. v.)

असंबद्ध *a.* 1 Unconnected, in- coherent. -2 Nonsensical, absurd, un- meaning : °प्रलापिणी talking non- sense. असंबद्धः खल्वसि Mk. 9 ab- surd fellow. °मनोरथा Māl. 2; °दं प्रलपितुं प्रवृत्तः Ratn. 2. -3 Im- proper, wrong; Ms. 12. 6. -खं An absurd sentence. unmeaning or non- sensical speech; *e. g.* यावज्जीवमहं मौनी when uttered by some one; see अवद्ध also.

असंबन्ध *a.* Unconnected, not re- lating or belonging to. -धः Non- connection, absence of any relation or connection; यद्वा साध्यवदन्यस्मि- न्नसंबन्ध उदाहृतः Bāhshā. P. 68.

असंबाध *a.* 1 Not narrow, spa- cious, wide. -2 Not crowded with people, lonely, solitary. -3 Open, accessible; Ki. 3. 53. -4 Separat- ed by an interval; द्विपैरसंबाधमयांब- भूवे Si. 3. 67. -5 Without pain. -धा N. of a metre consisting of 56 syl- lables. -धं Ved. Open space.

असंभव *a.* Improbable, unlikely; inconsistent; असंभवं हेममृगस्य जन्म H. 1. 28. -वः 1 Non-existence; रामेणापि कथं न हेमहरिणस्यासंभवो लक्षितः Pt. 2. 4; Si. 16. 34. -2 Improbability, impossibility. -वा, -वं An extra- ordinary event.

असंभव्य, **असंभाविन्** *a.* 1 Impos- sible; असंभव्यं न वक्तव्यं. -2 Incompre- hensible. -व्यं *ind.* In an incompre- hensible or extraordinary manner.

असंभावना 1 Difficulty or im- possibility of comprehending. -2 Improbability.

असंभावनीय, **असंभाव्य** *a.* 1 Impos- sible. -2 Inconceivable, incomprehen- sible. -व्यं=असंभव्यं q. v.

असंभूतिः *f.* 1 Non-existence. -2 Not being born again. -3 Undevelop- ed cause (प्रकृति).

असंभृत *a.* 1 Not brought about by artificial means, not artificial, natural; असंभृतं मंडनमंगयष्टेः Ku. 1. 31. -2 Not properly nourished.

असंभ्रम *a.* Free from agitation, composed, cool. -मः Calmness, steadiness; R. 4. 72.

असंमत *a.* 1 Disapproved, not allowed or permitted, not consent- ed to; असंमतः कस्तव शुक्तिमार्गं Ku.

3. 5. -2 Disliked, averse. -3 Dissentient, differing from. -तः An enemy; यतु शैवेरसंतान् K. P. 7. -Comp. -आदायिन् *a.* taking without the consent of the possessor, such as a thief.

असंमतिः *f.* 1 Dissent, difference of opinion, disagreement. -2 Disapproval; dislike, aversion.

असंमानः Disrespect, disgrace.

असंमित *a.* Not limited, immense.

असंमूढ *a.* 1 Not infatuated, undeluded. -2 Steady, composed.

असंमोहः 1 Absence of infatuation. -2 Steadiness, composure, coolness. -3 Real knowledge, true insight into a thing).

असंमृष्ट *a.* Ved. 1 Not blended or united together. -2 Without any hurt, uninjured, safe. -3 Not cleansed.

असम्यक् *a.* (-मीची *f.*) 1 Bad, improper, incorrect. -2 Imperfect, incomplete. -Comp. -कारिन् *a.* 1. inexpert, incompetent. -2, ill-conducted, profligate.

असरः [सरति सू-डू न०त०] *N.* of a medicinal plant; Blumea Lacera.

असर्व *a.* Not all; °वीर *a.* Ved. not having all one's men collected.

असलं [अस्यते क्षिप्यतेऽनेन; अम्+कल्-च्] 1 Iron. -2 A Mantra used in discharging a missile. -3 Arms.

असवर्ण *a.* Of a different caste or tribe; अपि नाम कुलपत्तोरियमसवर्णक्षेत्रसंभवा स्यात् S. 1.

असश्चत् *a.* Ved. 1 Not disposed to go, not going; Rv. 8. 31. 4. -2 Unceasing, inexhaustible, not drying up. -3 Not closed up, not defeated or overcome, untouched (as by any one attempting to enter a door).

अससत् *a.* Ved. Not sleeping, watchful, wakeful; Rv. 1. 143. 3.

असह *a.* 1 Not enduring, intolerant, impatient of; कालक्षेपासहः Ks. 9. 37. -2 Unable to bear, support, or endure; off. with gen. of object; कुष्ठमपातस्याप्यसहं शरीरं K. 250; सा स्त्रीस्वभावादसहा भरस्य Mu. 4. 13; असहतरा कुचकुम्भयोर्भरस्य Si. 7. 48; 10. 81; Ki. 7. 7. -ह The middle of the breast.

असहन *a.* Not enduring, intolerant, impatient, envious, jealous; असहः सङ्गमन्योऽसहनः V. 4; 4. 27;

Mc. 54; Ratn. 3. 15; Si. 15. 39. -नः An enemy. -नं Intolerance, impatience; परगुणासहनं =अस्या.

असहनीय } Unbearable, insufferable;
असहितव्य } *a.* ferable, intolerable;
असह्य } असह्यपीडं भगवन्नृणमस्यमवेहि मे R. 1. 71; 13. 25; Ku. 4. 1.

असहमान *a.* Impatient.

असाहिष्णु *a.* 1 Impatient, unenduring, envious or jealous of; as in परसुखासहिष्णुः. -2 Quarrelsome; °ता impatience, envy.

असहाय *a.* 1 Friendless, lonely, solitary, एकमसहायमगारं P. V. 1. 113 Com. -2 Without companions or assistants; Ms. 7. 30, 55; °ता, -त्वं loneliness, solitude; Ms. 6. 44; °वत् without companions, friendless.

असहित *a.* Unassociated, unaccompanied.

असाक्षात् *ind.* 1 Not before the eyes, invisibly, imperceptibly. -2 Not present (used adjectively). -3 Indirectly. -Comp. -कारः absence; non-perception.

असाक्षिक *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 Having no witness, unattested, unwitnessed; असाक्षिकेषु त्वय्येषु नियो विवदमानयोः Ms. 8. 109. -2 Without a ruler.

असाक्षिन् *a.* 1 Not an eye-witness. -2 One whose evidence is not admissible (in law). -3 One who is disqualified to attest a legal document.

असाक्ष्यं Want of evidence.

असाद *a.* Ved. Not sitting; having no seat.

असाधन *a.* Without means, destitute of resources, materials, or instruments; Pt. 2. 1. -नं 1 Non-accomplishment. -2 Not proving or establishing.

असाधनीय, असाध्य *a.* 1 Not to be accomplished or completed, not proper, easy, or capable of being accomplished; नास्ति असाध्यं नाम मनोबुधः K. 157. -2 Not capable of being proved. -3 Incurable, irremediable (as a disease or patient); असाध्यः कुरुते कोपं प्राप्ते काले गहो यथा Si. 2. 81; असाध्य इति वैद्यनानुर इव V. 3; Mv. 4. 23; निषजामसाध्यं R. 8. 93.

असाधारण *a.* 1 Not common, peculiar, special, specific. -2 (In logic) Existing neither in सपक्ष or

विपक्ष as a *hetu*; यस्तुभ्यस्माद् व्यावृत्तः स त्वसाधारणो मतः. -3 Not to be claimed by any one else, exclusively belonging to one (as wealth &c.); पिता पुत्रांतरेष्वपि साधारणो माता त्वसाधारणी Mit. -णः A fallacy or त्रैवाभास in Logic; one of the three kinds of अनैकांतिक q. v. -णं Speciality, special property.

असाधु *a.* 1 Not good, bad, distasteful, unpleasant; अतोर्हसि क्षंतुमसाधु साधु वा Ki. 1. 4. -2 Wicked. -3 Ill-behaved (with loc.); असाधुर्मातरि Sk. -4 (Corrupt, not properly formed or Sanskrit (as a word). -ध्वी An unchaste woman. °ता, -त्वं Wickedness. -Comp. -वृत्ता an unchaste woman.

असामयिक *a.* (की. *f.*) Inopportune, unseasonable, Ki. 2. 40.

असामान्य *a.* 1 Not common, peculiar, exclusive, sole; R. 15. 39. -2 Extraordinary. -न्यं A peculiar or special property.

असामि *a.* Ved. Not half, whole, complete. -नि *ind.* Completely, fully.

असांप्रत *a.* Untit, unbecoming, improper; अनाचक्षानयाऽसांप्रतं कृतं M. 5. -तं *ind.* Improperly, untitly; oft. used with an adjectival force= असांप्रत; विषयार्थोऽपि संबध्यं स्वयं छेत्तुमसांप्रतं Ku. 2. 55; संप्रत्यसांप्रतं वक्तुमुक्ते मुसलपाणिना Si. 2. 71. R. 8. 61; Pt. 1. 245.

असाम्यं 1 Difference, dissimilarity. -2 Unsuitableness (in medicine or diet).

असार *a.* [न. न.] 1 Sapless, insipid. -2 (a) Without essence, useless; असारः खलु संसारः Udb.; (b) worthless, unsubstantial, without strength, stuff or value, deprived of its essence; असारं संसारं परिमुषितरत्नं त्रिभुवनं Māl. 5. 30; U. 1; असारं खलु संसारं सारमेतच्चतुष्टयं Dharm. 12, 13; Bh. 3. 146. -3 Vain, unprofitable; Pt. 1. 28. -4 Weak, feeble, infirm, fragile; श्रुतिपथमसारं Mu. 6. 14; बहूनामप्यसाराणां संश्रुतिः कार्यसाधिका (संवायो हि दुर्जयः) Pt. 1. 331; Si. 2. 50. -5 Poor; Dk. 40. -रः, -रं 1 Unessential or unimportant portion; कुर्व्यादसारभंगो हि सारभंगमपि स्फुटं H. 3. 89. -2 N. of a tree (परंड). -3 Aloe wood.

असारता 1 Saplessness. -2 Worthlessness; Y. 2. 60. -3 Unsubstantial nature, transitory or frail state; धिगिमां देहभूतानसारतां R. 8. 51.

असाहसं Absence of violence, gentleness.

असिः [अस्यते क्षिप्यते; अस्-इन् Un. 4. 139] 1 A sword. -2 A knife used for killing animals. -3 [अस्यति सेवनेन पापानि] N. of a river to the south of Benares. -4 Breath (धातु). -सि ind. The 2nd pers. sing. of the Present of अस् to be, used as an indeclinable in the sense of 'त्वम्' thou; as in कृतवानसि विप्रियं ग मे Ku. 4. 7 (where however असि may be taken as a verb). -Comp. -असि ind. sword against sword. -गडः a small pillow for the cheeks; (असिः क्षिप्तो गंडो यत्र Tv.). -जीविन् a. one who earns his livelihood by means of swords, a soldier fighting for wages. -इष्टः, -इष्टकः the marine monster makara or crocodile (painted on the banner of Kāmadeva). -इतः a crocodile. -धारा the edge of a sword: सुरगज इव इतैर्भद्रदैत्यासिधारैः R. 10. 86, 41. -धाराव्रतं [असिधारायां स्थितिरेव दुष्करं व्रतं] 1. (according to some) the vow of standing on the edge of a sword; (according to others) the vow of keeping constant company with a young wife and yet steadily resisting the temptation of sexual intercourse with her; यत्रैकशयनस्थाधि प्रमदा नोपभुज्यते | असिधाराव्रतं नाम वदेति सुमिर्गुणाः || or शयने मध्ये खड्गे विधाय स्त्रीमुनी यत्र ब्रह्मचर्येण स्वपनस्तत्; or युवा युवत्या सार्धं यस्मिन्मर्त्यं यदाचरेत् | अंतर्निवृत्तसंगः स्यादसिधाराव्रतं हि तत् Yāda. -2. (hence fig.) any hopelessly difficult task; सतां केनोद्दिष्टं विषममसिधाराव्रतमिदं Bh. 2. 28, 64; असिधाराव्रतमिदं यशस्वितासह संवासः Pt. 3. -धावः, -धावकः an armourer, furbisher. -धेनुः, धेनुका [असिर्धेनुरिव यस्याः वा कप्] a knife; Vikr. 4. 69. -पत्र a. having sword-shaped leaves; जातं तमात्मन्यसिपत्रवृक्षं R. 14. 48. (-त्रः) 1. the sugar-cane. -2. a kind of tree which grows in the lower world. -3. a hell paved with swords. (-त्रं) 1. the blade of a sword. -2. a sheath, a scabbard. *वन्तं a hell where the trees have leaves as sharp as swords. -पत्रकः a sugar-cane. -पथः, -थं the course of the breath. -पुच्छः, -पुच्छकः

the Gangetic porpoise. -पुच्छिका, -पुच्छी a knife (अतोः पुच्छीव). -भेदः [असिरेव तीक्ष्णो भेदो निर्गमो यस्य] the fetid Añādira (विट्खदिर). -हृत्त्य a. to be killed with a sword. (-त्त्यं) fighting with knives or swords. -हेतिः [असिर्हेतिः साधनमस्य] a swordsman.

असिकं The part of the face between the underlip and the chin.

असिकनी [सिता केशादौ शुभ्रा जरतीः तद्विना अवृद्धा, सित-क्रादेशः कृष् च P. IV. 1. 39 Vart.] 1 A young maid-servant of the harem. -2 Night (Nir.). -3 N. of a river in the Punjab, mentioned along with others in the line इमं मे गंगे यमुने &c.

असिकिका A young woman-servant; गतो गणस्तूर्णनसिकिकानां Kāsi. on P. IV. 1. 39.

असित a. 1 Unbound (Ved). -2 [न सितः शुभ्रः] Not white, black, dark-blue, dark-coloured; असिता मोहरजनी Śānti. 3. 4; Y. 3. 166. *लोचना. *नयना &c. -तः 1 The dark or blue colour. -2 The dark fortnight of a lunar month. -3 N. of the planet Saturn. -4 A black snake. -5 N. of the sage देवल. -6 N. of a being presiding over darkness and magic. -ता 1 The Indigo plant. -2 A girl attending upon the harem (whose hair is not whitened by age); see अमिकी. -3 The river Yamunā. -4 N. of a daughter of Virāṇa and wife of Dakṣha. -5 N. of the river Akeshines in the Punjab. -Comp. -अंजुजं, -उत्पलं the blue lotus. -अग्निम् m. fire. -अश्मम्, m. -उपलः a dark-blue stone; lapis lazuli. -केशा a woman having black hair. -केशांत a. having black locks of hair. -गिरिः, -नगः 'the blue mountain'; N. of a mountain. -ग्रीव a. having a black neck. (-वः) fire. -जु a. (for *जानु) having black knees. -नयनं a. black-eyed; Me. 112. -पक्षः the dark fortnight; Pt. 1. 173. -फलं the sweet cocoanut. -भ्रू a. having black eye-lids. -शृगः the black antelope. -यवन=कालयवन q. v.: Si. 15. 56.

असिद्ध a. 1 Not accomplished. -2 Imperfect, incomplete. -3 Unproved. -4 Unripe, raw, uncooked. -5 Not derivable by inference. -दुः A fallacious hetu; one of the five principal divisions of हेत्वाभास or fallacies. It is of three

kinds:-(1) आश्रयासिद्ध where the existence of any such locality (आश्रय) as that where the property is said to reside, is not established; as गगनारविंद सुरभि अरविंदत्वात्; (2) स्वरूपासिद्ध where the nature (स्वरूप) alleged does not really reside in the subject (पक्ष); as शब्दो गुणः चाक्षुषत्वात्; and (3) व्याप्यतासिद्ध where the alleged invariableness of concomitancy is not real (the साध्यत्व not residing in साध्य); as पर्वतो वह्निमान् कांचनमयधूमात्.

असिद्धिः f. 1 Imperfect accomplishment, failure. -2 Want of ripeness -3 Non-accomplishment (in Yoga phil.). -4 (In logic) Conclusion not warranted by the premises. -5 Want of resolution.

असिन्व a. Ved. Insatiable.

असिरः [अस् क्षेपे किरच्] 1 A beam, a ray. -2 An arrow, a bolt.

असी N. of a river; see अति.

असुः [अस्यते क्षिप्यते अस्-इन् Un. 1. 10; cf. Nir.; स हि अस्तः शरीरे भवति तस्य तत्र नित्यमवस्थानं] 1 Breath, life, spiritual life. -2 Life of departed spirits. -3 Water. -4 Heat. -5 (pl.) (a) The five vital breaths or life-winds in the body; असुभिः स्यास्तु यशश्चिच्छिपतः Ki. 2. 19; परीक्षितं दुर्लभानसूत्रं प्रापितवान् K. 175; Bh. 2. 110; (b) wisdom (पज्ञ Nir.). -6 The time taken in pronouncing 10 long syllables. -7 A sixth part of a pala q. v. -n. (-सु) 1 Reflection, thought. -2 Heart, mind. -3 Grief. -Comp. -धारणं-णा sustenance of life, life, existence. -नीतः the lord of spirits. (-तं) the world of spirits. -नीतिः f. the life or the world of the spirits (personified as a female deity invoked for the preservation of life). -भंगः 1. destruction or loss of life; मलिनमसुर्भंगेयसुकरं Bh. 2. 28. -2. danger or fear about life. -भृत् m. a living being, a creature. -सम a. as dear as life, dearly loved. (-सः) a husband, lover; मुहुरसुसममावृती नितान्तं Si. 7. 17.

असुमन् a. Living, breathing. -m. 1 A living being; सततमसुमतामगम्यरूपाः Si. 4. 29. -2 Life, the principle of vitality.

असुख a. 1 Unhappy, sorrowful. -2 Not easy (to obtain), difficult Ki. 5. 49. -खं Sorrow, pain, affliction; असुखं दशितं विकारेण M. 4.

-**Comp.**—**आवह** *a.* pained with grief.
—**आविष्ट** *a.* afflicted with grief or pain, causing great pain. —**उद्व** *a.* causing or ending in unhappiness; Ms. 4. 70. —**उद्वर्त** *a.* productive of or ending in unhappiness; Ms. 11. 10.
—**जीविता** an unhappy life.

असुखिन *a.* Unhappy, sorrowful.

असुत *a.* 1 Childless. —2 Ved. Not pressed out, not cleared or purified (as the Soma juice).

असुन्व [सु अभिषवे वा० श. न. त.] Not pressing out the Soma juice.

असुत्प *a.* Insatiable. —पः A servant of Yama, messenger of death.

असुप्त *a.* Not asleep; ईश not closing the eyes in sleep.

असुप्त *a.* Ved. Contrary, adverse.

असुर *a.* [असुर Un. 1. 42] 1 Living, alive, spiritual. —2 An epithet of the Supreme Spirit or Varuna. —3 Incorporeal, superhuman, divine. —रः [According to Nir. असुरताः स्थानेषु न सुष्टु रताः स्थानेषु चपला इत्यर्थः; or अस्ताः प्रच्याविता देवैः स्थानेभ्यः; or from असु; अगु. प्राणः तेन तद्वन्तो भवन्ति सो मन्त्रेभ्यः or मोर्देवानमृजत तत्सुराणां सुरत्वं; अमोः असुरानमृजत तदसुराणामसुरत्वं; मोः प्रशान्तादान्मनः प्रदेष्टात्] 1 An evil spirit, a demon; the Rām, thus accounts for the name:—सुराप्रतिप्रहर्षादेवाः सुरा इत्यभिविधुताः। अप्रतिप्रहर्षाच्चस्या दैत्याश्चासुरास्तथा [In the oldest parts of the R̥gveda the term *asura* is used for the Supreme spirit and in the sense of 'god', 'divine'; it was applied to several of the chief deities such as Indra, Agni, and Varuna. It afterwards acquired an entirely opposite meaning, and came to signify a demon or an enemy of the gods. The Brahmanas state that Prajapati created *asuras* with the breath (*asu*); particularly from the lower breath. The Vayu P. says that *Asuras* were first produced as sons from Prajapati's groin; cf. also Nir. above]. —2 A general name for the enemies of gods, *Dāityas* and *Dānavas*, distinguished from *Rākṣasas* descended from *Pulastya*. —3 A ghost or spectre. —4 The sun (said to be from *अस्* to shine). —5 An elephant. —6 An epithet of *Rāhu*. —7 A cloud. —8 N. of a warrior tribe. —रा 1 Night. —2 A zodiacal sign. —3 A prostitute. —री 1 A female demon, wife of an *Asura*. —2 N. of the plant *Sinapis Racemosa* Roxb.

-**Comp.**—**अधिपः**, **राजः**, **जः** 1. the lord of the *Asuras*. —2. an epithet of Bali, grandson of *Prabhāda*. —**आचार्यः**, **गुरुः** 1. N. of the preceptor of the *Asuras*, *Sukrāchārya*. —2. the planet Venus. —**आहं** hell-metal. —**अयण**, **क्षिति** *a.* destroying the *Asuras*. —**द्विष** *m.* an enemy of the *Asuras*, *i. e.* a god. —**माया** demoniacal magic. —**रक्षस्** *n.* (pl.) the *Asuras* and *Rākṣasas*. (—स्) a demoniacal being partaking of the qualities of both the classes. —**रिपुः**, **सूक्तः** 'destroyer of *Asuras*', an epithet of *Vishnu*. —**हन्** *m.* 1. one who destroys the *Asuras*, an epithet of *Agni*, *Indra* &c. —2. N. of *Vishnu*.

असुर्य *a.* [असुरा य हिता गवा० यत् । 1 Incorporeal, spiritual, divine. —2 Demoniacal, belonging to the *Asuras* or sprung from them (असुरस्य स्वं P. IV. 1. 123). —ई 1 The water of the clouds. —2 Spirituality, divine nature. —3 The collective body of spiritual beings.

असुरत्वं Spirituality, supernatural or divine nature.

असुरसा [न सुष्टु रमो यः या.] N. of a plant; a variety of तुलसी.

असुलभ *a.* Not easily attainable, difficult to secure; असुलभा सकलेंदुमुखी च सा V. 2. 9.

असुष्वि *a.* [सु-वा० कि द्वित्वम् न. त. Tv.] Not pressing out the Soma juice, irreligious, wicked.

असुसू: [असू प्राणान् गृह्णाति सू-क्लिप] An arrow; स सांसिः सासुसूः सासो वैया-यैयाययाययः Ki. 15. 5.

असुस्थ *a.* Unwell, indisposed; ता indisposition, sickness.

असुहृद् *m.* An enemy; Si. 2. 117.

अस् *a.* Not bringing forth, barren (as a cow).

असुत, **असृत्तिक** *a.* One who has not brought forth, barren.

असृतिः *f.* 1 Non-production, barrenness. —2 Obstruction, removal.

असूक्ष्णं [सूक्ष्- आदरे ल्युट् अभावे न. त.] Disrespect; also in the same sense, असूक्ष्णं, असूक्ष्णं, असूक्ष्णं, अस्तूक्ष्णं.

असूयति Den. P. (P. III. 1. 27) 1 To envy, to be jealous of; कथं चित्रगतो भर्ता मयाऽसूयितः M. 4. —2 To detract from; murmur, grumble at, be displeased with, scorn, be discontented with or angry with (with

dat. of person or thing): असूयति सचिवापदेशाय K. 108; असूयति मह्यं प्रकृतयः V. 4; न्यस्तनाय ससौरभस्य कस्तूर-सूनस्य शिरस्यसूयति Si. 16. 20; Bg. 3. 31; sometimes with acc.; असूयति हि राजानां जनानन्तनवादिनः Mb. —*Caus.* To cause to murmur at.

असूयक *a.* [असू-कृत् P. III. 2. 146] 1 Envious, detracting, calumnious. —2 Discontented, displeased. —द्वः A detractor, an envious man; Ms. 2. 114; Sānti. 3. 7, Y. 1. 28.

असूयनं 1 Detraction, calumny. —2 Envy, jealousy.

असूया 1 Envy, intolerance, jealousy (of the happiness of others); कु-धद्वेष्यासूयार्थानां यं प्रति क्लोपः P. 1. 4. 37; III. 4. 28; VIII. 1. 8; सासूयं enviously. —2 Calumny, detraction (of the merits of others): असूया पर-गुणेषु दोषाविष्करणं Sk. (=दोषांशेषु गुणेष्वपि Ak.) ; Ms. 7. 18; R. 4. 23. —3 Anger, indignation. वधूसूयाकुटिलं वदन्ति B. 6. 82; सासूयमुक्ता सखी S. 2. 2.

असूयितु *a.* Envious, detracting.

असूयुः 1 Envious, jealous. —2 Displeased.

असूर *a.* Ved. Devoid of praise or worship; Rv. 8. 10. 4 (स्तोत्ररहित).

—र Ved. Absence of a person to extract the Soma juice; a place devoid of praise.

असूर्त *a.* Not moving (अप्रेरित).

असूर्य *a.* Sunless. —**Comp.** —रा *a.* not entering into the sun, *i. e.* not set; R. 3. 13; (रविणान्तमर्थो योमो वियोग-मन्दो भवेत् ।).

असूर्यपद्व *a.* [सूर्यमपि न पश्यति दृश्-खञ्ज सुप्तञ्च P. III. 2. 36] Not seeing even the sun; said of the wives of a king who, being shut up in the harem, have no opportunity of seeing the sun; असूर्यपद्वी राजहाराः Sk. —द्व्या A chaste and loyal wife.

असृज *m.* [न मृज्यते इतररागवत् संसृज्यते सहजत्वात् न-मृज-क्लिप् Tv.] 1 Blood. —2 The planet Mars. —3 Saffron —*m.* N. of the 16th of the 27 Yogas धनी कुरुपः कर्मती इरात्मा विदेशगामी रुधि रमकोपः । महाप्रलोभी पुरुषो बलीयानसुकृष् तो किल यस्य जंतोः॥. Sabdak. —**Comp** —करः [अमृक् शीणितां करोति कृ-ट्] the essence of the body; lymph, serum (the process of रस turning into blood &c., is thus described by Susr.:—रसाक्रांतं ततो मांसं मांसाभेदः प्रजायते । मेदसो

स्थितो मज्जा मज्जनः शुक्रस्य संभवः). —**हरः** an irregular or excessive menstruation, menorrhagia. —**हृहे** shedding blood. —**धरा** the skin. —**धारा** 1. a stream of blood. —2. the skin. —**पः**, —**पाः** 'a blood-drinker', a Rākshasa. —**पातः** the falling of blood. (pl.) drops of blood. —**पावन्** *a.* Ved. drinking blood. —**वहा** a blood-vessel; pulse. —**विमोक्षणं** blood-letting, bleeding. —**श्रा (सा) वः** bleeding. —**अश्रुपाटः** —**टी** [अमृजः पाटी परिपाटी इ०] A stream of blood.

अमृणि *a.* Unrestrained (as by a goad).

अमृष्ट *a.* 1 Uncreated. —2 Continued. —3 Unpresented or undistributed. —**Comp.** —**अन्न** *a.* one who does not distribute food.

असेचन, नक *a.* That on which one cannot look enough, charming, lovely. नयनयुगसिचनकं मानसवृत्त्यापि बुद्ध्यापम् S. D.

असेन्य *a.* Ved. 1 Not belittling an army. —2 Not striking.

असेवन *a.* 1 Not serving, disregarding. —2 Not following or practising, shunning. —**नं** Disregard, disobedience, inattention.

असेवित *a.* Neglected, disused, abstained from. —**Comp.** —**ईश्वर** or **द्वार** *a.* not waiting at the doors of the rich or great.

असौनामन् *a.* Ved. Having such and such a name.

असौम्य *a.* Not lovely, ugly, disagreeable; **स्वरा** *a.* having a bad or 'roaring' voice.

असौष्ठव *a.* 1 Devoid of beauty or loveliness, not in good trim; शरीरमसौष्ठवं Māl. 1. 17. —2 Ugly, deformed. —**वं** Worthlessness, absence of merit. —2 Deformity, ugliness.

अस्कन्न *a.* 1 Not split. —2 Not poured out or effused. —3 Not sprinkled, not covered. —4 Permanent, durable.

अस्कन्धित *a.* Not split; not gone; not attacked; **व्रत** true to one's vow.

अस्कृद्योयु *a.* Not short or deficient, abundant, uninterrupted (अनिच्छन्न S. y.); Rv. 7. 53. 3; 6. 67. 11.

असखलित *a.* 1 Unshaken, unyielding, firm, permanent. —2 Un-

hurt, sound and safe; **व्रातुशतः** Ve. 5. —3 Not stumbling or slipping, undeviating, careful; स मे चिरायास्खलितोपचारो R. 5. 20; **प्रयाण** *a.* with unfaltering steps, not stumbling in gait.

अस्त, **अस्तु** &c. see under अन्.

अस्तव्य *a.* Not firm or self-possessed, confused; **व्यं** want of self-possession, confusion.

अस्तर्क्षणं = अस्पर्शणं q. v.

अस्ताव *a.* Very deep.

अस्तिकः N. of a sage whose intercession saved the serpents from being burnt down in the sacrificial fire of Janamejaya.

अस्तुत *a.* Ved. Not overcome, invincible; **यज्वन्** *a.* Ved. sacrificing untiringly.

अस्तेयं Not stealing.

अस्त्यानं Reproach, blame.

अस्त्रं [अस्यते क्षिप्यते अस्त्रम् Up. 1. 158] 1 A missile; a weapon in general; प्रयुक्तमस्त्रमिति ब्रूयात् S. D. 2. 34; प्रत्याहतास्त्रो गिरिशभादाव् 2. 41. 3. 58; अग्निभनास्त्रं पितुर्वे R. 3. 31 the science of missiles. —2 An arrow; sword. —3 A bow. —**Comp.**

—**अ (आ) गारं** an arsenal, armoury.

—**आघातः** a wound, a cut (made by a weapon). —**आहत** *a.* struck, wounded, killed. —**कंटकः** [अस्त्रं कंटक इव]

an arrow. —**कारः**, —**कारकः**, —**कारि** न् a maker of weapons. —**अपक** *a.* shooting arrows. —**चिकित्सकः**

a surgeon. —**चिकित्सा** surgery.

—**जित्** *m.* N. of a plant. —**जीवः**,

—**जीविन्** *m.* —**धारिन्** *m.* a soldier, professional warrior. —**धारणं** the bearing of arms. —**निवारणं** the warding of a weapon. —**मन्त्रः** a Mantra to be repeated in discharging or withdrawing a missile; R. 5. 57, 59.

—**भार्जः** —**र्जकः** a furbisher. —**युद्धं**

fighting with weapons. —**लाघवं** dexterity in wielding or throwing missiles. —**विद्** *a.* skilled in the science of arms. —**विद्या**, —**शास्त्रं**, —**वेदः**

the art or science of throwing missiles, military science, science of arms; Ki. 13. 62, U. 6. 9. —**वृष्टिः**

f. a shower of missiles. —**शस्त्रं** all sorts of weapons. —**शिक्षा** military exercise. —**सायकः** 1. an iron arrow.

—2. the naraś missile. —**हीन** *a.* un-

armed.

armed.

armed.

armed.

armed.

armed.

armed.

armed.

armed.

armed.

armed.

अस्त्रिन् *a.* Fighting with a missile weapon, an archer; **अस्त्री जनः पुनरनेन कृतः**, किल स्त्री Udb. (a pun on the word).

अस्त्री 1 Not a woman. —2 (In grammar.) The masculine and neuter genders, वस्त्रं वस्त्रकालस्त्रियं Ak.

अस्त्रीक *a.* Having no wife; without a woman.

अस्त्रैर् *a.* Ved. Without a wife.

अस्थन् *n.* (the base used in some of the cases of अस्थि after acc.) A bone.

अस्था Ved. A thunderbolt.

अस्थाय *a.* Very deep.

अस्थानं *a.* Very deep. —**नं** 1

A bad or wrong place; **अस्थाने पतताम-**

तीव महतांनेतादृशी स्यादिति S. D. —2

An improper place or object or occasion; **वर्षी** Dk. 81 (=अवाप्तदयिन्);

अस्थानं परिभूते K. 45.

अस्थाने *ind.* Unseasonably; out

of place, inopportunist, in a wrong

place, on an unworthy object;

उभयोरप्यस्थाने प्रयत्नः Mu. 2; **अस्थाने**

महानर्थोत्सर्गः क्रियते Mu. 3; **अस्थाने**

कोपः M. 4.

अस्थायिन *a.* Not permanent,

transitory, perishable; **प्रायेण साधु-**

वृत्तानामस्थायिन्यो विपत्तयः Bh. 2. 85.

अस्थावर *a.* 1 Moveable, mov-

ing, not fixed. —2 (In law) Person-

al, as property, money, cattle &c.

as opposed to land (=जंगम).

अस्थि *n.* [अस्यते अस्त्रिन् Up. 3.

154] 1 A bone (changed to अस्य

at the end of certain compounds;

cf. अनस्थ, पुरुषस्थ). —2 The kernel

or stone of a fruit; **न कार्पासास्थि न**

तुषान् Ms. 4. 78. [cf. L. os; Gr.

ostion. Zend. astu : Pers. astak]

—**Comp.** —**कुतः**, —**तैजसः**, —**संभवः**, —**सारः**,

—**स्वेदः** marrow; Māl. 5. 18. —**छलितं**

a particular fracture of the bone;

(पथ्योरस्थिहीनोन्नतं). —**जः** 1. marrow.

—2. thunderbolt. —**कुंडः** [अस्थिं कण्डि-

न तुंडमस्य] 1. a kind of bird whose

mouth or beak is as hard as a bone.

—2. a bird. —**दोहः** pain in the bones.

—**त्वच्** *f.* periosteum. —**धन्वन्** *m.*

N. of Śiva. —**पंजरः** 'a cage of bones',

a skeleton. —**प्रक्षेपः** throwing the

bones of the dead into the (anges

or any holy waters. —**भक्षः**, —**भुक्**

'an eater of bones', a dog. —**भगः**

fracture of the bones. —**भुवच्**

a. consisting chiefly of bones, dried up. —**भेदः** 1. fracturing or breaking a bone. —2. a sort of bone. —**भेदकः** a bone-breaker. —**माला** 1. a string or wreath of bones. —2. a row of bones. —**मालिन** *m.* N. of Siva. —**युज्** *m.* [अस्थि युज्ति] a kind of tree (इस्तिचुडावृक्ष). —**योजः** the joining of a broken limb. —**निग्रह** *a.* reduced to a skeleton. (—हः) N. of भुगिन, Siva's attendant. —**शूलला**, —**संहारः**, —**संहारिका** N. of the plant Heliotropium Indicum (चैथवतीवृक्ष). —**शेष** *a.* [अस्थिमात्रं शेषोऽस्य] very lean, reduced to a skeleton —**शेषः** dryness and decay of the bones. —**संहारकः** 1. bone-seizer. —2. the adjacent bird. —**संवयः** 1. collecting the bones or their ashes after burning a corpse. —2. a heap of bones. —**संधिः** 1. a joint, an articulation. —2. uniting a broken bone. —**समर्पण** throwing the bones of the dead body into the Ganges or holy waters. —**स्थूयः** 'having the bones for its pillars', the body. —**संस** *a.* Ved. causing the bones to fall asunder.

अस्थन्वत्, **अस्थिन्वत्**, **अस्थिमय** *a.* Bony, consisting of bones.

अस्थित *a.* Not firm or fixed.

अस्थिति *a.* 1 Not firm. —2 Having no settled boundary or limit. —**तिः** *f.* 1 Want of firmness or fixity (fig. also.). —2 Want of good manners or decorum.

अस्थिर *a.* 1 Not stable or firm, unsteady, fickle. —2 Uncertain. —3 Unworthy of confidence.

अस्थैर्य *a.* Unsteady. —**यै** Instability, unsteadiness.

अस्थूरिः A cart furnished with more than one horse (एकाश्वयुक्तश्वाकटं स्थूरिं तद्विपरीतं).

अस्ताविर *a.* 1 Without sinews or bands. —2 Without the gross body.

अस्निग्ध *a.* 1 Not smooth, hard, dry. —2 Unkind. —**Comp.** —**दार** *n.* a kind of pine tree.

अस्नेह *a.* Unkind, cruel. —**हः** Unkindness, want of affection.

अस्पन्द *a.* Not trembling or moving, motionless; U. 5. 13.

अस्पृश *a.* Not touching, not in contact. —**शः** Absence of contact.

अस्पृशत्वं Non-contact, avoiding the contact (of anything); प्रकालनादि

प्रेकाल्य दूरादस्पर्शनं वरं; cf. 'Prevention is better than cure'.

अस्पृश्य *a.* 1 Not to be touched. —2 Impure, unholy.

अस्पृष्ट *a.* Untouched. —**Comp.** —**जल**. —**तनूक** *a.* perfectly pure. —**वृद्धि** *a.* unsheathed by fire.

अस्पृष्टिः *f.* Not touching, avoiding contact.

अस्पृष्ट *a.* 1 Not clear, not clearly visible. —2 Indistinct, not clearly understood, doubtful; **अस्पृष्टमल्लिगानि वेदंतावाप्तानि** B. B.

अस्पृष्ट *a.* Irresistible, invincible.

अस्पृष्ट *a.* Indistinct, obscure.

—ट An indistinct speech —**Comp.**

—फलं indistinct fruit or result.

—वाच *a.* hisping, speaking indistinctly.

अस्मद् *pron.* [अस्-मादेक Up. 1. 136] A pronominal base from which several cases of the 1st personal pronoun are derived; it is also abl. pl. of the word. —**व.** The individual soul, the embodied soul; **युयं वयं वयं वयं नित्यानीन्यतिराधयोः** I ति जातगुह्यं येन वयं वयं वयं वयं B. B. 3. 65 (quite estranged from each other). —**Comp.** —**दुह** *a.* Ved. forming a plot against us or me, inimical. —**विध**, —**अस्मादृश** *a.* similar or like us.

अस्मन्ना *ind.* To us, with or among us.

अस्मदीय *a.* [अस्मद्-छ] Our, ours; **यदशस्त्री न हि तत्परं** Pt. 2. 165; **रा-हास्मदीयैरपि धोषमुख्यैः** Bg. 12. 26.

अस्मद्वाच *a.* [अस्मान्वाति P. VII. 2. 80-81] Turned towards us. —**क्** *ind.* Towards us.

अस्मद्यु *a.* Endeavouring to secure us, desiring us.

अस्माक *a.* Ved. for आस्माक (our, ours).

अस्मर्तं = अस्मर्ते *q. v.*

अस्मरणं Forgetfulness.

अस्मर्त *a.* 1 Not within memory, immemorial. —2 Illegal, not according to the Aryan institutes of Law. —3 Not belonging to the *Smārta* sect.

अस्मृतिः *f.* 1 Want of memory, forgetfulness. —2 Not forming part of the institutes of law. —**ति** *ind.* Ved. Inattentively.

अस्मि *ind.* (Strictly 1st. pers.

sing. Pres. of अस् to be) Used in the sense of 'I, अहं; आत्मसुखेस्मि जगत्सु जातः Ki. 3. 6; एते कृतानासि भवत्युत्थितः इमृणां पाप्मणहारकं सुदृष्टिना स्मि ह्ये' quoted by Mall.; **स्मान्मि वयि विदुः** 4. 8. **स्वाधोऽयं निर्वर्ति** S. D.; **अव्य-य दृष्टं कुतश्चायं कुतश्चनान्मि करो-मि** अख्य. K. 1. 3.

अस्मिन् Egotism; **दृष्टंस्मिन्वाक्यो-न्कास्मिन्वाक्ये** Pat. Sūtra.

अस्मैर *a.* Ved. Not sullen, confiding.

अस्यवामीथं [अस्यवामिति वादोऽस्य-य गूक्तं गन्धर्वेण] The hymn beginning with the words अस्य वासु (Rv. 1. 164).

अस्युद्यत *a.* = उद्यतामि with the sword raised.

अक्षः [अ-रक्ष] 1 A corner, an angle. —2 Hair of the head. —**क्ष** 1 Tear; **अक्षोत्तरमीषिनामिनां** Ku. 5. 61. —3 Blood. —**Comp.** —**अर्जक** *a.*

producing blood. (—क्षः) 1. the white Tulsi plant. —2. the humour producing blood. —**कण्डः** [अक्षः क्षोण कण्डोऽस्य] an arrow. —**खदिरः** the red Mimosa. —**जं** flesh. —**जित** = अ-

शत्रित *q. v.* —**रः** 1. 'a blood-drinker', a Rakshasa or goblin; **वध्यंतः** अक्ष-पुंगवाः Siv. 6. 24. —2. the Nakshatra मूल. —**रा** 1. a leech. —2. a Dākinī or female imp. —**पत्रकः** N. of a plant (निजवृक्ष).

—**पित्तं** hemorrhage, involuntary discharge of blood from the mouth, nostrils &c. —**फला**, —**क्षी** N. of a plant (मल्लवी).

—**मातृका** chyle, chyme. —**रोधिनी** the plant लज्जाल Mimosa Pudica. —**विदुच्छता** N. of a tuberous plant (लक्षणावृक्ष).

अक्षायते Den. A. To shed tears.

आक्षिः 1 An angle. —2 Ten millions; see आक्षि.

अक्षिध, **अक्षधत्** *a.* Ved. Devout, faithful.

अक्षु —**अक्ष** *q. v.*

अक्षयन *a.* 1 Praiseworthy. —2 Undecaying, immortal.

अस्व *a.* 1 Indigent, poor (नारिस्त्वं भवं गय). —2 Not one's own.

अस्वक, **अस्वदीय**, **अस्विका** *a.* Not one's own, belonging to another. —**Comp.** —**यः** *a.* Ved. not going to one's home, homeless; **ता** Ved. homeless-

ness. —**जातिः** *a.* of a different caste or kind.

अस्वत्वंता Absence of ownership.
अस्वच्छंद *a.* Not self-willed, dependent. -2 Docile, tractable.

अस्वतंत्र *a.* 1 Dependent, subject, not one's own master; अस्वतंत्रा टी पुरुषप्रधाना Vasishṭha. -2 Docile, humble, tractable.

अस्वत *a.* Ending, ill. -तः Death. -तं Fire-place (अमंत १. ५.).

अस्वप्न *a.* Sleepless, wakeful. -मः 1 A god, deity. -2 Sleeplessness.

अस्वप्न *a.* Sleepless.

अस्वभाव *a.* Of a different nature. -वः Different or unnatural character.

अस्वर *a.* 1 Having a bad voice. -2 Indistinct, not loud, in a low tone (as a speech). -रः 1 A low tone. -2 A consonant. -3 Absence of any accent. -रं *ind.* Not aloud, in a low tone.

अस्वरूप *a.* Essentially different, unlike.

अस्वर्ग्य *a.* Not securing or leading to heaven; अस्वर्ग्यं लोकविद्विष्टं धर्ममप्याचरेत् तु Y. 1. 156.

अस्ववेश *a.* Expelled from home.

अस्वाध्यायः [न स्वाध्यायो वेदाध्ययनस्य] 1 One who has not yet commenced his studies, not being invested with the sacred thread. -2 Interruption of studies (as on अष्टमी, eclipses &c.)

अस्वस्थ *a.* 1 Not well, unwell, indisposed, sick; बलवत् अस्वस्था S. 3 seriously indisposed; °शरीरा *ibid.*, K. 159, 211; °ता want of firmness, weakness, ill-ness.

अस्वास्थ्यं 1 Indisposition, sickness. -2 Absence of ease or comfort, trouble, anxiety; य इत्यमस्वास्थ्यमहर्दिव दिवः Si. 1. 51.

अस्वामिक *a.* Unowned, unclaimed. -कं (Unclaimed) Treasure &c.

अस्वामिन् *a.* 1 Having no right to anything, not being master of it. -2 Unowned, unclaimed. -Comp. -विक्रयः a sale without ownership; निक्षिप्तं वा परद्रव्यं नष्टं लब्ध्वाऽपहृत्य वा । विक्रीयतेऽ समक्षं यत् स ज्ञेयोऽस्वामिविक्रयः ॥

अस्वाम्य *a.* 1 Unowned. -2 Not

one's own. -म्य Absence of right to property.

अह् I. 1 A. or 10 U. 1 = अहं १. ५. -II. 1 P. To sing together, compose, celebrate, prepare. -III. 5 P. (अहोति, आहीत्, आह) To pervade. -IV. (a defective verb preserved only in five forms आत्य, आह्युः, आह, आहतुः, आहुः) 1 To say, speak, mention. -2 To acknowledge, accept, state. -3 To declare, express, signify. -4 To hold, consider, regard. -5 To call.

अह् *ind.* A particle implying (a) praise (पूज); (b) separation; (c) resolution, ascertainment, certainty; and translated by 'surely', 'certainly', 'yes', 'well'; (d) rejecting; (e) sending; (f) deviation from custom, impropriety; स्वमह धामं गच्छ, स्वमह रथेनारण्यं गच्छ Sk.; स्वयमह रथेन याति ३ उपाध्यायं पद्मातिं गमयति Sk.

अहत *a.* 1 Not hurt or struck, uninjured. -2 Unbeaten (as cloth in washing). -3 Unwashed, new. -4 Unblemished, unsoiled. -5 Not frustrated or disappointed (as hopes &c.). -तं An unwashed or new cloth; cf. अपहत.

अहतिः, अहंतिः *f.* Ved. Safety, security from danger.

अहत्य, अहंत्वा, अहन्य *a.* Ved. Indestructible, invincible.

अहन् *a.* [न जहाति न त्यजति सर्वथा परिवर्तनं, न, हा-कनिन् Up. 1. 55] (Nom. अहः, अह्नी-अहनी, अहानि, अह्ना, अहो-भ्यां &c.; अहरिति हेति पाप्मानं जहाति च Sat. Br.) 1 A day (including day and night); अवाहानि Ms. 5. 84. -2 Day-time; सव्यापारमहानि न तथा पीडयेन्मद्वि-योगः Ms. 88; यद्वा कुरुते पापं by day. -3 The sky (as traversed by the sun); समारुढे च मध्यमहः सवितरि K. 99; M. 2. -4 A sacrificial or festival day. -5 A day's work. -6 Vishnu. -7 Night. -8 A portion of a book appointed for a day. -9 A day personified as one of the eight Vasus. -नी (du.) Day and night. (At the end of comp. अहन् is changed to अहः, -हं or to अहः see P. V. 4. 88-91; VI. 3. 110, VIII. 4. 7 Note. At the beginning of comp. it assumes the forms अहस् or अहरः e.g. सनाहः, एकाहः, पूर्वाह्नः, अपराह्नः, पुण्याहः, सुदिनाहः, अहः-पतिः or अहपतिः &c. &c.). -Comp. -आगमः (अहरा°) the approach of day. -आदिः dawn; Si. 11. 62.

-करः (°हः or °स्करः) 1. the sun; अलचकारास्य वधूरहस्करः Si. 1. 58; (P. III. 2. 21.). -2. a kind of tree.

-गणः, (°हर्ग°) 1. a series of sacrificial days. -2. a month. -3. any calculated term (Wilson). -जरः [अहोभिः परिवर्तमानो लोकान् जरयति ज-णिच्-अच्, अहानि वा अस्मिन् जर्गति आधारि अप्-वा Tv.] Ved. the year as making days old. -जात *a.* Ved. born in the day or from day, not belonging to night. -दिव *a.* (°हर्दि°) existing every day. (-वं) *ind.* [अहश्च दिवा च समाहर्दं] daily, every day, day by day, य इत्यमस्वास्थ्यमहर्दिव दिवः Si. 1. 51. -दिवि *ind.* day by day, every day, constantly. -इह *a.* Ved. belonging to the day; living. -नाथः 1. the sun, the lord of the day. -2. a kind of tree. -निशं [अहश्च निशा च समाहर्दं] a day and night, a whole day; Ms. 1. 74, 4. 97. (-हं) *ind.* day and night, during the whole day, continually. -पतिः [अहःपतिः, अहपतिः, अहस्पतिः P. VIII. 2. 70 Vārt.] 1. the sun; ननु राक्षानहर्षति तमः Si. 16. 57; R. 10. 54. -2. an epithet of Siva. -3. a kind of tree. -4. swallow wort. -बांधवः the sun.

-भाज्, -लोक *a.* Ved. partaking of the day. -मणिः the sun. -मुखं commencement of the day, morning, dawn. -रथंतरं (P. VIII. 2. 68 Vārt.) a portion of Sāma to be chanted at day. -रात्रः (-त्रं also) 1. a day and night (P. II. 4. 29); चीनहोरावान् Nala. 12. 44; त्रिशक्ता मुहूर्तः स्यादहो-रात्रं तु तावत् Ms. 1. 64, 65; Ms. 11. 84; Y. 1. 147. -2. a day of the Pitris, a month of the gods and a year of Brahmā. -विद् *a.* Ved. 1. existing many days. -2. known long ago. -3. one who knows the fit time or season of a sacrifice. -शेषः, -षं (°हः-शेषं) 1. evening. -2. the last day of defilement.

अहना Dawn, morning (उवा Sāy.).

अहम् *pron.* (Nom. Sing. of अस्मद्). I [cf. Zend *azem*; L. *ego*; Germ. *ich*.] -Comp. -अभिका a contest for superiority, rivalry. -अहमिका [अहमहं शब्दोऽन्यत्र वीप्सायां द्वित्वं टन् न टिलोपः P. II. 1. 72] 1. emulation, competition, assertion of superiority; अहमहमिका तु सा स्यात्परस्परं यो भवत्यहंकारः Ak.; अहमहमिकाया प्रणाम-लालसानां K. 14, 81; अहमहमिकाया म-

धुकरकुत्तैरनुबध्यमानं 130, Mv. 6. 51.
-2. egotism. -3. military vaunting.
-कर्तव्य *a.* to be referred to self.
(-व्यं) the object of अहंकार. -कारः
1. egotism, sense of self, self-love
considered as an अविद्या or spiritual
ignorance in Vedānta phil.; Bg. 2.
71, 7. 4; Ms. 1. 14; Y. 3. 177. -2.
pride, self-consciousness, self-conceit,
haughtiness. -3. (in Sān. phil.) the
third of the eight producers or ele-
ments of creation, *i. e.* the conceit or
conception of individuality, one of
the 25 elements; Sān. K. 22, 24, 25;
*वत् *a.* selfish, proud. -कारिन् *a.*
proud, self-conceited. -कार्यं that
which is to be done by oneself, per-
sonal business or object. -कून *a.*
1. egotistic; Bg. 18. 17. -2. proud,
haughty, Y. 3. 151. -कृतिः *f.* ego-
tism, high opinion of oneself, pride.
-पूर्व *a.* desirous of being first.
-पूर्विका, -प्रयनिका [अहं पूर्वोऽहं पूर्व इ-
त्यभिधानं यत्र] 1. the running for-
ward of soldiers with emulation;
(hence) emulation, competition;
जवाहर्पूर्विकाया वियासुभिः Ki. 14. 32.
-2. bragging, vaunting. -प्रत्ययः [अ-
हमित्याकारकः प्रत्ययः] self-conceit. -भ्रं
[अहमेव भद्र इति निर्णयो यत्र] self-con-
ceit, high opinion of one's own su-
periority. -भावः 1. pride, egotism;
अहंभावाद्भवो निस्त्रयः Bv. 4. 10. -2. °मति
q. v. -मतिः *f.* 1. self-love or
self-illusion regarded as spiritual
ignorance (in Vedānta phil.). -2.
conceit, pride, egotism. -वादिन् *a.*
speaking only of oneself, proud,
haughty; Bg. 18. 26. -श्रेयस् or °स
n. claiming superiority for oneself;
अहंश्रेयसे विवदमानाः Sat. Br. -सन *a.*
Ved. gaining for oneself.

अहंयु *a.* [अहं अहंकारीऽस्त्यस्य, अहं
यु P. V. 2. 140] Selfish, proud,
haughty; Bk. 1. 20. -युः A warrior.

अहर *a.* Not taking away; so
अहारिन्. -रः A pure quantity.

अहरणीय, अहार्य *a.* 1 Not to be
stolen, removed, or taken away;
अहार्यं ब्राह्मणद्रव्यं राज्ञां नित्यमिति
स्थितिः Ms. 9. 189. -2 Not to be
won over (by fraud), devoted,
loyal; Ms. 7. 217. -3 Firm, undin-
ching, inexorable; °निश्चया Dk. 41,
Ku. 5. 8. -र्यः A mountain; °ता,
-स्वं, not being liable to be taken
away, security; II. Pr. 4.

अहल-लि *a.* Unploughed, unfur-
rowed.

अहल्य *a.* 1 Unploughed. -2 Not
arable. -ल्यः N. of a country. -ल्यया
N. of the wife of Gautama.
[According to the Rāmāyana she was
the first woman created by Brahmā, who
gave her to Gautama. She was seduced
by Indra who assumed the form of her
husband and so deceived her, or, accord-
ing to another version, she knew the god
and was flattered by the great God's
condescension. There is another story
which states that Indra secured the
assistance of the moon who, assuming the
form of a cock, crowed at mid-night.
This roused Gautama to his morning
devotions, and Indra went in and took
his place. Gautama, when he knew of
her seduction, expelled her from his her-
mitage and cursed her to be a stone and
become invisible till she should be
touched by the feet of Dasarathi Rama
which would restore her to her former
shape. Rama afterwards delivered her
from her wretched state and she was re-
conciled to her husband. Ahalya is one
of the five very chaste and pure women
whose names every one is recommended
to repeat in the morning; अहल्या द्रौपदी
सीता तारा मंदोदरी तथा । पंचकन्याः रम्यशिल्प्यं
महापातकनाशिनी ॥ Kunarila Bhaṭṭa ex-
plains the seduction of Ahalya as Indra's
(the sun's) carrying away the shades
of night, Ahalya signifying night].
For a very succinct account, see also
Mv. 1. -2 N. of a sea. -Comp. -जा-
रः Indra. -नंदनः the sage Satānanda,
son of Ahalyā. -रुद्रः N. of a Tirtha
near the hermitage of Gautama.

अहल्लिकः [अहनिर्लभते, ली-ङ, निपातः
संज्ञार्या कन् Tv.] 1 A dead body. -2
Ved. A talker.

अहवि *a.* Without oblations or
sacrifices.

अहस्त *a.* 1 Handless. -2 (One
whose hand is cut.

अहह-हा [अहं जहाति, हा-क-प्रबो०]
A particle or interjection imply-
ing (a) sorrow or regret ('alas,' 'ah');
अहह कष्टमपंडितता विधेः Bh. 2. 92, 3.
21; अहह ज्ञानराशिर्विनष्टः Mu. 2.
(b) Wonder or surprise; अहह
महतां निस्तीमानश्चरित्रविभूतयः Bh. 2. 35,
36. (c) Pity; ध्रुवं ते जीवितोप्यहह मृतका
महमतयः Bv. 4. 39. (d) Calling; अ-
हहरी त्वा शूद्र (Ch. Up. (e) Fatigue.

अहि *a.* Killing; pervaded, per-
vading. -हिः [आहति, आ-हन्-ङण स च
डित् आङो ह्रस्वश्च Up. 4. 137] 1 A
serpent, snake; अहयः सविषाः सर्वे

निविषा हुंडुनाः स्मृताः Ks. 14. 84. -2
The sun. -3 The planet Rāhu. -4 A
traveller. -5 The demon Vritra. -6
A wicked man. -7 A cheat, rogue.
-8 The Aśleṣā Nakṣatra. -9
Water. -10 Earth. -11 A milch
cow. -12 Lead. -13 The navel. -14
A cloud. -ही (du.) Heaven and
earth. [cf., L. *anguis*, Gr. *ehis*].
-Comp. -यसु *a.* gliding away like
a snake, not facing the enemy.
-कान्तः air, wind. -कोपः the slough
of a snake. -क्षत्रः, -क्षत्रः N. of a
country in the east. -शोष *a.* Ved.
guarded by a serpent. -शं the slay-
ing of the serpent or demon Vritra.
-श्री *m.* killing snakes. -छत्रः 1. N.
of a country, conquered by Arjuna
and given to Droṇa. -2. a kind of
vegetable poison. (-त्रा) 1. sugar.
-2. the plant भवङ्गी. -3. N. of the
city अन्धच्छत्र. -छत्रकं a mushroom.
-जित् *m.* 1. N. of Kṛishṇa (the
slayer of the serpent Kālīyā). -2.
N. of Indra. -जिह्वा N. of a plant
(नागजिह्वालता). -तुंडिकः [अनेस्तुंडं मुखं
तेन हन्यति टन्, टन्त्रा] a snake-catch-
er, conjurer, juggler. -द्विष्टः, दुहः,
-मारः, रिपुः, विद्विष्ट *m.* 1. N. of Garuḍa.
-2. an ichneumon. -3. a peacock.
-4. Indra. -5. Kṛishṇa; Ki. 4. 27;
Sj. 1. 11. -नकुलं snakes and ich-
neumons. -नकुलिका [अहिनकुलयैर्विरम्
बुन P. 11. 4. 9] the natural antipa-
thy between a serpent and an ich-
neumon. -नामभूत *m.* N. of Baladeva.
-निर्मोकः, -निवलयनी the slough of a
snake. -पनाकः a kind of snake
(not venomous). -पतिः 1. 'the lord
of snakes', Vāsuki. -2. any large
serpent. -पुत्रकः a kind of boat (ser-
pent-shaped). -पूतनः, -ना a kind of
disease. -फेनः -नं 'the saliva or ven-
om of a snake', opium. -बु (बु) धनः,
-व्रधनः, अहिर्बुधनः -ध्व्यः 1. one of the
Rudras. -2. Śiva. -3. Uttarābhādra-
padā Nakṣatra. -4. a name of a
Muhūrta. °देवता the twenty-sixth
lunar mansion. -भयं 1. the fear of
a lurking snake. -2. apprehension
of treachery, danger arising from
one's own allies; °सा [अहिं भयं यति खंड-
यति दो क] N. of the plant भूयामलकी.
-भानु *a.* Ved. 1. shining like
serpents. -2. causing the motion of
the sun (सूर्यगतितेजः) as the wind
an epithet of the Maruts. -भुज *m.*
1. N. of Garuḍa. -2. a peacock. -3

ichneumon. -4. N. of a plant. —भृत् *m.* Siva. —मन्त्रु *a.* 1. having destructive anger or with unimpaired knowledge. -2. enraged like serpents; epithet of the Maruts. (-न्त्रुः) the anger of a serpent. —महिनी *N.* of a plant (गंधनाकुली). —नाय *a.* having multiform or versatile forms like a snake, showing a variety of colour and shape, such as Vritra. —मारकः, मेदकः 1. N. of a plant (अरिमेद). -2. = द्विष्ट *q. v.* —लता 1. the betel-nut plant. -2. N. of a plant (गंधनाकुली). —शुष्म *a.* having all-pervading strength; ° सत्वन् *Ved.* one whose men hiss like serpents. —सक्थ *a.* having a long thigh like a serpent. (-क्थः) *N.* of a country. —हत्यं *Ved.* the slaying of the serpent or demon Vritra. —हन् *a.* killing serpents or Vritra, Garuda, Indra.

अहिकः 1 The polar star ध्रुव. -2 A blind snake. -3 (At the end of comp.) Lasting for a certain number of days; दशाहिक. —का The silk-cotton tree (शात्मली).

अहिसक *a.* Not hurting or injuring, harmless.

अहिंसा 1 Harmlessness, abstaining from killing or giving pain to others in thought, word, or deed; as अहिंसा परमो धर्मः; Bg. 10. 5; Ms. 10. 63, 5. 44, 6. 75. -2 Security.

अहिंसा *a.* *Ved.* Not hurting, harmless.

अहिंस *a.* Harmless, innocent; Ms. 4. 246. —सः, —सा *N.* of a plant (कुलिक). —सं Harmless behaviour, innocence; Ms. 1. 29.

अहिंडुका A kind of small poisonous animal.

अहित *a.* 1 Not placed, put, or fixed. -2 Unfit, improper; Ms. 3. 20. -3 Hurtful, detrimental, harmful, injurious, prejudicial. -4 Disadvantageous, evil. -5 Inimical, hostile. —तः An enemy; अहितानिलोद्धूतैस्तर्जयन्निव केतुभिः B. 4. 28, 9. 17, 11. 68; तदहितयुवतेरभक्षिमक्ष्णोः Si. 7. 57 a rival; Bg. 2. 36; K. 5. 77. —तं 1 Damage. -2 Food. —Comp.

—इच्छु *a.* not wishing well, malevolent. —कारिन् *a.* inimical, acting unkindly. —नामन् *a.* having as yet no name assigned. —मनस् *a.* not friendly minded, hating, inimical. —हितं good and evil; °विचारशून्यबुद्धि II. 2. 45.

अहिम *a.* Not cold, hot. —Comp. —अंशुः, —करः, —तेजस्, —द्युतिः, —रुचिः the sun.

अहीन *a.* 1 Unimpaired, whole, entire, all; भृतभूतिरहीनभोगनाक् Si. 16. 71. -2 Not inferior, great; अहीनवाद्भविणः शशांस R. 18. 14; 9. 5. -3 Not deprived of, possessed of; Ms. 2. 183. -4 Not outcast or vile. -5 (अहीनिः सध्यते, अहन्-ख P. IV 2. 43) Lasting for several days; द्यहीन, व्यहीन &c. —नः 1 A sacrifice lasting for several days (-नं also); Ms. 11. 198. -2 A large snake. -3 The lord of serpents, Vāsuki (अहि-इन). —Comp. —शुः *N.* of a king of the solar race; R. 18. 14. —वाहिन् *m.* a witness unfit or incapable of giving evidence.

अहीरः A cowherd.

अहीरणिः [अहीन ईरयति दूरीकरोति ईर-अनि] A snake having two heads.

अहीशुवः [अहीरिव श्रूयते, शु-क-वा ° दीर्घः] An enemy.

अहु *a.* [अहृ-व्यानौ-उन्] 1 Narrow. -2 Pervading.

अहुत *a.* 1 Not sacrificed or offered (as an oblation); Ms. 12. 68. -2 One who has not yet received any oblation. —तः Religious meditation, prayer, and the study of the Vedas (considered as one of the five great Yajnas and necessary duties), अहुतं च हुतं चैव तथा प्रदुतमेव च ब्राह्मं हुतं प्रशितं च पंचयज्ञान् प्रचक्षते || Ms. 3. 73, 74. —Comp. —अद *a.* 1. not eating of a sacrifice. -2. not allowed to partake of a sacrifice.

अहृणान *a.* Not being angry, friendly (अक्रोधन); Rv. 7. 86. 2.

अहृणीयमान *a.* *Ved.* 1 Not angry or jealous. -2 Willing.

अहृदय *a.* 1 Heartless. -2 Absent-minded; K. 84; हृदयमहृदया न नाम पूर्वं Ki. 10. 47.

अहृद्य *a.* Not desired or agreeable, unpleasant; ° कृन् *a.* causing disgust.

अहे *ind.* [अह-ए] A particle implying (a) Reproach, (b) Regret, (c) Separation.

अहेतु *a.* Causeless, spontaneous, involuntary; अहेतुः पक्षपातो यः U. 5. 17. —तुः Absence of cause and reason.

अहे (है)तुक *a.* Groundless, cause-

less, without any motive; Bg. 18. 22.

अहेळ (ड) त, हेडमान *a.* *Ved.* Not unwilling.

अहेरुः *N.* of the plant शतमूली Asparagus Racemosus.

अहो *ind.* 1 A particle showing (a) Surprise or wonder; often agreeable (ah, how great or wonderful); अहो कामी स्वतां पश्यति S. 2. 2; अहो मधुरमासां दर्शनं S. 1; अहो बहुलावलि M.I Oh, it is B. (meaning 'I did not expect to see you here'); अहो रागवद्विचित्रवृत्तिरालिखित इव सर्वतो रंगः S. 1; अहो रूपमहो वीर्यमहो सत्त्वमहो द्युतिः Rām. (how wonderful his form &c.). (b) Painful surprise; अहो ते विगतचेतनत्वं K. 146. -2 Sorrow or regret in general; ('alas,' 'ah'); अहो दुष्कृतस्य संशयमारुढः पिंडभाजः S. 6; विधिरहो बलवानिति मे मतिः Bh. 2. 91. -3 Praise ('bravo,' 'well done'); अहो देवदत्तः पचति शोभनं P.VIII.1.40Sk. -4 Reproach ('fie,' 'shame'); अहो वो धिक्चलं क्षात्रं Mb. -5 Calling out or addressing; अहो हिरण्यक ऋष्योसि H. 1. -6 Envy or jealousy; कदमहो करिष्यसि P.VIII.1.41Com. -7 Enjoyment, satisfaction. -8 Fatigue. -9 Doubt (probably for आहो *q. v.*). -10 Sometimes merely as an expletive. Prov. अहो रूपमहो ध्वनिः (used to convey the idea of mutual adulation, the ass complimenting the camel upon its fine form, and the camel the ass upon its melodious voice); अहो नु खलु (भोः) generally indicates surprise, often agreeable (आश्चर्य); अहो नु खल्वीदृशमिवस्थां प्रपन्नोऽस्मि S. 5; अहो नु खलु भोस्तदेतत्काकतालीयं नाम Mal. 5. अहो बत shows (a) compassion, pity, regret; अहो बत महत्पापं कर्तुं व्यवसितां वयं Bg. 1. 44; (b) satisfaction or admiration (संतोष); अहो बतसि स्पृहणीयवीर्यः Ku. 3. 20 (Oh, how enviable is your prowess; Malli. here takes अहो बत in the sense of संबोधन); (c) addressing, calling; (d) fatigue. (अहो धिगर्थे शोके च करुणार्थे विषादयोः | संबोधने प्रशंसायां विस्मये पादपूर्णे || असूयायां वितर्के च प्रायशोहो प्रयुज्यते | अहो बतानुक्तपायां खेदादमर्चयोरुक्तयोः ||).

—Comp. —पुरुषिका =आहोपुरुषिका *q. v.*

अहः (The last member of a comp.) see under अहन्.

अहवाय्य *a.* *Ved.* 1 Not conceal-

ing. -2 Not to be denied or set aside.

अह्वय *ind.* Instantly, speedily, at once; अह्वय सा नियमजं कृणुस्त्वसर्ज Ku. 5. 86; अह्वय तावद्वर्णेन तनो निरस्तं R. 5. 71; Ki. 16. 16.

अह्वय, अह्वयण *a.* Shameless, proud, presumptuously bold.

अहि *a.* [ह-क्रि] 1 Luxurious, fat. -2 Wise, learned (कवि).

अहीक *a.* Shameless, impudent. -कः A Buddhist mendicant.

अहुत *a.* Ved. 1 Not fluctuating or stumbling. -2 Not crooked (अकटिल); °प्सु *a.* Ved. of straight or upright appearance.

अहल *a.* Not fluctuating, firm, steady. -ला N. of a tree (भञ्जतक).

आ.

आ The second letter of the Alphabet.

आ 1 Used as a particle or interjection showing (a) assent; 'yes', 'verily'. (b) Compassion (अनुकम्पा) 'Ah'. (c) Pain or regret (usually written आत् or आः q. v.), 'alas'. (d) Recollection (स्मरण) 'Ah', 'Oh'; आ एवं किलासीत् U. 6. (e) But (used as a disjunctive conjunction). f) And (used as a cumulative conjunction). (g) Sometimes used as an expletive; आ एवं मन्यसे. In all these senses आ is treated as a Praghiya vowel (does not form any Sandhi with a following vowel) P. I. 1. 14. -2 (As a prefix to verbs and nouns) (a) it expresses the senses of near, near to, towards, from all sides, all around (see the several verbs). (b) With verbs of motion, taking, carrying &c. it shows the reverse of the action; as गम् to go, आगम् to come; दा to give, आदा to take; नी to carry, आनी to bring. -3 (As a separable preposition with abl.) it shows either (a) the limit inceptive (अभिधि), from, ever since, away from, out of, off, from among; आमूलात् श्रोतुमिच्छामि S. 1; बहुभ्य आ from out of many; आ जन्मनः S. 5. 25 ever since (her) birth; आ मनोः U. 6. 18. (b) Or, it expresses the limit exclusive or conclusive (मर्यादा), till, until, upto, as far as, unto; आह मर्यादाभिधयोः P. II. 1. 13; see अभिधि; आ परितोषाद्विदुषां S. 1. 2 till the learned are satisfied; आ कैलासात् Me. 11 upto or as far as Kailāsa; ओङ्कातात् S. 4; U. 1. 37; V. 2. 2. In this sense आ sometimes governs the acc.; शतमा जातीः upto a hundred births. (c) In both these senses आ frequently enters

into compound, forming either Avyayibhāva comp. or compound adjectives; आबाल (or आ बालभ्यः) हरिभक्तिः commencing with or including children; आयुक्ति (or आयुक्तेः) संसारः Sk. till final emancipation; आमेखलं Ku. 1. 5 as far as; आमरणं Pt. 1 till death; आगोपालं ननुतः K. 70 down to the cowherd; आगोपाला द्विजातयः including the cowherds. Sometimes the compound so formed stands as the first member of other compounds; सोऽहमाजन्मद्युष्टानामाफलोदयकर्मणां आसमुद्रक्षितीशानामानाकरथवर्त्मनां R. 1. 5; आगंडविल्वि S. 6. 17; आकर्णलेवि M. 5. 10. (d) Used with loc. it has the sense of 'in', 'at' (mostly Ved.); गावो न यवसेष्वा Rv. 1. 91. 13. -4 With adjectives (or sometimes with nouns) आ has a diminutive force; आपांडुर a little white, whitish; आलक्ष्य S. 7. 17 slightly visible; आकंपः gentle shaking; so आनील, आरक्त. -5 (As a separable adverb) आ chiefly occurs in the Vedas and means near, near to, or towards, there to, further; and also, even; in many cases it emphasizes the word which precedes it, and when placed after prepositions it strengthens their sense.

आं = आम् q. v.

आः 1 = आस् q. v. -2 N. of Lakshmi (आ).

आकथनं Boasting, swaggering.

आकम्प 1 A. To shake, tremble; to tremble with fear; S. 4. -Caus. To shake, put in motion (fig. also.) अनोकहाकंपितपुष्पगंधी R. 2. 13 (some take आकंपित = ईषत्कंपन); Rs. 6. 22.

आकंपः 1 Shaking a little. -2 Shaking, trembling; अनाकंपयैव V. 5. 22 v.l.

आकंपन *a.* Slightly shaking. -नं Trembling motion, shaking.

आकंपित, आकम्प *a.* Shaking, trembling; moved, agitated.

आकृत्यं [अ-कृत-व्यञ्ज P. V. 1. 121] Making any thing impure.

आकर्ण 10 P. (properly a Den. form) To hear, give ear to, listen; सर्वे सविस्मयमाकर्णयन्ति S. 1.

आकर्णनं Hearing, listening.

आकल् 10 P. 1 To take hold of, seize, take; Si. 7. 21; कुतुहलाकलितहृदया K. 49 seized. -2 To consider, regard; स्पृशामपि पावनमाकलयन्ति K. 108, 235; खिन्नमसूयया हृदयं तवाकलामि Cit. 3. -3 To observe, notice, take into consideration; भयहेतुमाकलय्य II. 1. -4 (a) To bind, fasten, tie; स्वच्छदुकूलपल्लवाकलितमौलैः K. 99, 84; (b) To confine; to restrain, tie up; सुवर्णसूत्राकलिताधरांबरां Si. 1. 6, 9. 45; Ks. 20. 52. -5 To shake, agitate; मारुताकलितास्तत्र दुःमाः Mb.; Bh. 1. 12. -6 To cast, throw; Si. 3. 73, 9. 72. -7 To surrender, transfer. -8 To measure; आकलयन्तमिव त्रिभुवनं K. 78 to count, reckon.

आकलनं 1 Laying hold of, seizing; मेखलाकलनं K. 183; binding; Si. 5. 42 confinement. -2 Counting, reckoning. -3 Wish, desire. -4 Inquiry. -5 Comprehending, understanding.

आकल्पः 1 An ornament, decoration; आकल्पसारो रूपाजीवाजनः Dk. 63, K. 313, 365; R. 17. 22, 18. 52. -2 Dress (in general), accoutrement. -3 Sickness, disease. -4 Adding to, increasing.

आकल्पकः 1 Remembering with regret, missing. -2 Fainting, loss of sense or perception. -3 Joy or delight. -4 Darkness. -5 A knot or joint.

आकल्य Sickness, disease.

आकषः A touch-stone.

आकषक *a.* Cutting, rubbing, or testing with a touch-stone; (आकषे कुशलः, तत्र नियुक्तो वा); testing.

आकषिक *a.* [आकषेण चरति छल्] Testing, touching.

आकस्मिक *a.* (की *f.*) [विनयादिगणः; अकस्मात्-ठक् टिलोपः] 1 Accidental, unforeseen, unexpected, sudden; नासस्वाकस्मिकं भयं Hem. -2 Causeless, groundless; नन्वदृष्टानिष्टौ जगद्वैचित्र्यमाकस्मिकं स्यात् S. B.

आकांक्ष 1 U. 1 To desire, long or wish for, expect; प्रत्याश्वसंतं रिपुराचकांक्ष R. 7. 47, 5. 38; Ms. 2. 162, 10. 121; Y. 1. 153; Me. 91. -2 To try to reach a place, turn to; Ms. 3. 258. -3 To require, need. -4 (In gram.) To require some word or words to be supplied for the completion of the sense; see आकांक्षा below.

आकांक्ष *a.* 1 Desiring, wishing. -2 (In gram.) Requiring some words to complete the sense; अंगयुक्तं तिङाकांक्षं P. VIII. 2. 96, 104. -क्षा 1 Desire, wish; भक्तः Susr., Amaru. 41. -2 (In gram. &c.) The presence of a word necessary to complete the sense, one of the three elements necessary to convey a complete sense or thought (the other two being योग्यता and आसक्ति); आकांक्षा प्रतीतिपर्यवसानविरहः S. D. 2 the absence of the completion of a sense; see Bhāṣhā P. 82, 84 and T. S. 49; in the ex. गौरवः पुरुषो हस्ती there is आकांक्षा. -3 Looking at or towards. -4 Purpose, intention. -5 Inquiry. -6 The significancy of a word.

आकांक्षित *p. p.* Desired, wished, inquired; looked at, wanted, necessary.

आकांक्षिन् *a.* 1 Wishing, desiring, expecting; Bg. 17. 11; R. 19. 57. -2 Asking, inquiring.

आकांक्ष्य *a.* Desirable. -क्ष्यं Need of supplying a word or words for the completion of the sense; P. III. 4. 23.

आकायः [आ -चि -कर्मणि घञ् चितौ कुन्वम्] 1 The fire on the funeral pile; आकायमग्निं चिन्वीत P. III. 3. 41. Sk. -2 A funeral pile. -3 Abode, residence.

आकाय्य *a.* Ved. 1 Desirable. -2 Commendable in every way.

आकालः 1 The right time. -2 Wrong time.

आकालिक *a.* [अकाले भवः ठञ्] (की *f.*) 1 Momentary, transitory; Ms. 4. 103, 105; आकालिकः स्तनायितुः; आकालिकी विद्युत्, उत्पत्त्यनंतरं विनाशिनीत्यर्थः P. V. 1. 114. -2 Unseasonable, premature, untimely; आकालिकीं वीक्ष्य मधुप्रवृत्तिम् Ku. 3. 34; Mk. 5. 1. -की Lightning.

आकाश 1 A. 1 To shine. -2 To view, recognize.

आकाशः -शं [समंतादाकाशे सूर्यादयोऽत्र Tv.] 1 The sky; आकाशमवासरस्वती Ku. 4. 39; °ग, °चारिन् &c. -2 Ether (considered as the fifth element). -3 The subtle and ethereal fluid pervading the whole universe; one of the 9 *dravyas* or substances recognized by the Vaiseshikas. It is the substratum of the quality 'sound'; शब्दगुणमाकाशं cf.; also श्रुतिविषयगुण या स्थिता व्याप्य विधं S. 1. 1; अथात्मनः शब्दगुणं गुणज्ञः पदं (soil. आकाशं) विमानेन विगाहमानः R. 13. 1. -4 Free space or vacuity; यश्चायमंतरात्मनाकाशः Bri. Up. -5 Space, place in general; सपर्वतवनाकाशां पृथिवीं Mb.; श्वनाकाशमजायतांबुराशिः Bv. 2. 165. -6 Brahma (as identical with ether); आकाशस्तल्लिङ्गात् Br. Sūt.; यावानयमाकाशस्तावानयमंतर्हृदयाकाशः Ch. Up. -7 Light, clearness. -8 A hole. -9 A dot, zero (in Math.). आकाशे in the air; आकाशे लक्ष्यं बद्धा fixing the look on some object out of sight. आकाशे in the sense of 'in the air' is used in dramas as a stage-direction when a character on the stage asks questions to some one not on the stage, and listens to an imaginary speech supposed to be a reply, which is usually introduced by the words किं ब्रवीषि, किं कथयसि &c.; दूरस्थाभाषणं यत्स्यादशरीरनिवेदनं। परोक्षांतरितं वाक्यं तदाकाशे निगद्यते ॥ Bharata; cf. आकाशभाषितं below; (आकाशे) भियंवदे, कस्येदमुशीरानुलेपनं मृणालवंति च नलिनीपत्राणि नीयते। (श्रुतिमभिनीय) किं ब्रवीषि &c. S. 3. This is a contrivance used by poets to avoid the introduction of a fresh character, and it is largely used in the species of dramatic composition called भाग where only one character conducts

the whole play by a copious use of आकाशभाषित. -Comp. -अनन्त्यायतनं the abode of infinity or of infinite space; N. of a world with the Buddhists. -अस्तिकायः N. of a category with the Jains. -ईशः 1. an epithet of Indra. -2. (in law.) any helpless person (such as a child, a woman, a pauper) who has no other possession than the air. -कक्षा 'the girdle of the sky,' horizon. -कल्पः Brahma. -गः *a.* moving through the atmosphere. (-गः) a bird. (-गा) the heavenly Ganges. -गंगा [आकाशपथवाहिनी गंगा] the celestial Ganges; नद्व्याकाशगंगायाः स्रोतस्तुहामहिग्गजे R. 1. 78. -चमसः the moon. -ज *a.* produced in the sky. -जननिन् *m.* a casement, loophole, an embrasure (left in castle-walls). -दीपः, -प्रदीपः 1. a lamp lighted in honour of Lakshmi or Vishnu and raised on a pole in the air at the Divāli festival in the month of Kārtika. -2. a beacon-light, a lantern on a pole. -भाषितं 1. speaking off the stage, a supposed speech to which a reply is made as if it had been actually spoken and heard; किं ब्रवीषीति यत्राद्ये विना पात्रं प्रयुज्यते। श्रुतेवानुक्तमप्यर्थे तत्स्यादाकाशभाषितं; S. D. 425. -2. a sound or voice in the air. -मंडलं the celestial sphere. -मांसी [आकाशमवा मांसी] N. of a plant (क्षुद्रजटामंसी). -मूली the aquatic plant (कुम्भिका) Pistia Stratiotes. -यानं 1. a heavenly car, a balloon. -2. moving or travelling through the sky; आकाशयानेन प्रविशति enter passing through the sky (frequently occurring in dramas). -3. one who moves through the air. -रक्षिन् *m.* a watchman on the outer battlements of a castle (आकाश इव अत्युच्चप्राचारापरि स्थित्वा रक्षति). -वचनं = °भाषितं q. v. -वर्त्मन् *n.* 1. the firmament. -2. the atmosphere, air. -वल्ली a sort of creeper, a parasitical plant (अमरवेल). -वाणी a voice from heaven, an incorporeal speech (अशरीरिणी वाणी). -सलिलं rain; dew. -स्थ *a.* abiding in the sky, aerial. -स्फटिकः a kind of crystal supposed to be formed in the atmosphere, hail (करका).

आकाशवत् *a.* 1 Filling a certain vacuum or space. -2 Going through the air.

आकाशीय, आकाशय *a.* [आकाशस्येदं; छ-यत्] Atmospheric, aerial.

आकिंचनं, आकिंचन्यं Poverty, want of any possession.

आकीम् *ind.* Ved. From (with abl.); leaving, excluding.

आकुञ्च 1 A., 6 P. To bend. —*Caus.* 1 To draw together, contract, bend inward, curve, compress; आकुञ्चितसव्यपादं Ku. 3. 70; R. 6. 15; Bh. 1. 3. —2 To shorten.

आकुञ्चनं 1 Bending, contraction, compression; K. 78. —2 Contraction regarded as one of the 5 *karmanas* q. v. —3 Collecting, heaping. —4 Curving. —5 Contortion.

आकुल *a.* 1 Full of, burdened or filled with (in general); प्रचलद्गुर्मीनालकुलं (समुद्रं) Bh. 2. 4. मुगपक्षिगणाकुलं Rām.; बाष्पाकुलं वाचं Nala. 4. 18; आलापकुलहलाकुलतरं ओज्जे Amaru. 81. —2 Overcome, affected or afflicted, smit, हर्ष°, शोक°, विस्मय°, स्नेह° &c. —3 Busily or intently engaged or absorbed in; S. 4. 18. —4 Confounded, agitated, hurried, distracted; अभिचैद्यं प्रतिष्ठासरासीत्कार्यद्वयाकुलः Si. 2. 1; perplexed, at a loss what to do, undetermined; Ki. 2. 54. °आकुल very much agitated; K. 10, 28; Ki. 14. 32. —5 Dishevelled, disordered (as hair); असंयताकुलालकान् K. 60, 243; Rām. 1. 17; Ki. 8. 18. —6 Wild, dreary; S. 2. —7 Taken out of one's natural condition. —8 Incoherent, contradictory. —लं An inhabited place; रहितेष्व्वाकुलेषु च Rām. —*adv.* In bewilderment; Si. 1. 2.

आकुलता, त्वं 1 A multitude. —2 Perplexity, bewilderment, confusion; Amaru. 72; Bh. 1. 18.

आकुलयति Den. P. To confound, make disordered, agitate.

आकुलित *a.* 1 Distressed, confounded, agitated; मार्गान्नलव्यतिकराकुलितेव सिन्धुः Ku. 5. 85. —2 Entangled; K. 83. —3 Obscured, blinded; धूम° दृष्टेः S. 4. —4 Overcome or affected; शोक°, पिपासा° &c. —5 Disordered, deranged; R. 16. 67; Rs. 6. 17. —6 Tilled.

आकुलीकृ 8 U. 1 To fill with. —2 To confound, perplex, bewilder. —3 To overcome; कुतूहलेनाकुलीकृतं लघिमा K. 134. —4 To trouble, pain; S. 2.

आकुलीभू 1 P. To be perplexed or agitated; इति प्रतिपादितमाकुलीभवेत् S. B. this conclusion would be shaken.

आकूणित *a.* [आ-कूण-क्त] Contracted, a little, मदनशरशाल्यवेदनाकूणितविभागेन K. 166, 81.

आकूतं [आ-कू-भावे-क्त] 1 Meaning, intention, purpose; इतीरिताकूतमनीलवाजिनं Ki. 14. 26. —2 A feeling, state of heart, emotion; चूडामंडलबंधनं तरल्यत्याकूतजो वपथुः U. 5. 36, भावाकूतं Amaru. 4; Sām. K. 31; Māl. 9. 11; स्नेहाकूत U. 6. 35; साकूतं feelingly, meaningly (off. occurring in plays as a stage-direction). —3 Wonder or curiosity; सर्वे°करं U. 4. —4 Wish, desire.

आकूतिः *f.* [आ-कू-भावे-क्तिन्] Intention, wish, desire; Rv. 10. 128. 4; आकूतीनां च चिर्चीनां प्रवर्तकः Mb. पर *a.* accomplishing one's own intentions.

आकृ 8 U, 5 P. 1 To bring near or towards; to drive near or together. —2 To bring down; form wholly (Ved.). —*Caus.* 1 To invite, call, summon; रदनिकामाकारय Mk. 3; Dk. 174; Pt. 1; मध्यस्थस्य दृष्टिमाकारयति Mk. 4 calls or arrests; Si. 16. 52. —2 To prompt, incite, propel; ममापि कौतूहलेनाकारित एषः S. 6. —3 To call out boldly, challenge; Mk. 2. —4 To cause to appear, produce. —5 To ask anything of one.

आकारः [आ-कृ-घञ्] 1 Form, shape, figure; द्विधा° of two forms or sorts; Pt. 3. 37. —2 Aspect, appearance, mien, countenance; आकारसदृशप्रज्ञः R. 1. 15, 16. 7; S. 1. —3 (Particularly) expression of the face, as giving a clue to one's inward thoughts or mental disposition; तस्य संवृतमेवस्य गुडाकारैर्गितस्य च R. 1. 20; Pt. 1; भवानपि संवृताकारमास्तां V. 2; S. 7; Ki. 1. 14; साकारो निस्पृहः Pt. 3. 88 giving no clue to his inward thoughts, reserved; K. 233; Mv. 6; Ms. 7. 63, 8. 25-6. —4 Hint, sign, token. —5 Identity, oneness. —6 Recognition of identity (in Sām. phil.). —7 The letter आ. —(Comp. —गुमिः, —गोपनं, —गूहनं dissimulation, suppressing all outward manifestation of the internal feelings.

आका (क)रणं, गा 1 Invitation, calling; भवसाकारणाय Dk. 175. —2 A challenge.

आकारवत् *a.* 1 Embodied. —2 Symmetrical, well-formed.

आकारित *a.* 1 Called. —2 Agreed upon. —3 Demanded, exacted.

आकृत *p. p.* Ved. Brought near to, being near.

आकृतिः *f.* 1 Form, figure, shape (of anything); गोवर्धनस्याकृतिरन्वकारि Si. 3. 4. —2 Bodily form, body; किमिव हि मधुराणां मंडनं नाकृतीनां S. 1. 20; विकृताकृति Ms. 11. 53; घोर°, सौम्य° &c. —3 Appearance; off. a good or noble appearance, good form; न ह्याकृतिः सुसदृशं विजहाति वृत्तं Mk. 9. 16; वक्राकृतिस्तत्र गुणा वसति Subbāsh.; आकृतिमनुगृह्णति गुणाः Vb. 2. —4 Specimen, character. —5 Tribe, species. —(Comp. —गणः a list of words belonging to a certain grammatical rule which does not give every word belonging to that rule, but only specimens, a list of specimens (frequently occurring in the Ganapāṭha); c. *g.* अर्श आदिगण, स्वरादिगण, चादिगण &c. —छत्रा the plant Achyranthes Aspera.

आकृतिमत् *a.* 1 Embodied. —2 Self-formed.

आकृष 1 P., 6 U. To draw towards, draw, drag, pull, attract (fig. also); केशेष्व्वाकृष्य चुंबति H. 1. 109; दूरमुना सारंगेण वयमाकृष्टः S. 1; (मनः) बोधार्थतत्त्वमाकृष्टमयस्कातिन लोहवत् Ku. 2. 59; अनाकृष्टस्य विषयैः R. 1. 23 not attracted or seduced; लोभाकृष्टः H. 1; Sānti. 3. 5, 4. 16; पादाकृष्टव्रतानि S. 1. 33, Amaru. 2. 72. —2 To draw or bend (as a bow); Si. 9. 40; S. 3. 5. —3 To draw or take out; हस्तात्कटकमाकृष्य Mk. 2; U. 1. —4 To extract, borrow (from another source) Il. Pr. 9. —5 To draw or carry along; to wait or be charged with; U. 3. 2. —6 To deprive, take away by force, snatch; Bk. 16. 30. —7 To supply a word or words from another rule or sentence. —*Caus.* To draw near to oneself, pull together; वस्त्रमाकर्षयती R. 5. 11.

आकर्षः 1 Attracting or drawing towards oneself. —2 Drawing away from, withdrawing; U. 3. 46. —3 Drawing (a bow). —4 Attraction, fascination. —5 Spasm. —6 Playing with dice; आकर्षस्ते वाक्पलः Mb. —7 A die or dice. —8 A board for a

game with dice. -9 An organ of sense. -10 A magnet, a loadstone. -11 A touch-stone.

आकर्षक *a.* Attracting, attractive. -कः A magnet, a loadstone.

आकर्षण *a.* Attracting, carrying to another place. -ण 1 Pulling, drawing, attracting. -2 Seduction. -णी 1 A curved stick for pulling down fruits, flowers &c. (standing on elevated places); any instrument for pulling. -2 A variety of Mudra (or mark on the body).

आकर्षिक *a.* (की *f.*) Magnetic, attractive (आकर्षण चरित).

आकर्षिन् *a.* Attractive (as a smell at a distance). -णी A rod with a hook at the end for pulling down boughs in order to gather fruits &c.

आकृष्टिः *f.* 1 Attraction (in general). -2 Attraction, gravitation (in astr.); आकृष्टिशक्तिश्च मनी तया यत् खस्थ गुरु रवामिमुखं स्वशक्त्या । आकृष्यते तत्पनतीव भाति ममे समतात क पतत्वियं खे ॥ (Colardh. 1. -3 Drawing or bending of a bow; ज्या° Amaru. 1. -Comp. -मंत्रः an incantation by which another person is attracted; आकृष्टि-मंत्रोपमं II. 1. 97.

आकृ 6 P. 1 To scatter or spread over, fill, fill up, cover, heap up (used chiefly in *p.p.* *q.* *v.*). -2 To dig up.

आकरः [by P. III. 3. 118 आकृष्य-स्मिन्; क-अच्] 1 A mine; मणिराकरोद्भवः R. 3. 18; आकरं पद्मरागाणां जन्म काच-मणः कुतः II. Pr. 14; Ms. 7. 62; Y. 3. 242; (fig.) a mine or rich source of anything (उत्पत्तिस्थानं); मासो नु पुष्पाकरः V. 1. 9; अशेषगुणाकरं Bh. 2. 92; Mk. 8. 38; Mu. 7. 7. -2 A collection, group; पद्माकरं दिनकरो विकचीकरोति Bh. 2. 73; Ku. 2. 29; Mā. 9. 47. -3 Best, excellent. -4 N. of a country. -5 N. of the Mahābhāshya.

आकरिकः [आकरे नियुक्तः ठञ्] A person appointed (by the king) to superintend a mine.

आकरिन् *a.* [आकर इनि] 1 Produced in a mine, mineral. -2 Of good breed; दधत्माकरिभिः करिभिः क्षतैः Ki. 5. 7.

आकीर्ण *p.* 1 Scattered or spread over. -2 Filled or overspread with, crowded, full of, abounding in; जनाकीर्णं मन्ये हतवहपरीतं गृहमिव S. 5. 10; आकीर्णशुषिपत्नीनामुदजद्वाररोधिभिः R. 1.

50; Pt. 1. 375; Ms. 6. 51. -णै A crowd; V. 2.

आके *ind.* Ved. 1 Near, in the neighbourhood. -2 Distant.

आकेकर *a.* Half-shut, half-closed (eyes); निमीलदाकेकरलोलचक्षुषा Ki. 8. 53; Mā. 5; K. 81; Mu. 3. 21; वृष्टिराकेकरा किञ्चित्कुदागमि प्रसारिता । मौलि-तर्धपुटालोके तारत्रयावर्तनोचरा ॥

आकेनिप *a.* Ved. Advancing near (as rays of light); wise (?).

आकोकेरः The sign Capricornus; (a word of Greek origin).

आक्रन्द 1 U. 1 To lament, weep, cry, cry out, creak, scream; तृणाग्रल-क्षैस्तुहिनैः पतद्भिराक्रन्दसीवोषसि शीतकालः R. 1. 7; Bk. 15. 50. -2 To shout, roar. -3 To invoke, call out to; आक्रन्दीद्भीमसेनं वै Mb. -Caus. 1 To cause to weep or cry. -2 To call out to; एहंहीति शिखंडिनां पटुनरैः केकाभि-राक्रन्दितः Mk. 5. 23. -3 To inspire courage by the sound of a drum. -4 To shout or roar at; to cry incessantly.

आक्रन्दः 1 Weeping, crying out; किं क्रन्दसि दुराक्रन्द Pt. 4. 29. -2 Calling, invoking, calling out to; Ms. 8. 292. -3 Sound, war-cry, a cry (in general); आक्रन्द उदभूतश्च Ks. 10. 94. -4 A friend, defender. -5 A brother. -6 A fierce or violent combat, war, battle. -7 A place of crying. -8 A king who prevents an ally from aiding another; a king whose kingdom lies next but one; प्राण्ये-त्राहं च संप्रेक्ष्य तयाक्रन्दं च मंडले Ms. 7. 207 (see Kull. thereon).

आक्रन्दन् 1 Lamentation, weeping, cry of lamentation. -2 Calling out.

आक्रन्दिक *a.* [आक्रन्दं धावति ठञ् P. IV. 4. 38] One who runs to a place where cries (of distress) are heard.

आक्रन्दित *p.* 1 Roaring, crying or weeping bitterly. -2 Invoked, called. -तं 1 A cry, roar; R. 2. 28. -2 Lamentation, weeping, V. 1.

आक्रन्दिन् *a.* Calling out in a weeping tone, weeping, shouting at; Ku. 5. 26.

आक्रम 1 U. 1 To go towards or near, approach; अंतरिक्षं, आश्रमं &c. -2 To step or tread upon, enter, fill, take possession of, cover; अजगपतिरयं मे मार्गमाक्रम्य सुप्तः Mk. 9. 12 covering; एवं केशवोऽपर

इवाक्रमितुं प्रवृत्तः 5. 2; छायासंज्याक्र-मितु Ve. 3; Si. 8. 28 to enter or cross; Ms. 4. 130; Y. 1. 152; पद्म म-स्तकमाक्रम्य Ms. 11. 43; जंबुद्वीपमाक्रम्य H. 3; आक्रामनि धूमो हर्म्यतलं Mbh. -3 To occupy, extend over; योजनानां सहस्राणि बहूनाक्रम्य तिष्ठति Ks. 1. 15. -4 To attack, invade, seize, fall upon, conquer, overcome, vanquish; पक्षिणावक्रानाक्रम्य II. 1; 2. 97; पौरस्वयतिवक्रामंस्तान्माञ्ज-नपमाञ्जयी R. 4. 34; H. 4; तं न... शेकुगक्रामितुमन्यपाथिवाः R. 19. 48; Bh. 1. 70; St. 1. 70. -5 To surpass, excel, eclipse. -6 To undertake, begin, commence -7 (A.) To rise, come up (as the sun); आवद्व्यता-पनिधिराक्रमते न भानुः R. 5. 71. आक्रमते सूर्यः Mbh. -8 To ascend, mount, occupy (as sky, throne &c); दिवमाक्रममाणेव Bk. 8. 23; Si. 18. 14, 51; सिंहासनं, स्वर्गलोकं, ध्वजं &c. -9 To lie heavily upon, to press (as a load). (For further illustrations of these several senses see आक्रान्त below). -Caus. (क्र-क्रामयति) To cause to enter, introduce, show into; स तैराक्रमयामा-स शुद्धांतं Ku. 6. 52.

आक्रमः, -मण 1 Coming near, approaching. -2 Falling upon, attacking; an attack; Si. 16. 34. -3 Seizing, taking, covering, occupying. -4 Overcoming; obtaining. -5 Spreading or going over, surpassing. -6 Overloading. -7 Might, valour. -8 Possession of learning &c. -9 Food.

आक्रान्त *p.* 1 Seized, taken possession of, overpowered, defeated, vanquished, overcome; आक्रान्तविमानमार्गं R. 13. 37 reaching upto; रुजा° Pt. 5. 52; दिव्वा° हृदयः Dk. 141 seized with; आतपाक्रान्तोयसुहृदः M. 3 exposed to heat; आक्रान्तपूर्वमिव अजगं R. 9. 79 trodden or trampled under foot; filled with, full of, occupied, covered, overspread; शुशुभे तेन चाक्रान्तं मंगलायतनं महत् R. 17. 29; Bh. 2. 108; वलिभि-र्मुखमाक्रान्तं Bh. 3. 14, 62; U. 2. 20; Mv. 5. 40; Si. 1. 70; H. 1. 24; Dk. 141; K. 55; Ve. 2. 26; °मति having the mind engrossed or occupied; U. 5. 19, Mā. 9. 48; so मदन, ° भय, ° शोक ° &c. -2 Loaded (as with a burden); भाराक्रान्ता वसुंधरा Mk. 8. 6; K. 118; Amaru. 30. -3 Surpassed, eclipsed, superseded; R. 10. 38, Ve. 5, M. 3. 5. -4 Obtained, possessed of; वर्षा-

नराक्रांतपयोधरायां R. 14. 27; Ki. 11. 7. -5 Accompanied, attended. -6 Pained, distressed.

आक्रांतिः *f.* 1 Placing upon, occupying; stepping or treading upon; आक्रांतिसंभावितपादपीठं Ku. 3. 11. -2 Overcoming, pressing upon, loading; Mu. 3. 10. -3 Ascending, rising. -4 Might, valour, force; Si. 5. 41.

आक्रामकः An invader.

आक्री 9 U. To purchase, buy.

आक्रयः A dealer, petty trader, a pedlar.

आक्रीड् 1 U. To play, sport, amuse oneself.

आक्रीड् *a.* Playing, sporting. -डः, -डं 1 Play, sport, pleasure. -2 A pleasure-grove, pleasure-garden; आक्रीडपर्वतास्तेन कल्पिताः स्वेषु वेदमसु Ku. 2. 43; कम्प्याक्रीडमासाद्य तत्र विश्रमिषुः Dk. 12.

आक्रीडन् Sporting, playing.

आक्रीडिन् *a.* Playing.

आक्रुद् 1 P. 1 To cry, cry out loudly; अये गौरीनाथ त्रिपुरहर शंभो जिनयन प्रसीदित्याक्रोशनं Bh. 3. 123; call out loudly to; पतिमाक्रुक्षुः Rām. -2 To revile, abuse, scold, assail with angry words; परस्य हेतोर्मानाक्रोशसि Dk. 58, 97; शतं ब्राह्मणमाक्रुक्ष्य भञ्जि-यो हंमर्हति Ms. 8. 267; 6. 48; Lk. 5. 39. -3 To curse. -4 To censure, express displeasure.

आक्रुष्ट *p. p.* 1 Scolded, reviled, censured, abused, calumniated &c. Si. 12. 27. -2 Sounded, vociferated. -3 Cursed. -हं 1 Calling out. -2 A harsh cry or sound, an abusive speech (परुषभाषणं); मार्जारमृषिकास्पर्शे आक्रुष्टे क्रोधसंभवे Kāty.

आक्रोशः, -शनं 1 Calling or crying out, vociferation, loud cry or sound. -2 Censure, blame, reviling; आक्रोशमपि परिहासमाकलयन्ति K. 235, 291; abuse Y. 2. 302. -3 A curse, imprecation; °गर्भमेवमुक्तं K. 291, 346. -4 An oath.

आक्रोशकः, क्रोष्टु *a.* 1 Vociferous, one who calls out or vociferates. -2 A reviler, abusive.

आक्री *ind.* An indeclinable joined to the roots, कृ, भू and अस्; see Gāṇa on P. I. 4. 61.

आक्रेदः Moistening, wetting, sprinkling.

आक्षय्यतिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अक्षय्यतेन निर्वृत्तम् टक्] Effected or completed by gambling.

आक्षयणं 1 Fasting, purifying by fasting, abstinence.

आक्षपाटिकः [अक्षपट-टक्] 1 A judge at playing with dice, superintendent of a gambling house. -2 A judge, arranger of law-suits; see अक्षपाटक.

आक्षपाद् *a.* (ही *f.*) [अक्षपाद-अण्] Taught by Akshapāda or Gautama. -इः A follower of the Nyāya system of philosophy, a logician. -इं The Nyāya system of philosophy.

आक्षर् 10 P. 1 To abuse, revile, accuse falsely, calumniate; अस्त्वन-क्षारितः पूर्वे Ms. 8. 355, 351, 275. -2 To punish.

आक्षारः A charge or calumny, accusation (of adultery).

आक्षारणं, -णा Calumnious accusation (especially of adultery); तत्र त्वा-क्षारणा यः स्यादाक्रोशो मैथुनं प्रति Ak.

आक्षारित *p. p.* 1 Calumniated. -2 Accused of adultery or fornication. -3 Guilty, criminal.

आक्षि 2. 6. P. Ved. 1 To abide, dwell in, stay (with). -2 To be or exist. -3 To possess.

आक्षि *a.* Abiding, dwelling.

आक्षिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अक्षेण दीव्यति जयति जितं वा; अक्ष-टक् P. IV. 4. 2] 1 One who plays at dice. -2 One who uses loaded dice (भारभूतान्क्षाना-हरति वहति). -3 One who gains by gambling. -4 Won by gambling. -5 Relating to dice or gambling; आक्षिकं कर्णं Ms. 8. 159 incurred in gambling. -कः N. of a tree (= अक्षिक q. v.). -कं 1 Money gained by gambling. -2 Gambling debt, money lost at play. -Comp. -पणः a stake, a wager.

आक्षिप् 6 U. 1 To throw or cast down, dash down; फलं तरंगाक्षिप्तं Pt. 4; शिलायामाक्षिप्य Pt. 1. -2 To attract, entice, allure, win over; यथा नाक्षिप्यसे विषयैः K. 109; Si. 10. 79. -3 To strike with a dart, missile &c. -4 To draw near or together, contract, convulse (used in medicine). -5 To interrupt, cut short; एवंवादिनो व-चनमाक्षिप्य K. 18, 207; Ve. 6. -6 To draw back or withdraw; take or throw off, snatch or draw

away, pull off; अग्रपादमाक्षिप्य R. 7. 7; Ku. 7. 58; वास्तो बलाशक्षिपन् Bh. 1. 43; Me. 68. -7 To chase, drive out of a place, remove; स एतानाक्षि-प्रदाश्रान् Mb. 1. -8 To hang out, expose to view (as a banner). -9 To point to, refer to, hint at, indicate; वस्तुस्तु नेह पूर्वपदमाक्षिप्यते P. VI. 3. 34 Sk.; अ-श्वाद्य आक्षिप्यते S. D. 2. -10 To reject, neglect, disregard, spurn; Amaru. 79. -11 To object to (as argument). -12 To insult; अरेरे रा-धागर्भभारभूतं किमेवमाक्षिपसि Ve. 3; to blame; Sānti. 1. 18. -13 To eclipse, obscure; आक्षिपन्तीमिव प्रभां शशिनः स्वेन तेजसा Mb. -14 To infer (from circumstances); जात्या व्यक्ति-राक्षिप्यते K. P. 2. -15 To say or state ironically. -16 To pass (as time); Si. 14. 45.

आक्षिप्त *p. p.* 1 Cast, thrown down. -2 Overthrown, repulsed; Ratn. 4. 12. -3 Seized, grasped, snatched away; V. 5. 5. -4 Drawn, attracted, overpowered; कौतुकं ° कुतुहलं ° U. 4; seduced, enticed; K. 281. -5 Perplexed, distracted, bewildered; °मिव मे चेतः Ve. 2. -6 Insulted, reviled, abused. -7 Equal or equivalent to.

आक्षिप्तिका A particular air or song sung by a character while approaching the stage; V. 4.

आक्षेपः 1 Throwing off, tossing, pulling off, snatching away; अक्षु-क्रामेपविलज्जितानां Ku. 1. 11; with-drawing; Ku. 7. 95; movement, shaking; K. 13. -2 Reviling, cen-sure, blame, abuse, reproach, de-fiant censure; °प्रचंडतया U. 5. 29; विरुद्धमाक्षेपवचस्तिष्ठतिभितं Ki. 14. 25; Bh. 2. 69. -3 Drawing together, attraction, diverting; कथारसस्याक्षे-पसामर्थ्यं K. 346, 348 power to in-terest. -4 Distraction, allurements; विषयाक्षेपपर्यस्तदुद्धेः Bh. 3. 47, 23. -5 Throwing away, giving up. -6 Applying, laying on, putting in or into (as a colour); गोरोचनाक्षेप-नितांतगौरैः Ku. 7. 17. -7 Hinting at, reference to, taking to oneself or assuming (as the meaning of another word); स्वसिद्धये पराक्षेपः K. P. 2. -8 An inference. -9 A deposit. -10 An objection or doubt. -11 Convulsion, palpitation. -12 Sustain-ing, as a sound. -13 (In Rhet.) A fi

gure of speech (cf. Greek *palipsis*) in which something really intended to be said is apparently suppressed or denied to convey a particular meaning; आक्षेपः स्वयमुक्तरप्रतिषेधो विचरगान् । चंद्र संज्ञायामानमथवास्ति प्रियमुक्तरम् ॥ Kuval. For fuller definitions and explanations see K. P. 10, S. D. 714 and *Akshepaprakara* in R. G.

आक्षेपक *a.* 1 Drawing; drawing or snatching off. -2 Censuring, reviling -**कः** 1 A thrower. -2 A detractor, calumniator, accuser. -3 A hunter. -4 (In medic.) Convulsion, spasm.

आक्षेपण Throwing, tossing.

आक्षेपित *a.* 1 Drawing or snatching up; Māl. 9. 51. -2 Drawing in with a minute eye; बाह्याभ्यन्तरविषयाक्षेपी चतुर्थः Pat. Sūt. -3 Applying to, regarding.

आक्षीव *a.* 1 Somewhat drunk. -2 Intoxicated. -**वः**=अक्षीव q.v.

आक्षेपज्ञ [अक्षेपज्ञ-ज्ञ] Spiritual ignorance.

आक्षोटः -**डः** A walnut; see अक्षोट.

आक्षोदनं Hunting (for अक्षोदनं).

आक्षयत् *a.* (fr. अक्ष् or अक्ष्) Leading to completion (as days), epithet of certain days on which the ceremony *Ayana* performed for the *Adityas* and *Angirasas* is finished.

आखण *a.* Hard (to dig up) (as a stone).

आखंडलः [आखंडयति भेदयति पर्वतान्, खंड-डल् इत्यत्र नैवम् Tv.] *Indra*; **आखंडलः** कामनिर्दं बभाषे Ku. 3. 11: तनीतः कामरूपायामत्याखंडलदिक्रान् R. 4. 83; Ms. 15.

आखः, आखनः [खन्-ड P. III. 3. 125] A spade, hoe.

आखनिकः [आ-खन्-इकन् Up. 2. 45] 1 A digger, ditcher, miner. -2 A mouse or rat. -3 A hog. -4 A thief. -5 A spade.

आखनिकदकः [आ-खन्-करणे कर्तारो वा इकवक P. III. 3. 125 Vārt.] 1 A stork in relation to a mouse; (fig.) a man who behaves like a hero towards a weak person. -2=आखनिक q. v. above (=खनित्र Sk.).

आखरः 1 A spade. -2 A digger, miner. -3 A cover of any animal; a stable.

आखातः -**ः** A natural pond or pool of water, bay.

आखानः [आ-खन्-चञ्] 1 Digging all around. -2 A spade, a digger.

आखुः [आखनतीत्यख्. आखन्-हु Up. 1. 33] 1 A mouse, rat, mole; अजुं वंछति शम्भो गणताराखु भुयातः कणा Pt. 1. 159. -2 A thief. -3 A hog. -4 A spade. -5 A miser, विभवे सा नैवाति न ददाति जुहेति न तनूहाखु. -6 The grass *Lipeocercis serrata* (देनाड)

Comp. -**उत्तरः** a mole-hill. -**उत्थ** *a.* produced from a mouse. (-त्यः [आखनामथनं P. III. 2. 4 Vārt.] the rising or appearance of rats. a swarm of rats. -**क** a mole hill

-**कर्णमृगः**, -**मृगः**, -**मृगः**, -**मृगः** the plant *Salvinia cucullata* Roxb.

-**गः**, -**पत्रः**, -**रथः**, -**वाहनः** epithets of *Ganesa* (whose vehicle is a rat); तनाखु रथं रात्रे भज माज्ञानरायकं Subhāsh.

-**घानः** a *Sūdra* or a man of low caste and profession, (lit.) rat-catcher or killer. -**पाषाणः** 1. a kind of mineral. -2. a loadstone. -**मुञ्जः** a cat. -**विषहा** a kind of grass (देनाडवृक्ष, देवतार, लता) considered as a remedy for a rat's bite.

आखेटः [आखेटयति वास्यते प्राणिनोऽत्र आखेट-वञ् Tv.] Hunting, chase.

-**Comp.** -**शीर्षकं** 1. a smooth floor of ground (कुट्टिमदे). -2. a mine, cavern.

आखेटक *a.* Hunting, frightening (as beasts of prey &c.). -**कः** A hunter; Pt. 1. 129, 388. -**कं** Hunting

आखेटिक *a.* [आखेटे कुशलः ठक] 1 Skilful in chase. -2 Terrible, frightful. -**कः** 1 A hunter. -2 A hound.

आखोटः The walnut tree.

आख्या 2 P. 1 (a) To tell, say

inform, communicate, narrate (usually with dat. of person); ते रामाय वधोपायनाचख्युर्विबुधादिवः R. 15. 5

41, 71, 93; 12. 42, 91; Bg. 11. 31. 18. 63; Ms. 100; Ms. 8. 224, 9. 73, Y. 1. 66, 2. 65; sometimes with gen. of person; आख्याहि भद्रे प्रियदर्शनस्य Pt. 4. 15; केनाहं तवाख्यातः Mb. (b) To declare, announce, signify; R. 2. 11

-2 To call, denominate, name; सुवर्ध-**विदुरित्याख्यातते** Māl. 9; R. 10. 21 Ms. 4. 6. -3 To look at, count; to recite (Ved.). -**Caus.** (ख्यापयति) 1 To cause to tell or narrate. -2 To declare.

आख्या [आ-ख्यायते अनेन; आख्या

-अङ्] 1 A name, appellation; किं वा गकुतलेख्यस्य मातराख्या S. 7. 7. 33; पश्चादुम खयां सुसुखी जगान Ku. 1. 26; तवाख्या भुवि पश्ये R. 15. 101 became known by that name; often at the end of compounds meaning 'named' or 'called'; अथ किनाख्यस्य राज्ञः सा धर्मपत्नी S. 7. 7. सुवर्ध-**ख्या** काव्य &c.

आख्यात *p. p.* 1 Said, told, declared. -2 Counted, recited. -3 Made known. -4 Inflected or conjugated. -**तं** A verb; भाषाप्रामाख्यातं Nir.; अख्येन विशिष्टं विवेकत्वेन बोधने । समर्थः गार्थस्त्वहं कथो वाख्यातमच्यते ॥

आख्यातिः *f.* 1 Telling, informing, communication, publication (o. a report &c.). -2 Fame. -3 A name.

आख्यात *m.* 1 One who tells, communicates &c. -2 A teacher, instructor; P. I. 4. 29.

आख्यानं 1 Speaking, declaration, making known, relation, communication; इत्यंभूनाख्याने P. I. 4. 90; शानसेवशां lām. -2 Allusion to some old tale; आख्यानं पूर्ववृत्तान्तिः S. D. (e. 7. देशः सोऽयमरातिशोषितजलैर्नस्मिन्नुदाः पूरतः Ve. 3. 31). -3 A tale, story; especially, a legendary story, legend; भट्टराः पुरुरवसं चक्रम इत्याख्यानविद्-**आचक्षते** Māl. 2; Ms. 3. 232. -4 A legendary work such as the *Mahābhārata*. -5 A reply; प्रश्नाख्यानयोः P. VIII. 2. 105, III. 3. 110. -6 A differentiating property (भेदकधर्म). -7 A canto of an epic poem.

आख्यानकं A tale, a short legendary narrative, an episode; आख्यानकाख्यायिकेतिसापुराणकर्णनेन K. 7; P. IV. 2. 60 Vārt. -**की** N. of a metre which is a combination of *Indravajra* and *Upendriavajra*.

आख्यायक *a.* Telling, informing. -**कः** 1 A messenger, courier; आख्यायकेभ्यः श्रुतसुश्रुतिः Bk. 2. 44. -2 A herald; U 5.

आख्यायिका 1 A species of prose composition, a connected story or narrative: आख्यायिका कथावत् स्थातु कवेर्वादिर्कीर्तनं । अस्माम्यकधीनां च वृत्तं गयं कश्चित् कश्चित् । कथाशानां व्यदच्छेद आधासति बध्यते । आनकपापवक्त्राणां छंदसा येन केनचित् । अत्रापदेनाश्वासस्ते ऽत्रार्थवचनं । S. D. 568. Writers on Rhetoric usually divide prose composition into कथा and आख्यायिका and make a distinction between them; thus they regard Bāṇa's हर्षचरित as

an आख्यायिका and कादंबरी as a कथा; according to Daṇḍin, however, (Kāv. 1. 28) there is no distinction between the two: तत्कथाख्यायिकेत्येका जातिः संज्ञाद्वयाकिता । -2 Narration (of what is known).

आख्यायिन् *a.* One who tells, informs, or communicates; रहस्याख्यायिव स्वनन्ति मृदु कर्णोत्तिकचरः S. 1. 24; Ms. 7. 223.

आख्येय *pot. p.* Fit to be communicated or told; शब्द ° fit to be told in words, a verbal message, Me. 103.

आगम् 1 P. 1 To come, come near, approach. -2 To arrive at, attain, reach; fall into (a particular state or condition); आनुप्यमागम् to become free from debt; so विश्वासं, ध्यानं &c. -3 To have recourse to. -*Caus.* (-गमयति) 1 To cause to come or draw near. -2 To lead towards, take, convey; आगमितापि विदुः Gīt. 12. -3 To announce the arrival of; राजानमागमयति = राजागमनमाचष्टे Sk. -4 To ascertain, in form oneself about; प्रज्ञानेवागमयति यः प्राज्ञेभ्यः स पंडितः Vop. -5 To learn, acquire, study; सम्यगागमिता विद्या प्रबोधविनयाविव R. 10. 71; तदप्यागमिति मया Mb.; आगमय इदानीं कुलविद्यां Dk. 155; Mv. 5; Si. 9. 79. -6 (Atm.) To wait for, have patience; आगमयस्व तावत् = क्षमस्व Sk.; आगमयते कालं Vop.

आग *a.* Accidental, sudden; °स्व° accident, chance.

आगत *p. p.* 1 Come, arrived. -2 Occurred, happened. -3 Obtained, got; न्यायागतधनं Y. 3. 205; °साध्वस afraid; °क्षोभ perplexed; अन्यथ° hereditary; °मन्यु angry; °विस्मय surprised. -4 Reduced to, fallen into (a particular state); दासत्वं, पंचत्वं, संदेहं, विस्मयं &c. -5 Living or residing in. -तं 1 Coming, arrival. -2 Occurrence, event.

आगतिः *f.* 1 Arrival, coming; लोकस्यास्य गतागति Rām.; इति निश्चितप्रियतमागतयः Si. 9. 43. -2 Obtaining, acquisition; Y. 3. 170. -3 Return. -4 Origin. -5 Accident, chance.

आगतव्य *pot. p.* Likely to come, to be arrived; coming necessarily.

आगतु *a.* [आगम्-तु] 1 Coming, arriving. -2 Stray. -3 Coming from the outside, external (as a

cause &c.). -4 Adventitious, accidental, casual, नियमस्तु स यत्कर्म नित्यमागतुसाधनं Ak. -तुः A new-comer, stranger, guest; R. 5. 62; H. 1. -*Comp.* -ज *a.* arising accidentally or casually; आगतुजे रोगे Susr.

आगतुक् *a.* (का, की *f.*) 1 Coming of one's own accord, arriving uninvited; आगतुका वयं Dhūrtas. -2 Stray (as an animal); Y. 2. 163. -3 Incidental, accidental; adventitious; इत्यागतुका विकाराः Asval. -4 Interpolated, spurious (as a reading), having crept in without authority; अत्र गंधर्वदेवमादृतमित्यगतुक्तः पाठः Malli. on Ku. 6. 46. -कः 1 An intruder, interloper. -2 A stranger, guest, new-comer; S. 4, 6. -3 Interpolated reading.

आगमः 1 Coming, arrival, approach, appearance; लतायां पूर्वलूतायां प्रसूनम्यागमः कुतः U. 5. 20; Si. 1. 30; अद्य-क्ताद् व्यक्तयः सर्वाः प्रभवन्त्यहरागमे । रात्र्यागमे प्रलीयन्ते Bg. 8. 18; R. 14. 80, Pt. 3. 48; Ms. 8. 401; so व्यसनं, अंधकार° &c. -2 Acquisition; एषोऽस्या मुद्राया आगमः Mu. 1; S. 6 this is how I came by this ring; Dk. 139; वेदानामागमः K. 18; विद्यागमनिमित्तं V. 5. -3 Birth, origin, source; आगमापाणिनोऽनित्यास्तांस्तितिक्षस्व भारत Bg. 2. 14 coming and going, of short birth or duration, transient; आगमः काच्याधृतसानां K. 5. -4 Addition, accumulation, acquisition (of wealth); अर्थ°, धन° &c. -5 Flow, course, current (of water); Ms. 8. 252, 9. 281; रक्त°, केग°. -6 A voucher or written testimony; see अनागम. -7 Knowledge; शिष्यप्रदेशागमः Bh. 2. 15; प्रज्ञया सदृशागमः आगमैः सदृशांभः R. 1. 15; यस्यागमः केवलजीविकायै M. 1. 17; Y. 2. 212, 92. -8 Supply of money, income, revenue. -9 Lawful acquisition of anything; आगमेपे बलं नैव श्रुतिः स्तोत्रापि यत्र नो Y. 2. 27, 28. -10 Increase of property. -11 A traditional doctrine or precept, a sacred writing or scripture, Śāstra; अनुमानेन न चागमः क्षतः Ki. 2. 28, 5. 18; परिशुद्ध आगमः 2. 33; K. 55, 337. -12 The study of Śāstras, sacred knowledge or learning. -13 Science, a system of philosophy; सांख्यागममेव प्रारणपुरुषोपेतं K. 51; बहुधाप्यागमैर्भिन्नाः पंथानः सिद्धिहेतवः R. 10. 26. -14 The

Vedas, the sacred scripture; न्यायनिर्णीतसारस्वानिरपेक्षविवागमे Ki. 11. 39. -15 The last of the four kinds of proof, recognized by the Naiyāyiks (also called शब्द or आपवाद, the Vedas being so regarded). -16 An affix or suffix. -17 The addition or insertion of a letter; भवेद्वागमादसः Sk. -18 An augment; इडागमः. -19 Theory (opp. प्रयोग); चतुःषष्टिकं रागमप्रयोगचतुरः Dk. 120. -20 (-मः-मं) A work inculcating the mystical worship of शिव and शक्ति, a Tantra; आगतं पंच-वक्त्रास्तु गतं च गिरिजानने । मतं च वासुदे-वस्य तस्माद्वागममुच्यते || Śabdak. -21 The mouth of a river. -*Comp.* -आवर्ता N. of the plant Targia involuerata Lin. (वृश्चिकाली). -निरपेक्ष *a.* independent of a voucher. -नीत *a.* studied, read, examined. -रहित *a.* 1. without a voucher. -2. devoid of Śāstras. -वृद्ध *a.* advanced in knowledge, a very learned man; प्रतीप इत्यागमवृद्धसेवी R. 6. 41. -वेदिन् *a.* 1 knowing the Vedas. -2. learned in Śāstras. (-मः) an epithet of Saṅkarāchārya's preceptor Gaṇḍapāda. -साक्षेप *a.* supposed by a voucher. आगमवत् *a.* 1 Having an augment or addition. -2 Having approached for sexual intercourse.

आगमनं 1 Coming, approaching, arrival; R. 12. 24. -2 Return, returning. -3 Acquisition, getting into; एतत्ते सर्वमाख्यातं वैरस्यागमनं मद्दत्तं Rām. -4 Arising, birth. -5 Approaching a woman for sexual intercourse.

आगमिन्, आगामिन् *a.* [आ-गम् गिनि वा ऋस्वः] 1 Coming, future; कथयस्यागामिनमर्थं K. 46. -2 Impending, arriving. -3 Learned, versed in theory; द्वावप्यागामिनौ M. 3. -4 An intruder. -5 Having an augment.

आगमिष्ठ *a.* Coming very quickly, or gladly.

आगामिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to the future time; मनिरागामिका ज्ञेया बुद्धिस्तत्कालवर्तिनी Haima. -2 Impending, arriving.

आगामुक *a.* [आ-गम्-उक् P. III. 2. 154] 1 Coming, arriving. -2 Future.

आगरः [आग्-अप्] The day of new moon (अमावास्या).

आगलित *a.* Drooping, languid, dejected, sad.

आगवीन *a.* [गोः प्रत्यर्पणपर्यन्तं यः कर्म करोति स आगवीनः P. V. 2. 14 Sk. आगो-ख] One who is engaged in business till the return of the cows.

आगस् *n.* [इ-असुन्-आगदेशः U. 4. 211] 1 Fault, offence, transgression; सहिष्ये शतमागांसि सू-नोस्त इति यच्चया Si. 2. 108, 1. 61; द्वौ रिपू मम नतौ समागसौ R. 11. 74; कृतागाः Mu. 3. 11; N. 3. 52; Amaru. 41, 43. -2 Sin. -3 Punishment. -Comp. -कृन् *a.* committing an offence, offender, criminal; अभ्यर्णमाग-स्कृतमरपृच्छाङ्गिः R. 2. 32.

आगस्ती [अगस्त्यस्य इयं, अण, यलोपः] The south.

आगस्तीय *a.* [अगस्त्ये हितः यलोपः] Relating to or for the advantage of अगस्ति.

आगस्त्य *a.* [अगस्त्यस्येदम् यञ् यलोपः] 1 Southern (दिग्भाग). -2 Pertaining to Agastya; °आख्यानं सरः Mb. -3 Originating from the plant Agasti Grandiflorum. -स्त्यः, स्त्यू 1 The descendants of Agasti. -2 Persons of their race (गोत्र).

आगस्त्यायन *a.* Connected with Agasti; U. 2.

आगाध *a.* [आगाध एव स्वार्थं अण्] 1 Very deep or unfathomable (fig. also). -2 Difficult to obtain.

आगारं [आगमृच्छति ऋ-अण्] A house, dwelling; room, covered place. -Comp. -गोधिका a small lizard. -दाहः setting a house on fire. -दाहि-न *a.* an incendiary. -धूमः 1. smoke coming out from a house. -2. N. of a plant.

आगुर 6 A. To approve, agree or assent to, promise to pronounce the आगुर, see below.

आगुर *f.* [आ-गुर-क्विप्] 1 Assent, agreement, promise. -2 N. of a class of plauditory exclamations or formularies used by the priests in sacrificial rites; येइ यजामह इत्यागूः Asval.

आगु (गु) रण 1 Recitation of the Agur. -2 A secret suggestion.

आगुर्ण-तै *p. p.* Repeated (as an exclamation &c.). -णै-तै Exertion, resolution.

आगुर्नि *a.* [आगुर्त-इनि] 1 Performing or pronouncing the Agur; आगु-र्तौ वा एष भवति यो दक्षीणैर्मासाभ्यां यजते Sat. Br. -2 Resolute, industrious.

आगुरव *a.* (वी *f.*) Belonging to

agallochum (अगुरु); Si. 4. 52.

आगूः (*f.*) An agreement, promise.

आगौ 1 P. 1 To sing to. -2 To obtain by singing.

आगात् *a.* Obtaining by singing.

आगानं Obtaining by singing.

आग्नापौष्ण *a.* [अग्नापूष्णौ देवते अस्य-अण्] Belonging or referring to Agni and Pūshan (as an oblation).

आग्नावैष्णव *a.* 1 Referring to Agni and Vishnu. -2 Containing the word अग्नाविष्णु (as a chapter अध्याय, or अनुवाक section).

आग्नि *a.* (की *f.*) [अग्नेरिदं वा षट्] Belonging to fire, belonging to the sacrificial fire.

आग्निपद *a.* [अग्निपदे दीयते कार्यं वा व्यष्टा० अण्] To be done at or given to the fire-place.

आग्निमारुत *a.* [अग्निमारुतौ देवते अस्य अण्] Belonging to Agni and Marut (offerings &c.); so आग्निवारुण belonging to Agni and Varuṇa.

आग्निष्टोमिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अग्निष्टोम-षट्] 1 Belonging to the अग्निष्टोम; °कं भक्तं, °की दक्षिणः. -2 One who recites or is conversant with अग्निष्टोम (अग्निष्टोममधीते वेद वा).

आग्नीध्र *a.* Belonging to the अग्नीध्र (the priest who kindles the fire). -ध्र [अग्निर्धे अग्निं तस्य शरणं, रण् भत्वाच जञ् Tv.] 1 The place where the sacrificial or sacred fire is kindled. -2 The duty of the priest who kindles the sacred fire. -ध्रा Care of the sacred fire. -ध्रः The priest who kindles the sacred fire.

आग्नीध्रीय *a.* Being within the आग्नीध्र. -यः 1 The fire within the आग्नीध्र. -2 The fire-place within the आग्नीध्र.

आग्नीध्र्य *a.* Belonging to the priest who kindles the sacred fire. -ध्रया The place for the fire.

आग्नेन्द्र *a.* [अग्निश्च इन्द्रश्च-अण् P. VI. 3. 28, VII. 3. 22] Belonging to Agni and Indra.

आग्नेय *a.* (वी *f.*) [अग्नेरिदं अग्निर्देवता वास्य षट्] 1 Belonging to Agni; fiery. -2 Offered or consecrated to Agni; Y. 3. 287. -3 Similar to fire (as an insect). -4 Increasing the fire in the stomach; stimulating digestion. -5 Kindling the fire (as ghee &c.).

-6 Belonging to Agnāyī. -यः 1 An epithet of Skanda or Kārtikeya.

-2 N. of Agastya. -3 N. of a country. -4 A worshipper of Agni. -5 An offering or oblation to Svāhā.

-यी 1 N. of the wife of Agni.

-2 The south-east quarter (presided over by Agni). -3 The first day of a month (प्रतिपत्तिथि which is presided over by Agni). -यं 1 The lunar mansion called Kṛittikā.

-2 Gold. -3 Blood. -4 Lac, the red animal dye. -5 Ghee. -6 A missile presided over by Agni. -7

A Mantra used in the worship of Agni. -8 A descendant of Agni. -9

Bathing by applying sacred ashes to the body (भस्ममर्दनपूर्वकस्नानं). -10

A kind of worm. -Comp. -कीटः

a kind of insect which flies into the fire. -पुराणं = अग्निपुराण q. ८.

आग्न्याधानिकी [अग्न्याधानस्य य-

ज्ञस्य दक्षिणा षट्] The Dakṣiṇā or

a gift of money given to Brahmanas.

आग्रभोजनिकः [अग्रभोजनं नियतं

दीयते अस्मै षट् P. IV. 4. 66] A Brā-

hmaṇa always entitled to occupy

the foremost seat at a dinner.

आग्रयणः [अग्रे अयनं भोजनं शत्या-

देयेन कर्मणा ष० इत्यदीर्घः व्यत्ययः] 1 The

first Soma libation at the Agni-

shṭoma sacrifice. -2 A form of Agni.

-3 The time of the sacrifice. -णी

1 An oblation consisting of first-

fruits; see आग्रयणं. -णं An obla-

tion consisting of first-fruits at the

end of the rainy season (आश्विनीपूर्णिमा);

आग्रयणं त्रिविधं दयामाकं, व्रीहिं, यवं, यथा-

पूर्वं वर्षसि शरदि वसंते च तत्करणोपदेशात्

Arya. S.; आग्रयणेनेष्टा नवान्नं प्राश्नीयात्

Ait. Br.; आग्रयणं व्रीहियामाकयवानां

Asval.

आग्रह 9 U. 1 To seize, take hold

of, catch. -2 To draw tight (as

the reins) S. 1 v. l. -3 To persist in.

आग्रहः 1 Seizing, taking. -2

Attack. -3 Determination, strong

attachment, persistence, insisting

(स्नेह, अभिनिवेश); चलेषि काकस्य पक्षर्य-

णाग्रहः Naishadha; Dk. 176; also

Malli. on Ku. 5. 7. -4 Favour, pa-

tronage. -5 Surpassing, surmount-

ing. -6 Moral power, courage.

आग्रहायिका Favour, patronage, help.

आग्रहायणः [= अग्रहायण-अण्] N. of

the month of मार्गशीर्ष. -णी 1 The

full moon day of मार्गशीर्ष; कार्तिक्या

आनह-नी मास Sk. -३ A particular kind of Pāka-yajur. -३ N. of a constellation called आनहसु.

आग्रहयग (गि) क a. [आग्रहयगं देवयग वृत्तम् वा P. IV. 3. 50] To be paid on the full moon day in मागशीर्ष (as debt). -कः (-गिरः) [आग्रहयगि, गिरिनाहकसिन् मति ठक् P. IV. 2. 22] The month of मागशीर्ष.

आग्रहादिक a. (की. f.) [अग्रहर-ठक्; see आग्रहे, गिरि] One who appropriates to himself an अग्रहर (endowments of land conferred upon Brāhmanas).

आग्रह 10 P. 1 To strike against touch; आग्रहयनास गतागताभ्यां Ki. 17. 38. -२ To move.

आग्रहक a. Moving. -कः The red Apāmārga.

आग्रहना 1 Moving, shaking, striking against; रत्न-ह्रिग्विनाम नमस्वतः Si. 1. 10. -; Friction, contact.

आग्रहीः-घ्रिण Rubbing, friction striking against; गृहस्थलाघ्रिणलज्ज सी 12 61. -ही A brush, rubber.

आग्रहीः [आहन् घञ् निपातः] 1 Killing, striking (sometimes used as a verb). -२ A musical instrument -३ A cymbal or rattle. -४ Boundary, limit -५ N. of a plant (भारुगि).

आग्रहः m. f. Musical instruments.

आघातः See under आहन्.

आघु 1 P. 1 To proclaim, cry aloud, declare. -२ To praise. -३ To listen. -४ To make oneself audible. -१) P. or Caus. 1 To make a noise to cause to sound. -२ To proclaim, announce publicly. -३ To complain continually, weep bitterly.

आग्रहः Calling out, invocation.

आगोवर्णना A proclamation, public announcement; एवमावोषणाय कृत्यां Pt. 5.

आघुण 1 A, 6 P. 1 To roll, stagger, whirl, toss about; आघुर्नीशानि लैः (अवर्तं) Mk. 5. 27; पवनघुर्नित-पाश्व Hariv., Bk. 14. 77. -२ To swim, roll (as eyes); Ku. 3. 38.

आघुर्ननं Rolling, tossing about, whirling round, swimming.

आघु 10 P. or Caus. To pour down upon, sprinkle.

आघारः 1 Sprinkling (in general). -२ Especially, sprinkling clarified

butter upon the fire at certain sacrifices. -३ Ghee, clarified butter.

आघुणि a. [आगो घुनिर्गिरिस्थ] Glowing with heat or endowed with splendor, having splendid wealth. -गिः The sun.

आग्रा 1 P. 1 To smell, smell at; ग्राग्राय Me. 21. -२ To kiss, touch with the nose as the head; Bk. 14. 12. -३ (Fig.) To attack, devour, seize upon; माग्रातुर गवाम् Bk. 6; क्राग्रातया अवया 116 smitten, affected, Māl. 5. 29; Bh. 1. 104.

आग्राग्रा a. 1 Smelt (as flowers). -२ Satisfied. -ण 1 Smelling. -२ Satisfaction, satiety.

आग्रात p. p. 1 Smelt, scented, touched. -२ Satisfied. -३ Surmounted, surpassed.

आग्री A musical instrument, a tabur.

आंकुशिकः [अंकुश-ठक्] One who strikes with the goad.

आंग a. (की. f.) [अंग-सर्ग-अण्] 1 Bodily, corporal. -२ (In grain) relating to the base (अंग). -३ Having limbs or parts. -४ Relating to the minor personages in a drama. -५ Belonging to a portion of the Vedas. -६ Produced or born in the country of the Angas. -गः A prince of the Anga country. -नं A delicate body.

आंगक a. (की. f.) [अंगेय जनपदेभ्य भव-रञ्ज] Produced in the अंग country; ruler of that country. -कः 1 An inhabitant of the Anga country. -२ A ruler of that country.

आंगविद्य a. [अंगविद्यं वेद अण्] Occurring in, or being familiar with, अंगविद्य (chiromancy or the knowledge of lucky and unlucky marks on the body). -द्या A work on अंगविद्य.

आंगिक a. (की. f.) [अंगनिर्वृत्तार्थे-ठक्] 1 Bodily, corporal. -२ Gesticulated, expressed by bodily actions; अंगिकोऽभिनयः; see अभिनय. -कः A player on a tabur or drum.

आंगारं [अंगारानां समूहः अण्] A multitude of fire-brands, charcoal.

आंगिरस a. (सी. f.) Descended from or referring to Angiras. -सः 1 N. of Brihaspati, son of Angiras; Ms. 2. 151. -२ Descendants of Angiras (pl.). -३ A particular Śukta

or hymn in the Atharvaveda. -४ The soul. -५ A Kshatriya by will of Brahmā and by profession.

आंगूरः [अंगूर-सार्थे अण्] Praise, hymn.

आवक्ष् 2 A. 1 To speak, announce, declare, teach, tell, relate, communicate, say, narrate (usually with dat. of person); गुरवे...वस्तुना चक्षते R. 5. 19, 12. 55, 14. 36; Ms. 4. 53, 81; M. 5; इत्याख्यानविद् आचक्षते Māl. 2; sometimes with acc.; तत्त्वां निगच्छन्ने Bv. 1. 63 say to or address. -२ To name, call, say, ईति निगच्छन् आवक्षते Sat. Br. -३ To divine, bespeak; यथा ने हृष्यन्नावष्टे M. 4. -४ To make known, acquaint, introduce to. -५ To look at, inspect (Ved.).

आचक्षुस् m. [Up. 2. 120] A learned man.

आचतुरं ind. [चतुः पर्वतं अच् समा] Till the fourth generation; आचतुरं हीने पञ्चवो ब्रह्म निधुनायते P. VIII. 1. 15 Sk.

आचम् 1 P. 1 To sip, lick, lap drink (a small quantity); नाचने निमवि वारि वारणे Ki. 7. 34; पश्चात्-नाचानति U. 4. 1; Bv. 4. 38; Ms. 2. 10, 5. 139. -२ To rinse the mouth (with instr. of the thing); Ms. 2. 61. -३ To lick up, dry or drink up, absorb; नाचन्ति स्वदलवान् मुखे ते R. 13. 20. -Caus. To cause to sip water; Ms. 3. 251, 5. 142.

आचनः Rinsing the mouth, sipping.

आचमनं 1 Rinsing the mouth, sipping water before religious ceremonies, before and after meals &c. from the palm of the hand; दद्याद्-चमनं ततः Y. 1. 242, 195 (part of the water sipped being usually allowed to drop down). -२ The water used for rinsing the mouth. -३ Gargling the throat.

आचमनकं [सार्थे आचारे वा कञ्] 1 The water used for sipping. -२ A spitting pot (Mar. पिक्काणी).

आचमनीय pot. p. Used for rinsing the mouth. -यं Water used for rinsing the mouth; a gargle.

आचात p. p. 1 Sipped and ejected as water. -२ (Actively used) One who has rinsed his mouth or sipped water. -३ Fit for sipping.

आचानः [चम् भवि-घञ्] 1 Sipping

water, rinsing the mouth. -2 The water or foam of boiled water (Mar. वेज.); Y. 3. 322.

आचानक *a.* Rinsing the mouth.

आवाताकं *A* spitting pot.

आचान्य *pot. p.* To be rinsed.

-अयं Water used for rinsing.

आवयः 1 Collecting, gathering.

-2 *A* collection, heap, plenty.

आचयक *a.* Skilful in collecting or gathering (आचये कुशलः).

आवर 1 P. 1 To act, practise, do, perform, undertake, exercise; तन्विष्णुत्वात्वनयनाचरति *S.* 1. 25 practises rudeness; त्यति *R.* 1. 89, 12. 22; त्वं च तथेष्टनाचरे: *V.* 5. 20, 1. 17, नाचरेत्किंचिदभियं *Ms.* 5. 156; *Y.* 3. 65; न चास्याचरितः पूर्वैरयं धर्मः *Mb.*; so सेवां, विधिं, स्नानं, वृत्तिं -2 To act or behave towards (with loc.); तस्यां स्वं साधु नाचरः *R.* 1. 76; विष्णाविवाचरति शिवे *Vop.* -3 To act, proceed, manage (without loc.); जडवल्लोक आचरेत् *Ms.* 2. 110. -4 To treat; पुत्रं नि तदशचरेत् *Chāṇ.* 11; पुत्रं निवाचरति शिशुः *Sk.*; *Ms.* 8. 102. -5 To observe the usual formality; *S.* 7. -6 To come near, approach (*Ved.*); आवां चरेत् वृष्टयः *Rv.* 8. 25. 6. -7 To step upon, pass through, wander over or about; frequent, resort to, follow; तत्कृताचरितो मार्गः *Rām.*; आपशुचरिते वने *Mb.*; अगत्याचरितानां *R.* 4. 44; परेताचरितं शिशुः *Rām.*; अविद्वज्जाचरति एष मार्गः *K.* 173. -8 To have intercourse with; *Ms.* 11. 181, 190. -9 To devour, eat into, corrode. -10 To help forward, put into; हस्तेनाचरते *Kāty.* (हस्तेन प्रेरयति प्रक्षेपति).

आचरणं 1 Practising, doing, performing, following, observing; धर्मं, संगलं &c. -2 Conduct, behaviour; अशीतिबोधाचरणप्रचारणे: *N.* 1. 4 example (opp. precept); अधर्मं, दुरं &c. -3 Usage, practice. -4 An institute; rite or rule of conduct. -5 Approaching, arrival. -6 A chariot, carriage, cart.

आचरणाय, आचरितव्य, आचर्य *pot. p.* To be done, performed, followed, observed &c.; fit, right.

आचरित *p. p.* 1 Done, observed, practised, as a rite or usage &c. -2 Usual, customary. -3 Enjoined, fixed by rule. -तं 1 Conduct, behaviour. -2 One of the five means of recovering or paying back debt; *Ms.*

8. 49; see also Brihaspati quoted by Kull.

आचारः [आचर भवे घञ्] 1 Conduct, behaviour, manner of action or of conducting oneself; सदाचारः good conduct; नीचं &c.; लोकाचरविद्विज्ञता: *Pt.* 5. 4) ignorant of the ways of the world. -2 Good conduct or behaviour; *Bg.* 16. 7; *Ms.* 1. 109, 5. 4, 3. 165. -3 A custom, usage, practice; तन्मिन्देहे य आचारः पारंपर्यक गतः *Ms.* 2. 18; *Y.* 1. 342. -4 An established usage, fixed rule of conduct in life, customary law, institute or precept (opp. व्यवहार in law); नाचार्य आचारणां *K.* 56; *Ms.* 1. 109; oft. as the first member of comp. in the sense of 'customary', 'usual', 'as is the custom', 'according to form', 'as a formality'; पुष्पद्रुमार्थं *M.* 4; see धूम, लाज below; परिकर्मन् *S.* 2. -5 (a) Any customary observance or duty; प्रयतः *V.* 3. 2; गृहाचारव्यपदेशेन *U.* 3. (b) A form, formality; आचार इत्यवहितेन मया गृहीता *S.* 5. 3; *Mv.* 3. 26. (c) The customary salutation or bow, usual formality; आचारं प्रतिपद्यस्व *S.* 4; *V.* 2; अविषयत्वादाचारस्य *Mv.* 2. -6 Diet. -7 A rule (of conduct).

-Comp. -अनेन title of the first twelve sacred books of the Jainas. -तत्र one of the four classes of the Tantras (with Buddhists). -दीपः [आचारार्थः नीराजनार्थो दीपः] 1. a lamp of religious customs, title of a work. -2. a lamp waved about a person as a formality and token of auspiciousness. -धूमग्रहणं inhaling smoke as a customary rite (as of the sacrificial ceremony); *R.* 7. 27; *Ku.* 7. 82. -पूत *a.* purified by customary observances, of pure conduct; *R.* 2. 13. -भेदः difference in the customary law. -अष्ट, पतित *a.* apostate, fallen from established usages or rules of conduct. -लाज (*m. pl.*) fried grain customarily showered upon a king or other important personage as a mark of respect (as when he passes through the streets of his capital); *R.* 2. 10. -वर्जित, -हीन *a.* 1. irregular, out of rule. -2. outcast, who has renounced all customary observances. -वेदी [आचरस्य वेदी] 'altar of religious customs', *N.* of Aryāvarta; the sacred region of the Aryas.

आचारवत् *a.* Well-conducted, virtuous; *Ms.* 12. 126.

आचारिक *a.* [आचर-ठक्] Conformable to rule or practice, authorized, prescriptive. -कं Rules for the preservation of health; hygiene, regimen, diet.

आचारिन् *a.* [आचर-णिनि, आचर-इनि न] Following established customs.

आचारी *N.* of a plant (हिलभोजिका).

आचार्यः [आ-चर-ण्यत् *P.* VI. 2. 36] 1 A teacher or preceptor (in general). -2 A spiritual guide or preceptor, holy teacher (one who invests a boy with the sacred thread, instructs him in the Vedas &c.); उपनाय तु यः शिष्यं वेदमध्यापयेत् द्विजः सकलं सरहस्यं च तमाचारं प्रचक्षते *Ms.* 2. 140, see अध्यापक also. -3 One who propounds a particular doctrine. -4 (When affixed to proper names) Learned, venerable (somewhat like the English Dr.). -5 An adviser or preceptor at a sacrifice &c. -3 An epithet of Droṇa. -र्या A female preceptor, a spiritual preceptress. -Comp. -उपासनं waiting upon or serving the spiritual preceptor. -करणं acting as a teacher; *P.* I. 3. 36. -देवः one whose preceptor is his god. -भोगीन *a.* [आचार्यभोगाय हितं छ] to be enjoyed by, fit for the use of, a preceptor; delighting the preceptor. -मिश्र *a.* venerable, honourable.

आचार्यक *a.* Originating from a spiritual preceptor; *P.* IV. 2. 104 Vārt. -कं 1 Instruction, tuition, teaching (lessons &c.); लंकास्त्रीणां पुनश्चक्रे विलापाचार्यकं शूरैः *R.* 12. 78; आचार्यकं विजयि माम्मथमाविरासीत् *Māl.* 1. 26; *Bv.* 4. 37. -2 The proficiency of a spiritual teacher.

आचार्यता, -त्वं The office or proficiency of a holy teacher.

आचार्यानी [आचार्य-त्रियां आनुक् *P.* VI. 1. 49 Vārt.] The wife of an Acharya or holy preceptor; शत्रुभूलमनुस्वायन पुनर्दधुस्तहे। उयंबकं देवमाचार्यमाचार्यानी च पार्वती *Mv.* 3. 6.

आचीर्णं *p. p.* Devoured or eaten into.

आचरणयति *Den. P.* To move oneself, to move or extend towards.

आचि 5 *U.* 1 To accumulate, heap up, collect. -2 To load with, fill or cover with, cover over

spread; धौलैरिवाचिनोद्धूनि Bk. 17. 69, 14. 46, 47.

आचित *p. p.* 1 Filled, loaded with, covered with; कच्छाचितौ विष्व-गिवागजौ गजौ Ki. 1. 36; कुसुमाचिता वनराजी, आचितनक्षत्रा द्यौः &c.—2 Tied, strung, woven; अर्धोचिता सत्वरमुत्थिता-याः R. 7. 10 (v. l. for अर्धोचिता); Ku. 7. 61; inlaid, set (as with gems). —3 Collected, accumulated, heaped. —4 Spread, diffused. —तः 1 A cart-load. —2 (n. also) A measure of 10 Bhāras or cart-loads (80,000 Tolas); आचिन् दश भाराः स्यात् शकटो भार आचितः. —3 A measure equal to 2000 *pulas*.

आचितिक (की *f.*), आचिनीन *a.* [आचित टञ् ख वा P. V. 1. 53-4] Holding, or being equal to, or cooking, a quantity equal to an *Achita*; *e. g.* व्याचितिक.

आचूषणं 1 Suction, sucking up. —2 Sucking out. —3 (In medic.) Application of cupping-glasses to the skin.

आच्छद् 10 P. 1 To cover (in general); नाच्छादयति कौपीनं Pt. 3. 97. —2 To hide; भानोराच्छादयत्यनां Mb. —3 To clothe, dress, put on clothes; Ms. 3. 27; अनेन वाससाच्छत्रः Mb.; वस्त्रं, प्रावारान् &c. आच्छादयति &c.

आच्छद् *f. Ved.* 1 A cover, covering. —2 A sheath; विधानं an arrangement made for defence, a means for covering.

आच्छादः [छद्-धञ्] Cloth, clothes. **आच्छादक** *a.* Covering, concealing.

आच्छादनं 1 Covering, concealing, hiding. —2 A covering, sheath. —3 Cloth, clothes; भूषणाच्छादनाशनेः Y. 1. 82. —4 A mantle, cloak &c. —5 Disappearance. —6 The wooden frame of a roof.

आच्छादित् *a.* Covering, concealing; S. 1. 19.

आच्छा(च्छु)कः N. of a tree (=आशिक).

आच्छिद् 7 U. 1 To cut off or away, tear, cut in pieces, break; आच्छिद्य धमनीमपि Mb.; धनुः, ज्यां &c. —2 To snatch away, tear from, take away; जातवेदो मुखान्माथी मिरतामाच्छि-नन्ति नः Ku. 2. 46; Māl. 5. 28, 8. 9; Dk. 99. —3 To disregard, take no notice of (as words); मन वच आच्छिद्य in spite of, notwithstanding, my words. —4 To cut off, exclude; अर्तारमाच्छेत्स्यसि कर्मिणी Mb. —5 To remove. —6 To

take out, extract, draw or pull off.

आच्छेदः—दनं 1 Cutting off, exclu- sion. —2 Cutting a little. —3 Taking away by force, snatching away.

आच्छुरित *a.* 1 Mixed, blended with. —2 Scratched. —3 Irritated. —तं 1 Making a noise with the finger-nails by rubbing them on one another (नखवाचं). —2 A horse- laugh

आच्छुरितकं 1 A scratch with a finger-nail. —2 A horse-laugh.

आच्छोटनं (Cracking the fingers.

आच्छेदनं Hunting, chase.

आजनिः *f. Ved.* A stick for driving.

आज *a.* (जी *f.*) [अजस्यदं-अण्] Coming from, belonging to, or pro- duced by, goats. —जः A vulture. —जं 1 Ghee or clarified butter. —2 Throwing.

आजक [अजानां समूहः वृज्] A flock of goats.

आजकारः Siva's bull.

आजगर *a.* (री *f.*) [अजर-अण्] Relating to *ajagara* or the boa; a chapter in the Mahā-bhārata.

आजगवं 1 The bow of Siva. —2 A strong bow like that of Siva.

आजन् 4 A. 1 To be born or come into existence, to be produced or born from. —2 To beget, cause to be born, render prolific.

आजगन् High birth or origin, fam- ous or well-known origin. —*ind.* From birth.

आजन्मन् *ind.* From or ever since birth. —**Comp.** —सुरभिपत्रः N. of a plant (the leaves of which are fragrant from their first appearance).

आजातिः *f.* Birth, origin.

आजानः [अजन्-घञ्] 1 Birth, ori- gin. —2 (Generating cause (said to be n. also in these two senses). —नं 1 Birth-place. —2 Birth, descent, species (Ved.). —*ind.* From the time of the creation. —**Comp.** —ज *a.* born since the creation (as gods &c.). —देवः a god from the very creation.

आजानिः *f.* 1 One giving birth, par- ent, especially a mother (Sāy). —2 Birth, descent.

आजानेय *a.* (यी *f.*) 1 Of good breed (as a horse). —2 Of noble birth, fearless, undaunted. —यः A well-bred horse; शक्तिभिन्नहृदयाः

स्वलन्तोपि पदे पदे । आजानन्ति यतः संज्ञा- माजानेयास्ततः रघुनाः ।। Sabdak.

आजानेय *a.* Ved. Of good breed.

आजमीढ *a.* Belonging to or produced in the country of अजमीढ (or अजमीर). —ढाः (pl.) The kings of that country.

आजवनं Rushing upon, fighting, attacking.

आजानु *ind.* Up to the knees; °विलंबिवाहुं R. 18. 26, 16. 84

आजिः *m. f.* [अजं-इण्] P. III. 3. 108 Vārt.] 1 A battle, fight, combat; तेषु यावन्त एवाजौ तावाश्च हृष्टे स तैः R. 12. 45. —2 A fighting or running match; आजि धाव् or इ, अज् or सू to run with or against any one for prize. —3 Battle-field, place for running; race-course, level ground; शस्त्राण्याजौ नयनसलिलं चा- पि तुल्यं मुनोश्च Ve. 3. 9. —4 Limit, boundary. —5 A road, way (*m.*). —C An instant (*m.*). —7 Abuse, invec- tive. —**Comp.** —अंतः the goal in a race-course. —कृत् *a.* Ved. 1. run- ning for a prize. —2. making a war. —क्रिया fighting. —हृत् *a.* Ved. victorious in battles.

आजि 1 P. To conquer, win, acquire.

आजयन् 1 Conquering. —2 A battle.

आजिगीषु *a.* Ambitious, wishing to excel or surpass.

आजिग्रह *a.* One who takes or seizes.

आजिज्ञासेन्य *a.* Liable to be in- vestigated. —न्याः (pl.) N. of a short section of the Kuntāpa hymns in the Aitareya Brāhminya.

आजिरि *a.* [अजिर-इज्] Situated near the court-yard.

आजिरेय *a.* Belonging to or pro- duced in a court-yard.

आजीव 1 P. To live by or main- tain oneself with; to have the use or enjoyment of; to subsist.

आजीवः, वनं 1 Livelihood, subsist- ence, maintenance; भवत्याजीवन् त- रमान् Pt. 1. 48; cf. words like रूपा- जीव, अजाजीव, शस्त्राजीव, ह्याजीव &c.; आजीवनार्थः Ms. 10. 79 means of livelihood. —2 Profession, the means of maintaining oneself; वि- शुद्ध इदानीमाजीवः S. 6. —वः A Jaina beggar.

आजीवकः A beggar, one who earns his livelihood everywhere.

आजीविका Profession, means of subsistence.

आजीविन् *a.* 1 Having a livelihood. -2 A particular kind of beggar (एकदंडिन्).

आजीव्य *pot. p.* 1 To be practised (as a profession). -2 Fit for or affording a livelihood. -3 Habitable, fertile; Y. 1. 320; Ms. 7. 69. -*न* A means of subsistence.

आजुर्/-आजू *f.* 1 Working without wages. -2 A servant working without wages. -3 Doomed residence in a hell.

आज्ञा 9 P. To know, understand, learn, obtain information, ascertain, notice, perceive. -*Caus.* (ज्ञापयति) 1 To order, command, direct. -2 To assure.

आज्ञप्तिः *f.* An order, injunction, command; °हर *a.* bearing a message, messenger; S. 2.

आज्ञा [आ-ज्ञा-अङ्] 1 An order, command; तथैति शेषानिव भर्तुं राज्ञां Ku. 3. 22. -2 Permission, allowance.

-*Comp.* -अनुय, -अनुमानिन्, -अनुयायिन्, -अनुवर्तिन्, -अनुसारिन्, -संपादका, वह *a.* obedient, submissive. -कर, -क्राविन् *a.* obeying or executing orders, obedient. (-रः) a servant; °करत्वमधिगम्य V. 3. 19 being the obedient servant; कार्याणां गतयो विधेरपि नयं त्याजाकरत्वं चिरात् Mu. 7. 16 subjection. -करणं, -पालनं obedience, execution of commands. -चक्रं a mystical circle or diagram; one of the six described in Tantras. -पत्रं an edict, written order. -प्रतिघातः, -अंगः 1. disobedience, insubordination, नाज्ञाभंगं सहते नृवर नृपतयस्त्वादृशाः सार्वभौमाः Mu. 3. 22. -2. rebellion, disloyalty. -विधेय *a.* obedient to commands.

आज्ञातु *a.* Ved. One who orders or directs.

आज्ञानं 1 The act of observing, perceiving (आज्ञानं = आज्ञप्तिः ईश्वरभावः Sankara.).

आज्ञापक *a.* Giving orders, a commander.

आज्ञापनं 1 Ordering, commanding. -2 Making known.

आज्ञायिन् *a.* Perceiving, knowing.

आज्यं [आज्यते, आ-अज्-क्यप्] 1 Clarified butter, ghee; आज्यधूमोद्गमेन S.

1.15; (it is often distinguished from घृतः सर्गिर्जीतकज्यं मन्त्रे चर्चिभूतं घृतं भवेत्).

-2 (In a wider sense) Oil, milk &c. used instead of clarified butter;

घृतं वा यदि वा तैलं पयो व दधि याव हं आज्यस्थाने नियुक्तानामाज्यस्यैव विधीयते || -3

N. of a sort of chant or religious service (सामरहोमभेदः); आज्येदीयुस्तस्याज्यज्ञानाज्यत्वं Nir. -4 Turpentine.

-*Comp.* -होहं a hymn to be recited by a Samavedin. -प *a.* drinking ghee. (-पः pl.) a class

of Manes who are the sons of Pulastya and the ancestors of the Vaisya order; पुनस्त्येत्याज्यपाः पुत्राः Mb.; Ms.

3. 197-8. -पात्रं, -स्थाली a vessel or dish to hold clarified butter. -भज

m. 1. an epithet of Agni (the consumer of clarified butter). -2.

a god, deity. -वशिः 'sea of clarified butter', one of the seven seas.

आंचनं Partial extraction of thorns, arrows and the like from the body.

आंछ 1 P. (आंछति, आनच्छ, आंछित) 1 To lengthen, stretch, extend. -2

To make straight. -3 To regulate, bring or draw into the right position; set (as a bone or leg.); चक्र-

योगेनछेद्वृत्तिर्निर्गतं Suar.

आंछनं Setting (a bone or leg); bringing into the right position by stretching, bending, or drawing.

आंजन *a.* (नी /.) [अंजनस्येदं-अण्] Anointing or belonging to ointment.

-न 1 Ointment, especially for the eyes. -2 Fat. -नः N. of Māruti or Hanumat; ह्यक्षरायिबलैरिवानंजनीलन-

लपरिगतमतेः K. 58.

आंजनी Ointment, especially for the eyes. -*Comp.* -कारी a woman

who anoints or prepares ointments.

आंजनिक्यं [पुरोहितादिगण P. V. 1. 128] That which is used to prepare ointments.

आंजनेयः [अंजनायाः अपत्यं ढक्] N. of Māruti.

आंजलिक्यं [cf. आंजनिक्यं] Folding the hands in supplication.

आंजिनेयः [अंजिन्यां भवः ढक्] A kind of insect, a kind of lizard.

आटरूपः [अटरूप एव, स्वार्थे अण्] N. of a tree, see अटरूप.

आटविकः [अटव्या चरति भयो वा ढक्] 1 A forester, a woodman, inhabitant of a forest. -2 A pioneer.

-3 One of the six kinds of armies.

आटवी [अटव्याः सन्निष्ठा ए अण्] N. of a city of the Yavanas in the south.

आटिः [आ-अट्-ङण्] 1 A kind of bird (शरारि) (also written आटि). -2

A sort of fish. -*Comp.* -मुखः, -खं a surgical instrument used in blood-

letting (so called from its being like the beak of the bird आटि).

आटिह, मटिह *a.* [आटिह नमनाय पट्टनः टण्, टण् वा] Able to wander, being

on a voyage or journey. -*क्री* A woman fit to go out (अनुन-तपयधग-

दिदीव्यं जना Sankara.).

आटिकनं [आटिक्-ल्यट्] The leaping motion of a calf; so आटिकनं.

आटिकरः A bull.

आटोदः [आ-टु-प-वञ् इयो० ट्त्वं Tv.] 1 Pride, self-conceit, arrogance;

सादोदं proudly, in a stately or majestic manner, frequently used as a

stage direction. -2 Swelling, spreading, expanding, putting; Prov. कटा-

दोयो भयंकरः said also of clouds, अद्यापि

सादोदा गवा इदं प्ले Pt. 1; Si. 3. 74.

-3 Flatulence (in the belly).

आडंबरः [आ-डम्-अवे, अरन्] 1

Pride, arrogance. -2 Show; means, external appendage; विरचितनारसिंह-

रूपआडंबरं K. 5, 309; निर्गुणः शोभत नैव

विपुलाडंबरोपि ना Bv. 1. 115. -3 The

sounding of a trumpet as a sign of

attack. -4 Commencement. -5 Fury,

anger, passion; हंतिनामाडंबररवेण K.

114. -6 Happiness, pleasure. -7

The roaring of clouds and of elephants; Bv. 1. 4. -8 The eyelid. -9

A drum used in a battle. -10

(Hence) A charge sounded by

musical instruments; the din or uproar of the battle. -र Rubbing

and kneading the body. -*Comp.*

-आघातः one who beats the drum.

आडंबरिन् *a.* Arrogant, proud.

आडिः = आटि q. v.

आडू [अड्-ऊ, लस्य डः नि० वृद्धि Tv.] A raft, a float.

आढकः, -कं A measure of grain, the 4th of a Droṇa = 64 Pras-

thas = 16 Kūdavas = (nearly 7

lbs. 11 ozs. avoird.). अष्टसृष्टिर्भवेन कुञ्चिः

कुञ्चयोऽष्टौ त पञ्चलः। पुनः कनि च च्चुवारि

आढकः परिकीर्तितः ||. -क्री 1 A kind of

pulse. -2 A kind of fragrant earth.

आढकिक, आढकीन *a.* [cf. आचितिक]

Holding an Adhaka, sown with an Adhaka of seed; cooking an Adhaka (of rice &c.).

आढ्य *a.* [आ-ढ्ये-क-ट्ठो ° Tv.]
1 Rich, wealthy; आढ्योऽभिजनवान-
स्मि कोऽन्योऽस्ति सदृशो मया Bg. 16. 15;
Pt. 5. 8; Ms. 8. 169. -2 (*a*) Rich
in, abounding in, possessing abund-
antly, with instr. or as the
last member of comp.; सत्य° Pt. 3.
9 very truthful; वंशसंपल्लवप्याड्याय
Dk. 18; एवमादिगुणैराढ्यः Vet.; समुद्र
निव रत्नैः Rām. (*b*) Mixed with,
watered with; गंधाढ्य; स्रज उत्तनये-
थाढ्याः Mb.; मूत्राढ्यः करंनफलसर्षपेः
Susr. -3 Abundant, copious. -Comp.
-आहु *a.* striving to get wealth.
-कुलीन *a.* [आढ्यकुले भवः ख] De-
scended from a rich family. -चर
a. (*री f.*) [भूतपूर्वं अद्भ्यः चरद्] once
opulent. -वातः [आढ्यो वातो यत्र] a
convulsive or rheumatic palsy of
the loins.

आढ्यकरण *a.* (*गी f.*) [P. III.
2. 56] Enriching. -ण The means
of enriching, wealth, prosperity.

आढ्यभविष्णुः-भावुक *a.* [P. III. 2.
57] Becoming rich or eminent.

आढ्यता Opulence, wealth.

आणक *a.* [अणक एव स्वर्थे अण्]
Low, inferior, vile. -क Sexual en-
joyment in a particular position;
अणकं सुरतं नाम दंतयोः पार्श्वतस्थयोः ।

आणव *a.* (*त्री f.*) Exceedingly
small. -वं Exceeding smallness
or minuteness.

आणवीन *a.* [अणधान्यानां भवनं क्षेत्रं
वा खज] Bearing or fit to bear Anu
(Panicum Miliaceum).

आणिः *m. f.* [अण-इण् जियां वा डीप]
1 The pin of the axle of a cart, the
linch-pin. -2 The part of the leg
just above the knee (जानुन ऊर्ध्वमुप-
तस्थगुलमणिर्नाम Susr.). -3 The corner
of a house. -4 A boundary, limit.
-5 The edge of a sword.

आंड *a.* [अंडे भवः अण्] Born from
an egg (as a bird). -डः An epithet
of Hiranyagarbha or Brahmā. -डं 1
A multitude of eggs, brood. -2
Scrotum. -डौ (Ved.) The testicles.
-Comp. -ज *a.* born from eggs.
(-कः) a bird or a serpent. (-जं)
the body of a bird.

आंडी Ved. A testicle.

आंडीक *a.* Bearing eggs.

आंडीर *a.* [आडनस्यस्य ईरच्] 1
Having many eggs. -2 Grown up,
full-grown (as a bull).

आत् The letter आ. -*ind.* Ved. 1
Afterwards, then; generally used
antithetically to यद्, यदा, यदि and
then sometimes strengthened by
the particles अह, उ, इद् &c. -2 Then,
further, also, and (अपि च). -3 Some-
times it only strengthens the mean-
ing of another word or gives em-
phasis to an interrogative pronoun
like उ, अयं, नु added to त्ति (possibly,
at all).

आत *a.* [आ-अत्-अच्] Spread a-
round. -तः Ved. 1 A quarter of
the sky. -2 A scaffold. -3 The
frame of a door.

आतंच 7 P. To coagulate, to
cause to shrink or contract.

आतंकः [आ-तंच-घञ्, कुत्वं] 1 Dis-
ease; sickness of the body; रीषतीत्रा-
नयप्रस्तं ब्राह्मणं गामथापि वा । दृष्ट्वा पथि नि-
रानं कं कृत्वा वा ब्रह्महा शुचिः ॥ Y. 3. 245.
-2 Fever. -3 Pain, affliction (of
the mind), disquietude; anguish,
agony; किञ्चिन्मिच्छोयमातंकः आतंकारकु-
रितकठोरगर्भे शुद्धिं U. 1. 49; S. 3; V. 3.
-4 Doubt, uncertainty. -5 Fear,
apprehension; एहबाहुषजीविन्यो निरा-
तंका निरीतयः R. 1. 63; fright, terror;
Ratn. 2. 2. -6 The sound of a drum
or tabor.

आतंचन 1 Causing to coagulate
or curdle, casting butter-milk into
heated milk to turn it. -2 Caus-
ing to contract in general. -3 Curd-
led milk. -4 That which causes
coagulation, a runnet. -5 A sort of
whey. -6 Conveying. -7 Gratifying,
satisfying. -8 Casting away, destroy-
ing. -9 Danger, calamity. -10
Speed, velocity. -11 Calcining, add-
ing flux to metals in fusion. -12
The flux so used. -13 Making fat.

आतन् 8 U. 1 To extend, stretch
over, over-spread, cover; निषादिवक्षः-
स्थलमातनन्ति Ki. 16. 15 pervade,
penetrate; Ki. 7. 25. -2 To spread,
diffuse. -3 To cause, produce; आ-
नंदनेन जडतां पुनरातनन्ति U. 3. 12;
Ki. 6. 18, 7. 39; K. 176; Mā. 5. 9;
Mv. 4. 31. -4 To bring to pass,
effect, accomplish, do, perform;
सुरतमातनान K. 57; स्वर्ग्य 64. -5 To
illuminate. -6 To take hold of,
seek to attain. -7 To assume a

hostile attitude. -8 To stretch (as
a bow).

आतन *p. p.* 1 Spread, extended.
-2 Stretched (as a bow-string); R.
1. 19; ° उग्र stretched out on the bow;
11. 45, 16. 77.

आततायिन् *a. or s.* [आततेन विस्तीर्णेन श-
स्त्रादिना अयितुं शीलमस्य Tv.] 1 'One whose
bow is stretched to take another's
life', endeavouring to kill someone;
a desperado; सुहं वा बालवधौ वा ब्राह्मणं
वा बहूभुजं । आततायिनमायातं हन्यदिव-
विचरयन् ॥ Ms. 8. 350 1; Bg. 1. 36. -2
Any one who commits a heinous
crime, such as a thief, ravisher,
murderer, incendiary, a felon &c;
अभिदो गरदक्षैः सन्नोन्मत्तो धनापहः । क्षेपद-
रश्चैतान षड विद्यादाततायिनः ॥ Sukia N.
ना, -त्वं murdering, stealing, destroy-
ing &c.

आततायिन् *a.* Ved. One whose bow
is stretched.

आतन 1 Spreading, penetrating,
expanding. -2 Sight, view.

आतनि *a.* Ved. [तन्-इन्] Spread-
ing; pervading.

आतनः [तन्-घञ्] 1 An extended
cord or string (Ved.). -2 Long ex-
tension.

आतप् 1 P. To radiate, heat,
blaze; inflame, to cause to glow.
-*pass.* To suffer pain, be afflicted;
to inflict (austerities) upon one-
self.

आतप् *a.* Ved. Heating (आतापिन्)
-*f.* Heat.

आतप *a.* Ved. Causing pain or
affliction. -पः Heat (of the sun,
fire &c.), sunshine; आतपायोऽक्षितं
धातुं Mb. exposed to the sun; तमात-
पकृतं R. 2. 13; आतपानि घातान् Ms.
12. 77; प्रचंड° R. 1. 11, 10; दूर्ध्व°
Me. 108; बालातपः Ms. 4. 69 the
morning sun; आक्रान्त exposed
to heat. -2 Light; छायातपौ ब्रह्मविद्ये
वक्षति Kāth. -Comp. -अव्ययः pass-
ing of the sun's heat, sunset;
आतपायदहं हिमनीदारासु R. 1. 52.
-अभावः non-existence of the sun's
heat, shadow. -उदकं mirage. -वं,
-चक्रं [आतपात् प्रादते, त्रै-क] an um-
brella (of silk or leaves used as a
parasol); तमातपकृतमनातपचक्रं R. 2. 13,
47; पद्म° 4. 5; राज्ञ्य स्वहरतभूतदंडमि-
वातपचक्रं S. 5. 6. -लघने being expos-
ed to heat, catching the sun-stroke;
आतपलघनाद्बलवदस्वस्थरीरा शकुंतला S.

3. -वर्ष्य *a.* (water &c.) produced by rain during sunshine. -वारणं [आतपं वारयति] an umbrella, parasol; नृपति-ककुदं इत्या दूने सिततपवारणं R. 3. 70, 9. 15. -द्युष्क *a.* dried in the sunshine.

आतपनः *N.* of Siva.

आतपदन्तु *a.* Exposed to sunshine, sunny; Ku. 1. 5.

आतपीय *a.* Sunny.

आतप्य *a.* Ved. Being in the sunshine.

आतमाम् *ind.* Very near.

आतापिः [आ-तप्-इण्] *N.* of a demon; आतापिभित्तो येन वातापिथ म-हासुरः। ससुरः शोषितो येन स मेऽगस्त्यः प्रसीदतु ॥

आतापि (यि) न् *N.* of a bird, a kite, falcon (Falco Cheela).

आताली *ind.* Compounded with अह, भू and कृ; P. I. 4. 61.

आतिः A kind of bird.

आतिः=आटि q. v. (cf. P. III. 3. 108 and Up. 4. 130).

आतिथेय *a.* (यी *f.*) [अतिथिषु साधुः दृज्; अतिथये इदं ढक्] 1 Attentive to guests, hospitable (as a man); प्रत्यु-ज्जगमातिथिमातिथेयः R. 5. 2, 12. 25 तमातिथेयी बहुनानपूर्व्या Ku. 5. 31. -2 Proper for, or suited to, a guest, intended for a guest; आतिथेयः स-त्कारः S. 1. -यं Hospitality; आति-थेयमनिवारितातिथिः Si. 14. 38; Ms. 3. 18; सज्जातिथेया वयं Mv. 2. 50. -यी Hospitality; Bv. 1. 85.

आतिथ्य *a.* [अतिथेरिदं व्यञ्ज] Hos- pitable, proper for a guest &c. (=आ- तिथेय); हविरातिथ्यं, आतिथ्या इष्टिः &c. -थ्यः A guest. -थ्यं 1 Hospitable reception, hospitality; तमातिथ्यक्रिया- शांतरथक्षोभपरिभ्रमं R. 1. 58. -2 A particular rite, the reception of Soma when it is brought to the sacrificial place (also called अ- तिथेष्टिः). -Comp. -रूप *a.* being in the place of the आतिथ्य sacrifice. -सत्कारः, -सत्क्रिया the rites of hos- pitality.

आतिदेशिक *a.* (की *f.*) (In gram.) Connected with अतिदेश q. v.

आतिरे (रै) वयं [अतिरेक-व्यञ्ज] Superfluity, excess, abundance.

आतिवाहक *a.* [अतिवाहं नियुक्तः ढक्] Employed to convey to the other world; आतिवाहिकारसङ्गिमा Br. Sût. -कं An epithet of the Sûkshma

Sarîra (in Sân. phil.) from its sur- passing the wind in swiftness.

आतिशय्यं [अतिशय-स्वार्थे-व्यञ्ज] Ex- cess, abundance, large quantity.

आतिष्ठं [अतिष्ठत्य भावः अण्] Being a universal ruler (अतिष्ठ).

आतुः [अत-उण्] A raft, float.

आतुच् *f.* Evening, growing dusk.

आतुज् *m.* Destroyer of enemies or giver of wealth.

आतुजि *a.* Ved. [तुज्-इण्] 1 Rush- ing on, hastening towards. -2 Car- rying off (आदात्). -3 Injuring, de- structive (हिसक).

आतुद् 6 U. To strike, push, spur on, stir up.

आतोदिन् *a.* Ved. Striking, push- ing, pricking.

आतोद्यं-द्यकं A musical in- strument; आतोद्यविन्यासादिकाविधयः Ve. 1; सज्जमातोद्यशिगेनिर्वशिता R. 8. 34, 15. 88; U. 7.

आतुर *a.* [ईषदर्थे आ, अत्-उरच्] 1 Hurt, injured. -2 Suffering from, influenced or affected by, torment- ed, afflicted; रावणावरजा तत्र राघवं म- दनातुरा R. 12. 32; Ku. 4. 25; so काम, भय, व्याधि &c. -3 Sick (in body or mind), disabled, diseased; आकाशेचास्तु विज्ञेया बालवृद्धकृच्छातुराः Ms. 4. 184, 6. 77; Pt. 1. 155. -4 Eager, over-anxious, M. 2. -5 Weak, feeble, incapable of doing any- thing. -रः 1 A patient, one suffering from a disease; V. 3; Pt. 5. 41. -2 Illness, disease. -Comp. -द्याल आ hospital. -संन्यासः a kind of संन्यास (taken by a person when sick and grown hopeless of life).

आतुर्यं [आतुरस्य भावः व्यञ्ज] 1 A kind of fever. -2 Sickness.

आतुद् 7 P. 1 To split, sever, pierce. -2 To push open, open.

आतर्दनं Pushing open, opening.

आतृष्ण *p. p.* [आ-तृ-क्] Pierced, cut. -णं 1 An opening, hole. -2 An open wound.

आतृप् 4. 5. 6 P. To be satisfied. -Caus. To satisfy.

आतर्पणं 1 Satisfaction, gratifica- tion. -2 Pleasing, satisfying. -3 White-washing the wall, floor or seat (on festive occasions) (मंगल- लेपनं). -4 The pigment used for the above purpose.

आतृप्यः A kind of tree, the custard apple tree. -तृयः The fruit of the tree.

आतृ 1 P. 1 To pass through or over. -2 To cross over. -3 To over- come. -4 To enlarge, increase.

आतारः, -आतारः [आतरति अनेन आ- तृ अप-घञ् वा] Fare for being ferried over a river, passage-money, freight.

आतार्य *a.* 1 To be crossed. -2 Landing, coming to shore (Ved.).

आत्त See under आद्.

आत्मन् *m.* [अत्-भनिण् Up. 4. 152 said to be from अन् to breathe also]

1 The soul, the individual soul, the breath, the principle of life and sensation; किमात्मना यो न जितेन्द्रियो भवेत् H. 1; आत्मानं रथिनं विद्धि शरीरं रथमेव तु Kath. (In H. 4. 87 आत्मन् is com- pared to a river). -2 Self, oneself; in this sense mostly used reflex- ively for all three persons and in the singular number, masculine gender, whatever be the gender or number of the noun to which it re- fers; अनया चित्तयात्मापि मे न प्रतिभाति Ratn. 1; आश्रमदर्शनेन आत्मानं पुनीमहे S. 1; शुभं वदतु आत्मानं सर्वाः स्वप्नेषु वानमैः R. 10. 60, 4. 35, 14. 57; Ku. 6. 20; देवी ... प्राप्तप्रसवमात्मानं गंगादेव्यां विभु- च्छति U. 7. 2; गोपायन्ति कुलस्त्रिय आ- त्मानमात्मना Mb.; K. 107: some- times used in pl. also; Si. 17. 19; Mâl. 8. -3 Supreme deity and soul of the universe, Supreme Soul, Brahma; तस्माद्वा एतस्मादात्मन आकाशः संभूतः Upan., U. 1. 1; Ms. 1. 15, 12. 24. -4 Essence, nature: काव्यस्यात्मा ध्वनिः S. D., see आत्मक below. -5 Character, peculiarity. -6 The natural tempe- rament or disposition. -7 The per- son or whole body (considered as one and opposed to the separate members of it); स्थितः सर्वोन्नतेनोर्वी क्रात्वा मेरुरिवात्मना R. 1. 14; योस्यात्म- नः कारयिता Ms. 12. 12; Ki. 9. 66. -8 Mind, intellect; मंदात्मन्, महात्मन्, &c. -9 The understanding; cf. आत्मसंपन्न, आत्मवत् &c. -10 Think- ing faculty, the faculty of thought and reason. -11 Spirit, vitality, courage. -12 Form, image; आत्मानमा- धाय Ku. 3. 24 assuming his own form; 2. 61; संरोपितेन्यात्मानि S. 6. 23 myself being implanted in her. -13 A son; आत्मा वै पुत्रनामासि. -14 Care, efforts, pain. -15 The sun. -16 Fire. -17 Wind, air. आत्मन् is used as the last member of comp. in the sense of 'made or consisting of'.

see आत्मक. The form *तन्* is also found to be used; *तन्* मन्त्रे स्तान् Mb. [cf. Gr. *almos*, *aitmen*].
-Comp.—**अवीन** *a.* 1. dependent on oneself, independent. —2. sentient, existing. (**-नः**) 1. a son. —2. a wife's brother. —3. the jester or *विद्वक्त्र* (in dramatic literature). —**अनुकूल** *a.* worthy of oneself; Ku. 1. 18, R. 1. 33. —**अनुवरणं** personal attendance; R. 1. 88. —**अन्धारः** concealing oneself; कथं वा अन्धारहरे कतिपि S. 1. —**अन्धारकः** one who pretends to belong to a higher class than his own, an impostor, a pretender. —**आदिष्ट** *a.* self-counselled. (**-ष्टः**) a treaty dictated by the party wishing it himself; H. 4. 121. —**आराधन** *a.* 1. striving to get knowledge (as an ascetic or योगिन्), seeking spiritual knowledge; आत्मनः आराधना विहिततत्त्वो निर्दिष्टश्चे सनाथो Ve. 1. 23. —2. self-pleased, delighted in self; Bh. 3. 93; cf. Bg. 5. 24. —**आशित्** *m.* a fish supposed to feed on its young, or on the weakest of its species; cf. मत्स्या इव जना नित्यं भक्षयन्ति परस्परं Rām. —**आश्रय** *a.* dependent on oneself or on his own mind. (**-यः**) 1. self-dependence. —2. innate idea, abstract knowledge independent of the thing to be known. —**ईश्वर** *a.* self-possessed, master of self; आत्मेश्वराणां न हि जानु विज्ञाः समाधिभेदप्रभवो भवन्ति Ku. 3. 40. —**उदयः** self-exaltation or elevation; Si. 2. 30. —**उद्भव** *a.* born or produced from oneself. (**-वः**) 1. a son; R. 18. 12. —2. Cupid. —3. sorrow, pain. (**-वा**) 1. a daughter. —2. intellect. —3. N. of a plant (माषपर्णी). —**उपजीविन्** *m.* 1. one who lives by his own labour; Ms. 7. 138. —2. a day-labourer. —3. one who lives by his wife (Kull. on Ms. 8. 362). —4. an actor, public performer. —**उपनिषद्** *f.* N. of an उपनिषद् which treats of the supreme spirit. —**उपन** *a.* like oneself. (**-नः**) a son. —**काम** *a.* 1. loving oneself, possessed of self-conceit, proud. —2. loving Brahma or the Supreme spirit only. —**कार्य** one's own business, private affair. —**कृत** *a.* 1. self-executed, done by oneself. —2. done against one's own self. —**कृत** *a.* produced in one's mind; *तो* *अस्मिन्* S. 1. (**-तं**) *ind.* aside (to oneself) being considered to be

spoken privately (opp. प्रहासो aloud); frequently used as a stage-direction in dramas; it is the same as स्वगतं which is thus defined: अत्राप्यं खलु यदस्तु तदिह स्वगतं मर्गं S. D. 6. —**गतिः** *f.* 1. course of the soul's existence. —2. one's own course. *गत्या* by one's own act. —**गुहिः** *f.* a cave, the hiding place of an animal, lair. —**ग्राहि** *a.* selfish, greedy. —**घातः** 1. suicide. —2. here-y. —**घातकः**, **घातिन्** 1. a suicide, a self-destroyer; K. 174; अनादयेन वृथात्मन स्वयं योऽन्त्युद्विग्नः अवैतैव मार्गेण आत्मप्राप्तिं स उच्यते || —2. a heretic. —**घेषः** 1. a cock (calling out to himself). —2. a crow. —**जः**—**जन्मन्** *m.* —**जातः**, **-प्रभवः**, **-भवः** 1. a son; तत्ताजन्मानमजं चकार R. 5. 36; तस्यानात्मानुभूयायामात्मजत्वासमुत्पन्नः R. 1. 33; Māl. 1; Ku. 6. 28. —2. Cupid. —3. a descendant. —**जा** 1. a daughter; वयं युगं चरणयोजनकात्मजायाः R. 13. 78; cf. नगत्मजा &c. —2. the reasoning faculty, understanding. —**जयः** 1. one's own victory. —2. victory over oneself, self-denial or abnegation. —**ज्ञः**, **ज्ञि** *m.* a sage, one who knows himself. —**ज्ञानं** 1. self-knowledge. —2. spiritual knowledge, knowledge of the soul or the supreme spirit; Ms. 12. 85, 92. —3. true wisdom. —**तत्त्वं** 1. the true nature of the soul or the supreme spirit. —2. the highest thing. *ज्ञः* a sage versed in the Vedānta doctrines. —**तुष्टि** *a.* self-satisfied. (**-ष्टिः** *f.*) self-satisfaction. —**त्यागः** 1. self-sacrifice. —2. suicide. —**त्यागिन्** *m.* 1. a suicide; आत्मत्यागिन्यो नाशोचोदक्रमाजनाः Y. 3. 6. —2. a heretic, an unbeliever. —**त्राणं** 1. self-preservation. —2. a body-guard. —**दर्शः** a mirror; प्रसादनाम्नीयमिदं दर्शः R. 7. 68. —**दर्शनं** 1. seeing oneself. —2. spiritual knowledge, true wisdom; Y. 3. 157; cf. Ms. 12. 91. —**दा** *a.* Ved. granting one's existence or life. —**दानं** self-sacrifice, resigning oneself. —**दूषि** *a.* Ved. corrupting the soul; self-destroying. —**देवता** a tutelary deity. —**द्वेष्टिन्** *a.* 1. self-tormenting, fretful. —2. a suicide. —**निश्च** *a.* being constantly in the heart, greatly endeared to oneself. —**निंदा** self-reproach. —**निवेदनं** offering oneself (as a living sacrifice to the deity). —**निष्ठ** *a.*

one who constantly seeks for spiritual knowledge. —**पराजित** *a.* one who has lost himself (Ved.). —**पु-राणं** N. of a work elucidating the Upanishads (consisting of 18 chapters). —**प्रबोधः** 1. cognition of the soul; self-consciousness. —2. title of an उपनिषद्. —**प्रभ** *a.* self-illuminated. —**प्रवादः** conversation about the supreme spirit. —**प्रशंस्य** self-praise. —**बंधुः**, **बंधवः** 1. one's own kinsman; आत्ममातुः स्वसुः पुत्रा आत्मपितुः स्वसुः सताः | आत्ममातुलपुत्राश्च विज्ञेया आत्म-बाधवः Sabdak. i. e. mother's sister's son, father's sister's son, and mother's brother's son. —2. the soul, the self. —**बोधः** 1. spiritual knowledge. —2. knowledge of self. —**भावः** 1. existence of the soul. —2. the self proper, peculiar nature. —3. the body. —**भू** *a.* self-born, self-existent. (**-भूः**) —**योनिः** 1. N. of Brahmā; वचस्वयस्मिन् तस्मिन् ससर्गं गिराम्भूः Ku. 2. 53, 3. 16, 5. 81. —2. N. of Vishnu. —3. of Siva; S. 7. 35. —4. Cupid, god of love; Ku. 3. 70. —5. a son (**-भूः** *f.*) 1. a daughter. —2. talent, understanding. —**भूत** *a.* 1. self-produced; peculiar, belonging to. —2. attached, devoted, faithful; Ms. 7. 217 (Kull. = आत्मतुल्य). (**-तः**) 1. a son. —2. Cupid. (**-ता**) 1. a daughter. —2. talent. —**भूवं** 1. peculiarity, own nature. —2. Brahma. —**मात्रा** a portion of the Supreme spirit. —**मानिन्** *a.* self-respecting, respectable. —2. arrogant, proud. —**मूर्तिः** 1. a brother; भ्राता स्वमूर्तिरात्मनः —2. soul, supreme spirit. —**मूली** N. of a plant (दुरालभा). —**मूलि** *m.* the universe. —**याजिन्** 1. sacrificing for oneself or himself. (**-मः**) a learned man who studies his own nature and that of the soul (of others) to secure eternal felicity, one who looks upon all beings as self; सर्वभूतेषु चात्मानं सर्वभूतानि चात्मानि | सर्वं पश्यन्मायाजी श्वाराज्यमधिगच्छति; Ms. 12. 91. —**वेनिः** = *भू* (*m.*) q. v. Ku. 3. 70. —**रक्षा** 1. N. of a plant (इंद्रवरुणवृक्ष). —2. self protection. —**लामः** birth, production, origin; वैरात्मनामस्वया लब्धः Mu. 3. 1, 5. 23; Ki. 3. 32, 17. 19, 18. 34; K. 239. —**लोमन्** 1. the hair of the body. —2. the beard. —**वंचक** *a.* self-deceiver. —**वंचना** self-delusion; self-deception. —**वधः**, **-वध्या**, **-हत्या** suicide. —**वश** *a.* depending on one's own will; Ms. 4. 159, 160

(-ज्ञः) 1. self-control, self-government. -2. one's control, subjection; °शं नी, °वशीकृ to reduce to subjection, win over. -वश्य *a.* having control over self, self-possessed, self-restrained. -विक्रयः sale of oneself or one's own liberty; Ms. 11. 60. -विद् *m.* 1. a wise man, sage; as in तरति शोकमात्मवित्. -2. knowing one's own self (family &c.); Si. 2. 116. -3. N. of Siva. -विद्या knowledge of the soul, spiritual knowledge; Ms. 7. 43. -विवृद्धिः, -वृद्धिः *f.* self-exaltation. -वीर *a.* 1. mighty, powerful, strong. -2. appropriate, suitable, good for oneself (as diet &c.). -3. existent, sentient. (-रः) 1. a son. -2. wife's brother. -3. a jester (in dramas). -वृत्तं, -वृत्तः account of one's own self, autobiography. -वृत्ति *a.* dwelling in *Atman* or soul. (-त्तिः *f.*) 1. state of the heart; Ku. 5. 76. -2. action as regards oneself, one's own state or circumstance; विस्माययन् विस्मितमात्मवृत्तौ R. 2. 33. -3. practising one's own duties or occupation. -शक्तिः *f.* one's own power or ability, inherent power of effort; देवं निहत्य कुरु पौरुषमात्मशक्त्या Pt. 1. 361 to the best of one's power. -2. illusion. -शल्या N. of a plant (शतावरी). -श्लाघा, -स्तुतिः *f.* self-praise, boasting, bragging. -संयमः self-restraint. -सद् *a.* Ved. dwelling in oneself. -संतुष्ट *a.* self-sufficient. -रुनि *a.* Ved. granting the breath of life. -सम *a.* worthy of oneself, equal to oneself; Ku. 3. 13. -संदेहः 1. internal or personal doubt. -2. risk of life, personal risk. -संभवः, -समुद्भवः 1. a son; चकार नाम्ना रघुमात्म-संभव R. 3. 21, 11. 57, 17. 8. -2. Cupid, god of love. -3. epithet of Brahmā, Vishnu, or Siva. -4. the Supreme being (परमात्मन्). (-त्वा) 1. a daughter. -2. understanding, intellect. -संपन्न *a.* 1. self-possessed. -2. talented, intelligent; R. 18. 18. -सिद्धिः *f.* self aggrandizement. -सुख *a.* self delighted. (-खं) the highest bliss. -हन् *a.* 1. one who kills his own soul (neglects its welfare &c.). -2. a suicide, self-destroyer. -3. a heretic, unbeliever. -4. a priest in a temple,

a servant or attendant upon an idol. -हन्तं, -हत्या suicide. -हित *a.* beneficial to oneself. (-त्तं) one's own good or welfare.

आत्मक *a.* (At the end of comp.) Made up or composed of, of the nature or character of &c.; पंच° five-fold, made up of five; संशय° of a doubtful nature; so दुःख° sorry, grieved, इह न° not; विष° poisonous &c. &c.

आत्मकीय, आत्मीय *a.* Belonging to oneself, one's own; सर्वः कांतमात्मीयं पश्यति S. 2; स्वानिमात्मीयं कर्ष्यामि H. 2 win over; अहमात्मीयो न भविष्यामि Mk. 8 I shall lose my life; आत्मीयं कुर्वति subject K. 135, 167; अयमात्मीयः क्रियतां 12 let him be taken under your protection; प्रसादमात्मीयनिवाल्दर्शः R. 7. 68; Ku. 2. 19; kindred, related, of kin, Bh. 2. 57.

आत्मता, -त्वं Identity with self, spirituality.

आत्मना *ind.* (instr. of आत्मन्) Used reflexively; अथ चारुमिता त्वमात्मना R. 8. 51 thou thyself; आत्मना शुक्रनासमाश्रय K. 293. It is oft. compounded with ordinal numerals; *e. g.* °द्वितीयः second including himself, *i. e.* himself and one more; so °तृतीयः himself with two others &c.

आत्मनीन *a.* [आत्मने हितः ख] 1 Belonging to oneself, one's own कस्मैश्च आत्मनीनः M. 4 on whose side is he? -2 Beneficial to oneself; आत्मनीनमुपदिष्टते Ki. 13. 69, 3. 16; Bh. 3. 77; good, fit, suitable, appropriate (as diet &c.). -3 Existent, sentient. -नः 1 A son. -2 A wife's brother. -3 A jester (in dramas).

आत्मनेपदं [आत्मने आत्मार्थफल धेनाय पदं अलुक् स०] 1 A voice for oneself, one of the two voices in which roots are conjugated in Sanskrit. -2 The terminations of this voice.

आत्मनरि *a.* [आत्मानं विभर्ति, भृषि मुम च P. III. 2. 26] Selfish, greedy (one who feeds his own self); आत्मनरिस्त्वं पारितैरेषां Bk. 2. 33, H. 3. 128.

आत्मन्वद्, आत्मन्विन् Ved. Having a soul, animated, alive.

आत्मवत् *a.* [अत्यर्थे मत्तुप मस्य वः] 1 Self-possessed, possessed of self-restraint; Mu. 3. -2 Composed, prudent, wise; किमिवावसावकमा-

स्ववत् Ki. 6. 19; Bg. 2. 45, 41; Ms. 1. 108, 5. 43, 7. 52. -*ind.* Like oneself; आत्मवत् सर्वभूतेषु यः पश्यति स पादितः.

आत्मवत्ता Self-possession, self-control, prudence, wisdom; प्रकानिष्वात्मजमात्मवत्तया R. 8. 10. 84; Ms. 11. 87.

आत्मसात् *ind.* In one's own possession, one's own; मीत्यै in combination with कृ or मृ, °कु to appropriate to oneself, take for oneself; दुरितैरपि कर्तुमात्मसात् R. 8. 2 to bring under subjection or power; so °मृ come under one's subjection.

आत्मीकृ 8 U. To conquer, subdue; K. 117, 119.

आत्मीभावः Identification with the Supreme spirit.

आत्म्य *a.* 1 Belonging to oneself, one's own, personal. -2 (At the end of comp.) Having the nature of.

आत्यंतिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अत्यंत भवार्थे दञ्] 1 Continual, uninterrupted, endless, infinite, permanent, everlasting; स आत्यंतिको भविष्यति Mu. 4; विष्णुसहस्रनामस्तोत्रे अत्यंतिकश्रियसे 2. 15; Ms. 2. 242; Bg. 6. 21. -2 Excessive, abundant, superlative. -3 Supreme, absolute; आत्यंतिकी स्वत्विनिर्दिष्टः Mit. -Comp. -दुःखनिवृत्तिः *f.* absolution. -प्रलयः the grand or universal destruction of the world.

आत्ययिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अत्ययः नाशः प्रयोजनमस्य दञ्] 1 Destructive, disastrous. -2 Painful, unpropitious, ill omened, distressing. -3 Pressing, urgent, emergent, ending quickly, not suffering delay; Ms. 7. 165; H. 3; K. 294; extraordinary, special.

आत्यहः A gallinule.

आत्रेय *a.* (श्री *f.*) [अत्रेयपत्यं दञ्] Belonging to, descended or sprung from, Atri. -यः 1 A descendant of Atri. -2 The head of the descendants of Atri. -3 A priest closely related to the Sadasya. -4 An epithet of Siva. -5 An essential humor or juice of the body, lymph. -श्री 1 A female descendant of Atri -2 The wife of Atri. -3 A woman in her courses (रजस्वला); Ms. 11. 87; Y. 3. 251. -4 Any woman of the Brāhmanical order. -5 N. of a river in the north of Bengal, also called Tistā.

आत्रेयिका [आत्रेयी स्वार्थे कन्] A

woman in her courses.

आथवण *a.* (*जी.ज.*) [अथर्वणा मुनिना इष्टः वेदः अथर्वणः तमधीने वेत्ति वा अण् P. IV. 3. 133] Originating from, relating or belonging to, the Atharvaveda or the Atharvans. — **णः** 1 A Brāhmaṇa knowing or studying the Atharvaveda. — 2 A descendant of Atharvan. — 3 A priest whose ritual is comprised in the Atharvaveda. — 4 The Atharvaveda itself (अथर्वणां समूहः). — 5 A house-priest. — **ण** A private room in which the sacrificer is informed of the happy event of the sacrifice by the officiating Brāhmaṇa.

आथर्वणिकः A Brāhmaṇa who has studied the Atharvaveda.

आदंश् 1 P. To bite, peck at, nibble.

आदंश् 1 A bite, a wound caused by biting. — 2 A tooth.

आदन्न *a.* Ved. Reaching up to the mouth (आसु + दन्).

आददि *a.* Ved. Taking.

आदर, आदर्श &c. See under आद, आदर्श.

आदहनं 1 Burning. — 2 Injuring, killing. — 3 Reviling, despising. — 4 A cemetery, a place where anything is burnt (आदहतेतिमिति).

आदा 3 A. (आदत्ते) 1 To receive, accept, take (to oneself), resort to; व्यवहारासनमाददे युवा R. 8. 18, 10. 40; मलीमसामाददते न पद्मनि R. 3. 46 follow or resort to; प्रदक्षिणाविर्हविरमिराददे 3. 14, 1. 45; Ms. 2. 238, 117. — 2 (With words expressing speech) To begin to speak, utter; वाचं आदा to speak, utter; विनिश्चितार्थमिति वाचमाददे Ki. 1. 3, 14; 2; Si. 2. 13; R. 1. 59; शिव शिव शिवेत्यात्तवचसः Bh. 3. 42. v. l. — 3 To seize, take hold of; क्षितिधरपतिकन्यामाददानः कणेन Ku. 7. 94; R. 2. 28, 3. 60; Ms. 8. 315; इदमेव निमित्तमादाय M. 1; स हि सर्वस्य लोकस्य मन आददे R. 4. 8 attracted, had a hold on, the mind. — 4 To put on (as clothes &c.); यद्यच्छीरमादत्ते Svet. Up. — 5 To take up, absorb, drink up; R. 1. 18; प्रदीपः स्नेहमादत्ते दद्याथाभ्यंतरस्यया Si. 2. 85. — 6 To exact, take in (as taxes); take away, carry off, अणुपुरादे सोर्ये R. 1. 21; Ms. 8. 342, 322; so बलि, शुल्कं, दंडं &c. — 7 To pluck, lop off, separate; S.

4. 8. — 8 To carry, take, bear; जाल-मादाय Pt. 2 carrying or along with the net; कुशानादाय S. 3; तोवमादाय गच्छेः Me. 20, 46, 62; see आदाय below; कादयपसंदेशनादाय bearing K.'s message. — 9 To perceive, comprehend; व्रजिन रुनादस्व रसानादस्व चक्षु-षा श्रुति गंधानादस्व &c. Mb. — 10 To agree to, undertake, begin. — 11 To imprison, make captive. — **Caus.** To cause to take. — **Desid.** (दिस्तते) To wish to take, carry off &c.

आद *a.* (At the end of comp.) Taking, receiving; as in दायद.

आदत्त, आत्त *p. p.* [आ + दा + क्त] 1 Taken, received, assumed, accepted; आत्तसारश्चक्षुषा स्वविषयः M. 2; एवमात्तरतिः R. 11. 57; M. 5. 1; 'हासः रात्रि 1 smiling; 1. 2. — 2 Agreed to, undertaken, begun. — 3 Attracted. — 4 Drawn out, extracted; गामात्तसारां रघुरप्यवेक्ष्य R. 5. 26; 'बलं 11. 76 taken away. — **Comp.** — **गंध** *a.* 1. having one's pride humbled, attacked, insulted, defeated; पक्षच्छिदा गो-त्रनिश्चत्तगंधाः R. 13. 7; केनात्तगंधो माणवकः S. 6. — 2. already smelt (as a flower); आत्तगंधमवधूय चक्षुषिः Si. 14. 84 (where आ° has sense 1 also). — **गर्व** *a.* humiliated, insulted, degraded. — **दंड** *a.* assuming the royal sceptre; S. 5. 8. — **मनस्क** *a.* one whose mind is transported (with joy &c.). — **लक्ष्मी** *a.* stripped of wealth. — **वचस्** *a.* Ved. 1. destitute of speech. — 2. having commenced speaking.

आदातृ *a.* One who takes or receives.

आदानं 1 Taking, receiving, accepting, seizing; कुशं कुराशनपरिक्षतांगुलिः Ku. 5. 11; आशनं हि विसर्गाय सतां वारिमुच्चावि R. 4. 86. — 2 Earning, getting. — 3 A symptom (of a disease). — 4 Binding, fettering (from आदा 2 P.). — 5 A horse's trappings. — **नी** N. of a plant हस्तिघोषा. **आदापनं** Inviting or causing another to receive something.

आदाय *ind.* Having taken; oft. with a prepositional force 'with'; जालमादाय H. 1.

आदायः Receiving, taking &c. — **Comp.** — **चर** *a.* one who goes away after taking anything.

आदायिन् *a.* Taking, receiving, inclined to receive (gifts); अदत्त°, परस्व° &c.

आदित्सु *a.* (fr. desid. of आदा) Wishing to take; Ku. 1. 34.

आदेय *a.* To be taken or received, receivable, acceptable.

आदादिक *a.* Belonging to the class of roots of which the first is अद्, i. e. to the second class.

आदि *a.* 1 First, primary, primitive; निदावं त्वादिकारणं Ak. — 2 Chief, first, principal, pre-eminent; oft. at the end of comp. in this sense; see below. — 3 First in time, existing before. — **दिः** 1 Beginning, commencement (opp. अंत); अप एव सप्तर्षिदौ तासु बीजमवाप्तुमर्त्त Ms. 1. 8; Bg. 3. 41; अनादि &c.; जगदादिरनादित्वं Ku. 2. 9; oft. at the end of comp. and translated by 'beginning with,' 'et cetera' 'and others,' 'and so on' (of the same nature or kind), 'such like'; इंद्रादयो देवाः the gods Indra and others (इंद्रः आदित्येनां ते); एवमादि this and the like; भ्वाद्यो धातवः भू and others, or words beginning with भू, are called roots; oft. used by Pāṇini to denote classes or groups of grammatical words; अदादि, दिवादि, स्वादि &c. — 2 First part or portion. — 3 A firstling, first-fruits. — 4 Prime cause. — 5 Nearness.

— **Comp.** — **अंत** *a.* 1. having beginning and end. — 2. first and last. (—त्तं) beginning and end. °बन्त् having beginning and end, finite.

°अंतर्वर्तिन् *σ.* having a beginning, end and middle; being all-in-all.

— **उदात्त** *a.* having the acute accent on the first syllable. — **उपांतं** *ind.* from first to last. — **करः**, — **कर्तृ**, — **कृत** *m.* the creator, an epithet of Brāhmā; Bg. 11. 37. — **कर्मन्** *n.* the beginning of an action. — **कविः** 'the first poet', an epithet of Brāhmā and of Vālmiki; the former is so called because he first produced and promulgated the Vedas; and the latter, because he was the first to show to others 'the path of poets'; when he beheld one of a pair of Kraunch birds being killed by a fowler, he cursed the wretch, and his grief unconsciously took the form of a verse (श्लोकत्वमापद्यत यस्य शोकः); he was subsequently told by Brāhmā to compose the life of Rāma, and he thus gave to the world the first poem in San-

skrit, the Rāmāyaṇa; cf. U. 2

Vishkambhaka. —कांड the first book of the Rāmāyaṇa. —कारण the first or primary cause (of the universe), which, according to the Vedāntins, is Brahma; while, according to the Naiyāyikas and particularly the Vaiśeṣikas, atoms are the first or material cause of the universe, and not God. —2. analysis. —3. algebra. —काव्य the first poem; i. e. the Rāmāyaṇa; see आदिकवि. —ताल: a sort of musical time or tal; एक एव लघुयत्र आदितालः स कल्पितः. —देव: 1. the first or Supreme God; प्रहस्यं शाश्वतं दिव्यं आदिदेवमजं विभुं Bg. 10. 12, 18. 38. —2. Nārāyaṇa or Viṣṇu. —3. Siva. —4. the sun. —ईश्वर: an epithet of Hiraṇyakaśipu. —पर्वन् *n.* 'the first section or chapter,' N. of the first book of the Mahābhārata. —पुराण the first Purāṇa, N. of the Brahma Purāṇa. —पु(पू)रुष: 1. the first or primeval being, the lord of the creation. —2. Viṣṇu, Kṛishṇa, or Nārāyaṇa; ते च प्रापुरुरुत्तं ब्रह्म चादिपूरुषः R. 10. 6; तमस्यैतद्व्यादिकथं. —विपूरुषः Si. 1. 14. —बलं generative power; first vigour. —ब्रह्म *a.* perceived in the beginning. (—ब्रः) the primitive Buddha. —भव, —भूत *a.* produced at first. (—वः, —तः) 1. 'the first-born', primeval being, an epithet of Brahmā. —2. also N. of Viṣṇu; रसातलाद्यादिभवेन पुंसां R. 13. 8. —3. an elder brother. —मूलं first foundation, primeval cause. —योगाचार्यः 'the first teacher of devotion', an epithet of Siva. —रसः the first of the 8 Rasas, i. e. शृंगार or love. —राजः the first king इक्षु; an epithet of Manu. —वंशः primeval race, primitive family. —वराहः 'the first boar,' an epithet of Viṣṇu, alluding to his third or boar-incarnation. —विद्वन् *m.* the first learned man; कपिल. —शक्तिः *f.* 1. the power of maya or illusion. —2. an epithet of Durgā. —शरीरं 1. the primitive body. —2. ignorance. —3. the subtle body. —सर्गः the first creation.

आदिक *a.* (At the end of comp.) Beginning with, and so on.

आदितः, आदौ *ind.* From the first or beginning, at first; सदैवेनादितो हतं U. 5. 20.

आदिम *a.* [आदौ भवः आदि-डिमच्] First, primitive, original.

आदिता, —त्वं Priority, precedence. आदिमत् *a.* Having a beginning.

आद्य *a.* [आदौ भवः यत्] 1 First, primitive, being at the beginning. —2 Being at the head, excellent, unparalleled, pre eminent, foremost; आसीन्नहीक्षितामाद्यः प्रणवइड्सामिव R. 1. 11. —3 (At the end of comp.) Beginning with, and so on; see आदि. —4 Immediately preceding; एकादशाद्यं Śrut. 27 immediately before the 11th, i. e. 10th; so संयुक्ताद्यं 2. —5 Eatable (अद्-यत्). —द्याः (*m.* pl.) A class of deities. —द्या 1 An epithet of Durgā. —2 The first day (तिथि) of a month. —द्यं 1 The beginning. —2 Grain, food. —3 A kind of funeral obsequial ceremony (विनृ-यद्भेदः). —Comp. —कविः 'the first poet,' an epithet of Brāhmā or Vālmiki; see आदिकवि. —बीजं the primary or material cause of the universe, which, according to the Sāṅkhyas, is प्रधान or the inanimate principle. —माषकः a measure of five gunjas (about 17½ grains Troy).

आदितेय [अदितेरपत्यं ठक्] 1 A son of Aditi. —2 A god, divinity in general. —3 The sun.

आदित्य *a.* [अदितेरपत्यं य्य] 1 Solar, belonging to, or born in, the solar line; U. 6. 18. —2 Devoted to, or originating from, Aditi. —3 Belonging to, or sprung from, the Adityas. —त्यः 1 A son of Aditi; a god, divinity in general. (The number of Adityas appears to have been originally seven, of whom Varuṇa is the head, and the name Aditya was restricted to them. In the time of the Brāhmanas, however, the number of Adityas rose to 12, representing the sun in the 12 months of the year; धाता मित्रोऽर्यमा रुद्रो वरुणः सूर्य एव चाभगो विवस्वान् पूषा च सविता दशमः स्मृतः ॥ एकादशस्तथा त्वष्टा विष्णुर्द्वादश उच्यते ।); आदित्यानामहं विष्णुः Bg. 10. 21; Ku. 2. 24. (These 12 suns are supposed to shine only at the destruction of the universe; cf. V. 3. 6; दग्धं विश्वं दहनकिरणैर्नोदिता द्वादशार्काः). —2 The sun. —3 A name of Viṣṇu in his fifth or dwarf-incarnation; स्वयंभुः शंभुरादित्यः V. Sah. —4 N. of the Arka plant. —त्यौ (*dual*) N. of a constellation, the seventh lunar mansion. —Comp. —कैतुः 1. N. of a son of Dhritarāsh-

tra. —2. the charioteer of the sun. —चंद्रौ (*dual*) the sun and the moon. —पत्रः N. of a plant. (—त्रं) the leaf of the Arka tree. —पर्णिनी a creeping plant with gold-coloured flowers, growing near the bank of water. —पुष्पिका red swallow wort. —भक्ता [आदित्ये भक्ता] N. of a plant see अर्भक्ता. —मंडलं the disc or orb of the sun. —व्रतं worship of the sun. —सुतः 'the son of the sun', N. of Sugriva, Yama, Saturn and Karna.

आदिन् *a.* [अतीति अद् गिनिञ्] Eating (in comp.); परस्परदिनः Ms. 12. 59.

आदि (दी) नवः, —चं 1 Misfortune, distress. —2 Hinderance; want of luck (in dice). —3 Fault; see अनादीनव. —Comp. —दश *a.* having evil designs towards a fellow-player at dice (Ved.).

आदिश 6 U. 1 To point out, indicate, show; नार्थे आदिश (oft. in dramas) lead the way; S. 5. —2 To order, direct, command; बेलोपलक्षणार्थमादि-दोस्मि ऽ. 4; पुनरप्यादिश तावदुत्थितः Ku. 4. 16; तेषामप्येत्वादित्यः Ms. 11. 193; आदिशस्त्वभिगमं वनाय Bk. 3. 9, 7. 28; R. 1. 54, 2. 65; to appoint; वसुभिर्न गोक्षारमादिश M. 5. —3 To aim at, assign; आदिशस्तेतद्वास-नं तस्य Bk. 3. 3; हरिकीराणामादिशह-स्त्रिणां दिशं Rām. —4 To report, announce; teach, lay down, prescribe, instruct, advise; न चास्य व्रतमादिशेत् Ms. 4. 8J; बुद्धिमादिश R. 12. 68. —5 To specify, determine; Y. 2. 260. —6 To foretell, predict; सा सिद्धेनादिश्या Ratn. 4, Bri. S. 5. 96; आदिष्टः सुरासुरसंग-रो भावी V. 5. —7 To undertake, try; ब्रह्माक्षमादिश Mb. —8 To provoke, challenge. —9 To profess as one's own duty. —Caus. To indicate, show, point out, announce &c. (same as आदिश).

आदिश *f.* Ved. 1 Aim, design, intention. —2 A project, proposition. —3 A proposal, declaration. —4 A region, quarter. —5 A sacrifice offered to a particular deity.

आदिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Directed, commanded, advised, enjoined &c. —2 Said, foretold. —3 Substituted. —ष्टं 1 Command, order. —2 Advice. —3 Leavings of a meal (उच्छिष्ट).

आदिष्टिन् *a.* One who gives orders.

—*m.* (अस्त्यर्थे इति). 1 A Brāhmaṇa in the first order of his life; a pupil, student (ब्रह्मचारिन्). —2 A penitent, one engaged in any expiatory rite; Ms. 5. 88.

आदेशः 1 An order, command; आनुदेशमासाय Rām.; आदेशं देशकालः प्रतिजग्राह R. 1. 92; राजद्विष्टादेशः कृतः Y. 2. 304 doing acts forbidden by the king. —2 Advice, instruction, precept, rule; आदित्यो ब्रह्मेत्यादेशः Ch. Up. —3 Account, information, relation, pointing out, indication. —4 A prediction, prophecy; विप्रदिनक्रादेशवचनानि K. 64; see सिद्धादेश also. —5 (Gram.) A substitute; धातोः स्थान इवादेशं सुभीवं संन्यवेद्यत् R. 12. 58. —6 (In astrology) Event, result, consequence of the conjunction of stars. —*Comp.* —कारिन् *a.* obedient.

आदेशनं The act of instructing or commanding.

आदेशिन् *a.* 1 Ordering, commanding. —2 Causing, producing. —3 Exciting, instigating; कपोलपादलादेशि बभूव रघुचेष्टिते R. 4. 68. —*m.* 1 A commander, director. —2 An astrologer, fortune-teller.

आहूट् *a.* One who orders. —*m.* 1 An adviser, commander, director. —2 An employer of priests (यजमान).

आदीनवः 1 Distress, pain, uneasiness. —2 Fault, transgression; Si. 2. 22. —3 An inflictor of distress.

आदीप् *Caus.* To kindle, set on fire; to illuminate.

आदीपनं 1 Setting on fire, inflaming. —2 Exciting, stimulating; embellishing. —3 Whitening the walls, floors, &c. on festive occasions.

आदीपित, आदीप्त *p. p.* Set on fire, blazing up.

आह 6 A. (त्रियते) 1 To respect, honour, reverence; सीतां रघून्तम भव-स्थितिमाद्रियस्व Mv. 7. 3 receive respectfully; take or receive respectfully; द्वितीयाद्रियते सहा H. Pr. 7; सर्वे तस्यादृता धर्मा यस्यैते त्रय आदृताः Ms. 2. 234; Bk. 6. 55. —2 To heed or care for, mind, take notice of; usually with न; न द्यागमाद्रियते K. 104, 167; वाक्यं नाद्रियते च बां-पवचनः Bh. 3. 111; अनादृत्य dis- regarding; मम वचनमनादृत्य in spite of or notwithstanding my words. —3 To feel timid from a feeling of

respect, be awed. —4 To apply or devote oneself closely to, have regard for; भुरि अतं शान्तमाद्रियते Māl. 1. 5. —5 To desire, be eager for; Mv. 6. 3. —6 To enjoy honour, be honoured.

आदरः [आ-द-कृ] 1 Respect, reverence, honour; निर्माणमेव हि तदादर-लालनीय Māl. 9. 49; न आनहादेन न विदिषादरः Ki. 1. 33; Ku. 6. 20. —2 Attention, care, notice, close application; आदरप्रयत्न Māl. 7 careful efforts; तां प्रणामादरस्तज्जांबूनद्वतस-कां Ku. 6. 91. —3 (a) Eagerness, desire, regard; भूयान्दारायमादरः Ku. 6. 13; आदरादुपसर्पितनुरंगः K. 119 eagerly, यत्किञ्चनकरितायामादरः 120; अन्वेष्टुमादरमकरवं 152 made up my mind; Ki. 8. 41, 26; 13. 58. (b) Earnest desire, request; S. 6. —4 Effort, endeavour; गृह्यत्रपताका-श्रीरपौरादरनिर्माणा Ku. 6. 41. —5 Commencement, beginning. —6 Love, attachment.

आदरणं Notice, respect.

आदरणीय, आदरेय्य *pot. p.* Vene- rable, respectful.

आहारः Ved. 1 Allurement, attraction, an instigator (Sāy.). —2 N. of a plant used instead of Soma (when it is not available).

आहारिन् *a.* Ved. 1 Attracting. —2 Destroying.

आहुरि *a.* Ved. Careful, attentive.

आहूत *p. p.* 1 Honoured, respected. —2 (Used actively) (a) Zealous, diligent, earnest; आहूततरमयोचत् K. 211, 170; Ku. 7. 30. (b) Attentive, careful; हंडनीत्यां नाट्यादृतेऽहूत् Dk. 154. (c) Respectful. (मादर); इ-त्यादृतेन कथितौ R. 13. 72; इति स्म पृच्छ-त्यनुवेलादृतः 3. 5 respectfully or earnestly; Ms. 11. 226, 7. 150.

आहृद् 1 P. To look at, see, be- hold. —*Caus.* To show, indicate, ex- hibit; उत्कलाशरीरतपयः R. 4. 38.

आदर्शः [आदृश्यतेऽन, दृश् आधारे घञ्] 1 A mirror, a looking-glass; आत्मान-मालोक्य च शोभमानमादर्शविबे स्तिमिता-यतासी Ku. 7. 22. —2 The original manuscript from which a copy is taken; (fig.) a pattern, model, type; आदर्शः शिक्षितानां Mk. 1. 48; आदर्शः सर्वशास्त्राणां K. 5; so गुणानां &c. —3 A copy of a work. —4 A commentary, gloss. —5 A par- ticular boundary of a country.

—6 N. of a country. —*Comp.* —मंडलः 1. a globular mirror. —2. the sur- face of a mirror (—लं). —3. a kind of snake (with globular spots).

आदर्शकः A mirror.

आदर्शनं 1 Showing, making ap- parent, displaying. —2 A mirror.

आदृष्टिः *f.* Looking at, power of looking.

आहृ 9 U. Ved. 1 To crush, split open. —2 To make accessible, bring to light, manifest.

आहृदिरि *a.* Ved. Crushing, split- ting open.

आहारिन्, आहुरि *a.* Crushing, de- stroying.

आदेवक *a.* [दि-वृत्] One who sports or plays.

आदेवनं 1 Gambling. —2 A die used in gambling. —3 A board for gambling, place for playing.

आद्य see under आदि.

आद्यून *a.* [आ-दि-वृ-क, उट् नत्वं च P. V. 2. 67; perhaps derived from अट् to eat] Shamelessly voracious, gluttonous, hungry; Ki. 11. 5.

आद्योतः Light, brilliance.

आद्रिसार *a.* Made of iron.

आधमनं A deposit, pledge; एको ह्यनीशः सर्वत्र दानाधमनविक्रये; Kāty.; योगाधमनविक्रीतं योगदानप्रतिग्रहं Ms. 8. 165. —2 Fraudulent puffing of goods at a sale.

आधमर्ण्य [अधमर्णस्य भावः कर्म वा द्यञ्ज] The state of being indebted.

आधार्मिक *a.* [अधर्मं चरति ऽञ् P. IV. 4. 41 Vārt.] Unjust, unright- eous.

आधा 3 U. 1 To put, place, deposit, implant, lodge; जनपदे न गदः पदमादधौ R. 9. 4; Bg. 5. 10; पुण्यतेनाहितं तेजः S. 4. 3; आहितो जव-पुण्ययोपि मे R. 11. 86 inflicted on me; 19. 26; संभृते शिखिनि गृह्णामाह्वः 19. 54 consigned to the flames, burnt; धैर्यं चाधिपताधिकं Bk. 7. 102 plucked up greater courage. —2 To apply, propose, fix upon, direct towards; प्रतिपात्रमाधीयतां यत्नः S. 1; मद्यये मम आधत्स Bg. 12. 8; गमने नतिमाधत् Rām.; S. 2. 3; आधीयतां धैर्यं धर्मे धीः K. 63 direct; सर्वकार्येष्वहितमति K. 56. —3 To appropriate to oneself, hold, possess, take, carry, have; भूयो बभौ र्पणमाधत्तानां Ku.

26; आधत्ते कनकनयातत्रलक्ष्मी Ki. 5. 39 takes or assumes; गर्भमाधत्त राज्ञी R. 2. 75, 5. 57; आहितक्रोधा Amaru. 18. -4 To bear up, uphold, support; शेषः सदैवाहितभूमिभारः S. 5. 4. -5 To cause, produce, create, rouse, excite (fear, wonder &c.); छायाधरन्ति बहुधा भयनाद गताः S. 3. 27; Ki. 4. 12, o. 19, 8. 46, 57; Ku. 6. 20; Bk. 2. 8; विस्मयं M. 5. 17; K. 246; नवरत्नचिरां निनिर्लिमादधती भारती K. P. 1; to put in, infuse; Si. 2. 76. -6 To supply, give, impart (with dat., gen. or loc.); शुद्धिमाधयाना R. 1. 85; इंद्रं वै-लोच्यमाधाय Mb. -7 To appoint; त-सेव चाधाय विवाहसाक्ष्ये It. 7. 20. -8 To consecrate (as fire); तत्राग्निमाधाय सन्निवसिद्धं Ku. 1. 57. -9 To perform, practise (as a vow &c.).

आधातृ a. One that puts in, deposits, imparts &c.; M. 1. 6.

आधानं 1 Placing, putting upon; सन्निधानं, तुलाधानं &c. -2 (a) Taking, having. (b) Receiving, recovering. (c) Containing or being in possession of anything or consecrating. -3 Keeping the sacred fire (अग्न्याधान), a ceremony performed with the sacred fire; पुनर्द्वाराक्रियां कुर्यात् पुनराधानमेव च Ms. 5. 168. -4 Doing, executing, performing. -5 Infusing, putting in, inspiring, imparting; गुणो विशेषाधानहेतुः सिद्धो वस्तुधर्मः S. D. 2; निश्चयाधानं K. 262; प्रज्ञानां विनयाधानाद्भक्षणारम्भादपि R. 1. 24 imparting or providing moral instruction. -6 (a) Engendering, producing, कौतुकाधानहेतोः Me. 3; गर्भाधानक्षणपरिचयात् 9. (b.) Assigning, attributing, employing. -7 Effort, exertion, application; Mv. 3. 13. -8 A pledge, deposit; Y. 2. 238, 247. -9 A place where anything is deposited, a receptacle, as in पक्वाधानं, पुरुषाधानं. -10 A surety. -11 Enclosure, circuit. -12 A ceremony performed previous to conception; see गर्भाधान.

आधानिकः [आधान-ठञ्] A ceremony performed after cohabitation to cause or favour conception.

आधायः One who has placed anything.

आधायक v. Putting, placing, assigning.

आधिः [आधीयते स्थाप्यते प्रतीकाराय मनो ज्ञेयं, आ-धा नि P. III. 3. 92; connected with आध्ने in some senses] 1 Mental pain or anguish, agony,

anxiety, (opp. व्याधि which is bodily pain); न तेषामापदः संति नाधयो व्याधयस्तथा Mb.; मनोगतमाधिहेतुं S. 3. 11; R. 8. 27, 9. 54; Bh. 3. 105; Bv. 4. 11; Mā. 4; Ki. 1. 37. -2 A bane, curse, misery; यन्त्येवं गृहिणीपदं युवतयो वानाः कुलस्याधयः S. 4. 17; Mv. 6. 28. -3 A pledge, deposit, pawn, mortgage; Y. 2. 23; Ms. 8. 143. -4 A place, residence. -5 Location, site. -6 Definition, epithet. -7 Misfortune, calamity (व्यसन). -8 Reflection on religion or duty (धर्मचिन्ता). -9 Hope, expectation. -10 A man solicitous for the maintenance of his family (कुटुम्बव्याप्त). -Comp. -तृ a. 1. suffering pain, distressed. -2. crooked. -भोगः the use or enjoyment of a deposit (as of a horse, cow &c. when pledged). -मन्त्रुः (pl.) feverish heat or burning. -स्तेनः one who uses a deposit without the owner's consent.

आधित्वं, -ता The nature or circumstance of a pledge; उपाधि the object or purpose for which a pledge is given.

आधीकृ 8 P. To pledge, mortgage, pawn, deposit.

आधीकरणं Pledging, a pledge.

आधिय pot. p. 1 To be placed, pledged, appointed &c. -2 To be assigned, attributed, or given. -3 To be received, held, or supported: to be contained. -यं = आधानं.

आहित p. p. 1 Placed, set, deposited; मनस्याहितकर्तव्याः Ku. 2. 62 bearing in mind what they had to do; भारतीमाहितभरां Si. 2. 69 full of deep meaning. -2 Given, imparted. -3 Entertained, felt. -4 Comprising, containing. -5 Performed, done.

-Comp. -अग्नि a. 1. one who keeps or places the fire on the altar, sacrificer; cf. अग्न्याहिन. -2. a Brāhmaṇa who maintains and consecrates sacred fire in his house perpetually. -अंक a. marked, spotted. -औत्सुक्य a. one who creates anxiety; R. 2. 73. -कृण a. exhausted, tired. -लक्षण a. bearing a characteristic epithet; ककुत्स्थ इत्याहितलक्षणोऽभूत् R. 6. 71; (according to Malli. = प्रख्यात-गुण noted or well-known for good qualities). -व्यथ a. pained, grieved. -स्वव a. making a sound, noisy.

आहितः f. Ved. Placing on, anything placed on.

आधिकरणिकः [अधिकरणे नियुक्तः ठञ्] A judge; Mk. 9.

आधिकारण्यं Possession, location.

आधिकारिक a. (की f.) 1 Supreme, superior, relating to a person or thing in authority. -2 Official, belonging to any office or duty.

अधिक्यं [अविहृत्य भावः व्यञ्] Excess, abundance, preponderance, high degree, अद्वितीयक्यं समृद्धिः Sk. -2 Superiority, supremacy; अधिक्यं साधितं H. 3.

आधिदैविक a. (की f.) [अधिदेव-ठञ्] 1 Relating to अधिदेव or tutelary deity (as a Mantra); अधियज्ञं ब्रह्म जगद्भावेदेविकनव च Ms. 6. 83. -2 Caused by fate (as pain &c.); according to Susruta pain is of three kinds; आध्यात्मिक, आधिभौतिक or आधिदैविक.

आधिपत्यं [अधिपतेर्भावः कर्म वा यक्] 1 Supremacy, power, sovereignty, lordship; राज्ञं सुराणामपि चाधिपत्यं (अवाप्य) Bg. 2. 8. -2 The duties of a king; पांडोः पुत्रं प्रकुरुष्वआधिपत्ये Mb.

अधिभौतिक a. (की f.) [अधिभू-ठञ्] 1 Caused by animals (as pain). -2 Relating to beings. -3 Elementary, material, derived from the primitive elements.

आधिराज्यं [अधिराजस्य भावः कर्म वा व्यञ्] Royalty, sovereignty, supreme sway; बभौ भूयः कुमारस्वाधिराज्यमवाप्य सः R. 17. 30; Mu. 2.

आधिवेदनिकं [अधिवेदनाय हिनं ठक् तत्र काले दत्तं ठञ् वा] Property, gifts &c. made to a first wife upon marrying a second; यच्च द्वितीयविवाहार्थिना पूर्वस्मिन् पारितोषिकं धनं दत्तं तदाधिवेदनिकं Vishnu.; cf. Y. 2. 143, 148 also.

आधु 5 U. To shake, stir, agitate.

आधवः Ved. 1 One who stirs up or agitates. -2 That which is agitated, mixture. -3 Throwing.

आधवनं Shaking, agitating.

आधवनीयः A vessel in which the Soma plant is shaken and cleansed.

आधावः That which is shaken.

आधुनिक a. (की f.) [अधुना भवः ठञ्] New, modern, of recent origin.

आधृ 1. 10. P. 1 (a) To hold, keep, contain; सर्वं चाधारयेत् हविः Ks. 2. 37. (b) To support, bear. -2 To bring, supply.

आधारः [आ-धृ घञ्: आध्रियन्तः णिङ्कियाः इति Kāsi.] 1 Support, prop, stay: Mu. 1. 2. -2 (Hence) Power of sustaining, aid, patronage, assistance; स्वमेव चातकाधारः Bh. 2. 50-3 A receptacle, reservoir: तिष्ठन्त्याप इवाधारे Pt. 1. 67; चराचराणां भूतानां कुक्षिराधारतां गतः Ku. 6. 67; अपः निवाधारमनुत्तरं Ku. 3. 48; तोयाधारपथाश्च बल्कलशिखानिप्यंहरं खां-क्रिताः S. 1. 14; आधारः अर्माभसां K. 44; Y. 3. 144, 165. -4 That which holds or contains, a vessel, recipient. -5 A part, character (in dramas): Mv. 1. 3. -6 A basin round the foot of a tree; आधारबन्धमसुखैः प्रयत्नैः K. 5. 6. -7 A dike, dam, embankment. -8 A canal. -9 The sense of the locative case, location, comprehension; आधारोऽधिकरणं, (आधार is of 3 kinds: आधिष्ठेयिक, वैषयिक, and अभिव्यपक see Sk. on P. I. 4. 45). -10 Relation. -Comp. -आधेयभावः the influence, relation, or action of the support or recipient upon the thing received or supported; H. 3. 12. -शक्तिः f. 1. Māyā or illusion. -2. the Supreme goddess.

आधारकः A foundation.

आधारणं Holding, supporting, sustaining.

आधार्य *pot. p.* To be located. -Comp. -आधारसंबन्धः the relation of the recipient and the thing to be received or located.

आधृत *a. Ved.* Contained, supported.

आधृष 5 P. 1 To assail, defy. -2 To overcome, injure, hurt. -10 P. or *Caus.* 1 To defy, challenge; assail, attack; Y. 2. 5; injure, hurt, overcome. -2 To convict, refute.

आधर्षः 1 Contempt. -2 Injuring forcibly.

आधर्षण 1 Conviction of crime or error; sentence. -2 Refutation. -3 Injuring, annoying.

आधर्षित *p. p.* 1 Injured, annoyed forcibly. -2 Aggrieved, censured, injured. -3 Refuted in argument, disproved. -4 Sentenced, convicted.

आधृष्ट *p. p.* Checked, overcome.

आधृष्टिः f. Assailing, attacking.

आधेनवं [अधेन-ञ्यञ्] Want of cows.

आधोरणः [आधोर गतिचातुर्ये लृट्] The rider or driver of an elephant. **आधोरणानां राजसज्जिपाने** R. 7. 46, 5. 48, 18. 39.

आध्मा 1 P. 1 To inflate, puff up, swell. -2 To blow or fill with wind, sound (as a conch &c.). -*pass.* To be elated or inflated, be filled. Ve. 3. 38; Mv. 5. 2.

आध्मात *p. p.* 1 Puffed up, inflated, elated, filled with (lit. and fig.). charged with; पापेनैवाध्मातमूर्त्यः K. 107; Dk. 110; निध्याध्मात Mv. 3. 28; 6. 30; Mk. 9. 12; अमृत° U. 6. 21; Mk. 5. 22; भर° हृदयः U. 1. 29; र्दप° filled with pride. -2 Excessively affected, increased, magnified; U. 5. 6; Mk. 5. 18. -3 Sounded, sounding. -4 Burnt. -5 Sick by the swelling of the belly. -तः 1 Intumescence, swelling of the abdomen with noise. -2 War, battle.

आध्मनं [आ-ध्मा-लृट्] 1 Blowing inflation: (fig.) growth, increase; Mv. 7. 14. -2 Boasting, vaunting. -3 A bellows. -4 Intumescence, swelling of the belly, body &c., dropsy.

आध्मापनं A means of inflating or causing a sound.

आध्यक्षं [अध्यक्ष-ङ्यञ्] Ved. 1 Superintendence. -2 Presence.

आध्यात्मिक *a. (की f.)* [आत्मानं आदे-कृत्य भवः टञ्] 1 Relating to the Supreme Spirit. -2 Spiritual, holy. -3 Relating to self; Y. 1. 101; Ms. 2. 117. -4 Caused by the mind (pain, sorrow &c.); see आधिदैविक.

आध्यापकः [अध्यापक एव स्वार्थे अण्] A teacher, a spiritual preceptor.

आध्यायिक *a. (की f.)* [अध्याय टञ्] Occupied or employed in reading or studying (the Vedas) (अधीनिवेद).

आध्यासिक *a. (की f.)* [अध्यासेन कल्पितः टञ्] Caused by *adhyasa* i. e. by attributing the nature and properties of one thing to another (in Vedānta phil.).

आध्य 1 P. To think on, meditate, remember.

आधि See under आध्मा.

आधी f. Ved. Thinking, longing, care, anxiety.

आधीत *p. p.* Ved. Reflected or meditated upon. -तं The object or subject of one's thought; that which is intended or hoped for.

आध्या Remembering, especially with regret, sorrowful recollection.

आध्मान 1 Anxiety. -2 Remembering with regret, pensive or sorrow-

ful recollection. -3 Meditating or reflecting upon.

आध्र *a. Ved.* [आ-धृ-क] Poor, indigent, weak. -भ्रः Support.

आध्वानिक *a. (की f.)* [अध्वानि व्याप्तः कुशलो वा टञ्] Being on a journey, wayfaring, कांतारेष्वपि विश्रामो जनस्याध्वानिकस्य वै Mb.

आध्वारिक *a. (की f.)* [अध्वर-ठञ्] One who knows or has studied works relating to the (Soma) sacrifice. -कः [अध्वरस्य व्याख्यातो प्रथः] A work which treats of (Soma) sacrifice.

आध्वर्यव *a. (वी f.)* [अध्वर्योऽइदं अञ्] 1 Belonging to the *adhvaryu* (q. v.) or to the Yajur-veda. -2 One conversant with the Yajurveda; (P. IV. 3. 123). -वं 1 Service at a sacrifice. -2 Particularly, the office of an Adhvaryu priest.

आनः 1 Inhalation, breath inspired. -2 Mouth or nose (Sāy.). -3 Breathing, blowing.

आनकः 1 [आनयति उत्साहवतः करोति अन्-णिच्-ण्वल् Tv.] A large military drum (beaten at one end), a double drum, a drum or tabor in general; पणवानकगोमुखाः सहस्रेवाभ्यहन्त्यन्त Bg. 1. 15. -2 The thunder-cloud. -Comp. -हुहुनिः epithet of Vasudeva, father of Krishna; cf. Hariv. वसुदेवो महाबाहुः पूर्वमानकदुन्दुभिः जजे यस्य प्रभृतरप हुहुभ्यः प्राणदन्दिनि ॥ आनकानां च सङ्गादः तुमहानभवद्विवि. । (-भिः, -नी f.) a large drum or *dhul*, kettle drum (beaten at one end). -स्थली N. of a country.

आनहुह *a. (ही f.)* [अनहुह इदं अण्] Belonging to or originating from a bull; Y. 1. 280.

आननं [आनित्यनेन, आ-अन् करणे लृट्] 1 The mouth, face; R. 3. 3; नृपस्य कांतं पिबतः द्युताननं 17 -2 A large division of a work, chapter, book &c. (e. g. the two *ānāmas* of Rasagangādhara).

आनंत्य [अनंतर-ङ्यञ्] 1 Immediate succession. -2 Immediate proximity, absence of interval (of time or space).

आनंत्य [अनंत-ङ्यञ्] 1 Infinity, endlessness (in time, space or number); आनंत्याद् व्यभिचाराच्च K. P. 2. -2 Boundlessness. -3 Im-

mortality, eternity; Ms. 3. 206; 6. 84, 9. 107; लोकानन्दं दिव. प्रसिः पुनपौनपौनिके Y. 1. 78, 260. -4 An upper world, heaven, future happiness; यस्तु नित्यं कृतमतिर्धर्ममेवाभिययते । अशंकमानः कल्याणि सौऽमुचानन्त्यमश्नुते Mb.

आनन्द 1 P. To rejoice, be glad or delighted; आनन्दितारस्त्वां दृष्ट्वा Bk. 22. 14; Gt. 11. —Caus. 1 To gladden, delight; Y. 1. 356; Bk. 21. 12. -2 To amuse oneself.

आनन्दः [आनन्द-घञ्] 1 Happiness, joy, delight, pleasure; आनन्दं ब्रह्मणो विद्वान् बिभेति कदाचन supreme bliss or felicity; आनन्द एवस्य विज्ञानमात्मानंदात्मनो हेवं सर्वे देवाः Sud. Br. -2 God, Supreme spirit (ब्रह्म) (said to be n. also in this sense). -3 N. of the forty-eighth year of the cycle of Jupiter. -4 N. of Siva. -5 N. of Vishnu. -6 N. of Balarāma (according to Jaina doctrines). -7 N. of a cousin and follower and favourite disciple of Buddha Sākyamuni, compiler of the Sūtras. -8 A variety of the Daṇḍaka metre. -दा, -दी N. of two plants. -दं 1 Wine, liquor. -2 A kind of house. -Comp. -अर्णवः the delight of Brahma. -काननं, -वनं N. of Kāśī. -गिरिः, -ज्ञानः, -ज्ञानगिरिः N. of a celebrated annotator on Sankarāchārya. -ज a. caused by joy (as tears). -द, -कर a. exhilarating, delighting. -इतः [आनन्दो दत्तो येन] the membrum virile. -पटः [आनन्दजनको पटः] a bridal garment. -पूर्ण a. delighted supremely, full of bliss. (-र्णः) the Supreme spirit. -प्रभवः semen. -भैरव a. causing both joy and fear. (-वः) N. of Siva. -लहरिः, -री f. 'wave of enjoyment,' title of a small hymn by Sankarāchārya addressed to Pārvatī.

आनन्दक a. Delighting, gladdening, blessing.

आनन्दता Joyfulness, joy.

आनन्द्यु a. [आनन्द-अयुच्] Happy, joyful. -युः Happiness, joy, pleasure.

आनन्दन a. Pleasing, delighting; नं चेतसः H. 1. 210. -नं 1 Delighting, making happy. -2 Paying respects to. -3 Courteous treatment of a friend or a guest at meeting and parting, courtesy, civility. -4 What gives or produces delight.

आनन्दमय a. Blissful, full of joy, made up or consisting of happiness; सुषुप्तिस्थान एकीभूतः प्रज्ञाघन एवानन्दमयो ह्यनन्दमुक् Mand. Up. -यः The Supreme spirit. -या A form of Durgā. °कोषः the innermost wrapper or vesture of the body, causal frame enshrining the soul; see कोश.

आनन्दयितव्य The object of enjoyment or sensual pleasure.

आनन्दयितृ a. One who gives joy or delight.

आनन्दिः [आनन्द-इन्] 1 Joy, happiness; कौसल्यानन्दिर्वधनः Rām. -2 Curiosity.

आनन्दिन् a. [आनन्द-णिनि] 1 Happy, joyful, delighted. -2 Pleasing, giving delight.

आनपत्यं Childlessness.

आनम् 1 P. 1 To bend, bend down, bow, incline, stoop; Si. 1. 13. -2 To salute (respectfully), bow down to; तनपि राजकमाननाम् K. 59. -3 To humble. —Caus. (नमयति) To cause to bend down; कुचभारानमिता न योषितः Bh. 3. 27; विद्वन्मपतिमानमितं बलैश्च M. 5. 3 humbled.

आनत p. p. 1 Respectfully saluted or bowed to. -2 (Actively used) Bent down, bending, stooping, inclined; कुसुमानताः (तरवः) Ki. 5. 25; Rs. 6. 3; पादानतः Ku. 3. 8, so प्रथय°, फलभार°. -3 Making a low bow, saluting respectfully; R. 1. 92, 4. 69. -4 Humble, obedient, submissive, pacified, conciliated.

आनतिः f. 1 Bending, bowing, stooping (fig. also); गुणवन्निवमिवानतिं प्रवेदे Ki. 13. 15; चरणानतिव्यतिकरे Amaru. 14; किं वक्षश्चरणानतिव्यतिकरव्याजेन गोपाय्यते 22. -2 A bow or salutation, obeisance; आत्मजातिसङ्कीर्ण किलानति Ki. 13. 36; Si. 1. 11. -3 Homage, reverence. -4 Delight.

आनेमः Bending, stretching (as a bow); cf. दुरात्म.

आनम a. A little bent, bowing, stooping.

आनर्तः [आनृत्यत्यन आधारे घञ्] 1 A stage, theatre, a dancing-hall. -2 War, battle. -3 N. of a king of the solar race. -4 N. of a country or its inhabitants, or its king. (It was also called Saurāshtra and may be identified with the modern Kattywar. Dwārakā was its capital, which is called Anartanagari. There

was also an important town called Valabhī, which afterwards became its capital. The celebrated Tirtha called Prabhāsa also stood in the same peninsula.) -तै 1 Water. -2 Dancing (m. also). -Comp. -पुरं, -नगरी the capital of the Anarta country.

आनर्तक a. 1 Belonging to Anarta. -2 Dancing about.

आनर्तीय a. [आनर्त-इच्] Belonging to or coming from Anarta.

आनर्थक्य [अनर्थस्य भावः व्यञ्ज] 1 Uselessness, unprofitableness; श्रुत्यानर्थक्यमिति चेत् Kāty.; आन्त्यास्य क्रियार्थत्वादानर्थक्यमतदर्शानां Jaimini S. -2 Unfitness, impropriety.

आनव a. [आनः प्राणी तस्येदं अण्] 1 Human (as strength &c.). -2 Kind to men, benevolent. -वः 1 Men, people. -2 Foreign men or people.

आनस a. (सी f.) [अनसः शकटस्य पितृर्वा इदं अण्] Ved. 1 Belonging to a waggon or cart. -2 Belonging to a father.

आनह 4 U. 1 To bind to, fasten. -2 (A) To be stopped.

आनद्ध p. p. 1 Bound, tied, fastened. -2 Costive (as stomach). -द्धः 1 A drum in general. -2 Dressing, putting on clothes, ornaments &c., accoutring. -Comp. -वस्तिता retention of urine or constipation.

आनाहः 1 Binding. -2 Suppression of urine, constipation, epistaxis. -3 Length (especially of cloth).

आनाहिक a. [आनाह-ठक्] To be used in cases of constipation.

आनाथ्य [अनाथस्य भावः व्यञ्ज] The state of being helpless or forlorn, orphanism, helplessness.

आनिर्हत a. Ved. Of indestructible nature; wholly gone out of the world (Mahidhara). -तः A class of principal deities. -

आनिल a. (ली f.) [अनिलस्येदं अण्] 1 Proceeding from or produced by wind, windy. -2 Presided over by or sacred to Vāyu (as an oblation &c.). -लः, -आनिलिः N. of Hanumat or Bhīma.

आनी 1 P. 1 To bring, fetch; श्रुवं मत्पार्श्वमानीयते S. 7. 8; तेषामुत्कमानीय Ms. 3. 210. -2 To bring on, produce, cause; आनिनाय शुभः कर्ण R. 15. 24. -3 To lead towards

near, convey. -4 To mix in. -5 To reduce or lead to any condition; वशं आनी to reduce to subjection. -6 To lead off, divert. -Caus. To cause to bring (with instr. of person who brings); R. 12. 12, 15. 74.

आनयः, आनयनं 1 Bringing. -2 Investiture with the sacred thread (cf. उपनय).

आनायः [आनयते मत्स्योऽनेन नी-कर-णे-घञ्] A net; जालमानयः P. III. 3. 124.

आनायिन् m. [आनाय-इनि] A fisherman, fisher; आनायिभिस्तामपकृष्टनक्रां R. 16. 55, 75.

आनाय्य a. To be brought near. -य्यः [आनी-य्यत् आयदेशः P. III. 1. 127] Consecrated fire taken from गार्हपत्य or household fire and placed on the south side (also called दक्षिणाग्नि); दक्षिणाग्निविशेष एवेदं स हि गार्हपत्यादानायते अनित्यश्च सततमप्रज्वलनान् Sk.

आनीतिः f. [आनी-क्तिन्] Leading near; चक्रमित्वा प्रियानीति रामो रक्षो-वधे स्थितः | Mugdha.

आनेतव्य a. To be brought.

आनेय a. To be fetched.

आनेत् a. Bringer, bringing.

आनील a. Darkish, slightly blue.

-लः A black horse.

आनुकल्पिक a. [अनुकल्पं वेत्ति अधीते वा उक्थाः ठक्] 1 One who knows or studies the *anukalpa* q. v. -2 To be obtained by अनुकल्प.

आनुकूलिक a. (की f.) [अनुकूल-ठक्] Favourable, conformable.

आनुकूल्यं [अनुकूलस्य भावः कर्म वा व्यञ्ज] 1 Favourableness, conformity, suitability; यत्रानुकूल्यं संप्रत्योस्त्रिवर्गस्तत्र वर्धते Y. 1. 74. -2 Kindness, favour.

आनुगत्यं [अनुगत-व्यञ्ज] Acquaintance, familiarity.

आनुगतिक a. (की f.) Relating to a follower.

आनुगुण्यं [अनुगुणस्य भावः कर्म वा व्यञ्ज] Favourableness, suitability, congruity.

आनुग्रामिक a. (की f.) [अनुग्रामं भवः ठञ्] Rural, rustic.

आनुजावर a. Ved. Posthumous.

आनुनासिक्यं [अनुनासिकस्य भावः व्यञ्ज] Nasality.

आनुपदिक a. (की f.) [अनुपदं भावः ठक् वेद अधीते वा] Following, pursuing, tracking, studying.

आनुपूर्व, -व्यं-वी [अनुपूर्वस्य भावः व्यञ्ज ततो वा झेषि यलोपः] 1 Order, succession, series; Ms. 2. 41. -2 (In law) The regular order of the castes; पडातुपूर्व्या विप्रस्य क्षत्रस्य चतुरो-ऽवरान् Ms. 3. 23. -3 (In logic) Conclusion regularly or syllogistically drawn.

आनुपूर्व-व्यं-ण, आनुपूर्व्या ind. One after another, in due order; आनुपूर्व-व्यं-णोदितराजलोकः K. 95.

आनुमानिक a. (की f.) [अनुमान-दागतः ठक्] 1 Relating to a conclusion. -2 Derived from an inference, subject to inference, inferential. -3 Inferred. -कं The Pradhāna of the Sāṅkhyas; आनुमानिक-मप्येकेषामिति चन्द्र Br. Sūt.: 'त्वं the state of being inferable.

आनुयात्रिक A follower, attendant; Mā. 6; U. 4.

आनुरक्तिः f. Passion, affection.

आनुलोपिक a. [अनुलोपिकायाः स्त्रिया ध-र्म्मम्] Forming the duty of an अनुलोपिका.

आनुलोमिक a. (की f.) [अनुलोमं-वर्तते अनुलोम ठक्] 1 Regular, orderly, in due course. -2 Favourable, suitable.

आनुलोम्य a. 'In the direction of the hair,' produced in natural or direct order. -म्यं [अनुलोमस्य भावः कर्म वा बाह्य-व्यञ्ज] 1 Natural or direct order, proper arrangement; आनुलोम्येन संभूता जात्या ज्ञेयास्त एव ते Ms. 10. 5, 13. -2 Regular series or succession. -3 Favourableness, fit disposition. -4 Bringing to one's right place.

आनुविधित्सा Ingratitude.

आनुवेद्यः [अनुवेक्षं वसति] A neighbour who lives next to the next-door neighbour; प्रतिवेद्यानुवेद्यौ च कल्याणे विंशतिद्विजे Ms. 8. 392; (on which Kull. says; निरन्तर-गृहवासी प्रतिवेद्यः, तदनन्तरगृहवास्यानुवेद्यः). The word is also found to be written as अनुवेद्य.

आनुशासनिक a. (की f.) [अनु-शासनाय हितं ठक्] Relating to or treating of instruction.

आनुशूक a. (की f.) Being with or within the awns (as rice).

आनुश्र (श्रा) विक a. (की f.) [श्रु-पाठदनुभूयते अनुश्रवो वेदस्तत्र विहितः ठक्]

According to hearing, resting on tradition. -कः Means of obtaining Heaven, absolution &c. Sk.

आनुषक् ind. Ved. In continuous order, uninterruptedly, one after the other.

आनुषंगिक a. (की f.) [अनुषंगा-त् आगतः ठक् स्त्रियां झप्] 1 Connected with, concomitant. -2 Implied, inherent. -3 Necessarily following, inevitable, necessary. -4 Of secondary importance, secondary; असुभिः स्थास्तु यशश्चिषतः ननु लक्ष्मीः फलमा-नुषंगिकं Ki. 2. 19; अन्यतरस्यानुषंगिक-त्वेऽन्वाचयः Sk.; see अन्वाचय. -5 Attached to, fond of, frequenting; तत्र° Pt. 1. -6 Like, analogous. -7 Relative, proportionate. -8 (In gram.) Elliptical, including words not included in the sentence.

आनुषज् ind. In order, successively.

आनुषूक a. Promoting, urging, driving forward.

आनुष्टुभ a. (मी f.) [अनुष्टुप् छन्दो-ऽस्य उत्ताः अञ्] 1 Consisting of Anushtubhs. -2 Relating to Anushtubh, formed like the metre. -मं The Anushtub metre.

आनुसूय a. (यी f.) [अनुसूयया अवि-पत्या दत्तं अण्] Coming from or given by Anusūyā; R. 14. 14.

आनूकं ind. Ved. In abundance, greatly.

आनूप a. (वी f.) [अनूपदेशे भव, अण्] 1 Watery, marshy, wet. -2 Produced in a marshy place. -पः Any animal frequenting marshy or watery places (as a buffalo); मांसं the flesh of such animals.

आनूपक a. Living in marshy places.

आनूप्यं [अनूपस्य भावः कर्म वा व्यञ्ज] Acquittance of debt or obligation; see अनृणता.

आनृत a. (ती f.) [अनृतं शीलमस्य अण्] Always telling lies, untruthful.

आनुशंस -स्य a. Mild, kind; merciful. -सं, -स्य 1 Mildness. -2 Kindness; Ms. 1. 101, 8. 411. -3 Compassion, pity, mercy.

आनैपुणं, -ण्यं [आनैपुणस्य भावः अण्, व्यञ्ज वा] Clumsiness, stupidity.

आनैश्वर्यं [आनीश्वरस्य भावः व्यञ्ज] Absence of power or supremacy.

आंत *a.* (ती. *f.*) [अंत-अण्] Final, terminal. —तं *ind.* Completely, to the end.

आंत्यः Ved. One who finishes.

आंतर *a.* [अंतर मध्ये भवः अण्] 1 Internal, secret, hidden; U. 6. 12; Māl. 1. 24. —2 Inmost, inward; U. 2. —र Inmost nature. —Comp. —ज्ञ Knowing the hidden secret (of things &c.); Māl. 1. 8.

आंतरतम्यं, आंतर्यं Nearest or closest relationship (as of letters).

आंतरागारिक *a.* Belonging to the duties of a store-keeper or chamberlain.

आंतराल *a.* [अंतरालं वेत्ति अण्] One conversant with the inner nature.

आंतरि (री) क्ष *a.* (क्षी. *f.*) [अंतरिक्षे भवः अण्] 1 Atmospheric, heavenly, celestial. —2 Produced in the atmosphere. —क्षं The firmament, the intermediate region between the earth and sky.

आंतर्गणिक *a.* (की. *f.*) [अंतर्गणं भवः ठञ्] Included, comprised (as in a class, troop &c.).

आंतर्गहिक *a.* (की. *f.*) [अंतर्गहं वेदमनि भवः ठञ्] Being or produced inside a house.

आंतिका [अंतिकव अण् टाप्] An elder sister.

आंत्र *a.* (त्री. *f.*) [अंत्र-अण्] Relating to the bowels. —त्रं Ved. Bowels, entrails.

आंत्रिक *a.* (की. *f.*) Visceral, being within or relating to the bowels.

आंदोल 10 P. [आंदोलयति, दोलति] 1 To swing; rock or move to and fro. —2 To shake, tremble (fig. also); Māl. 4; मंदमास्तांदोलिता लतेषु Dk. 17, 21.

आंदोलः 1 Swinging, a swing. —2 Trembling.

आंदोलनं [आंदोलभावे ल्युट्] 1 Swinging, a swing. —2 Moving to and fro, shaking, rocking; कित्वासागरविंदुंदर-कृशां द्राक्चामरांदोलनात् Udb. —3 Trembling, oscillation.

आंधसः The scum of boiled rice.

आंधसिकः [अंधो भक्तं शिल्पमस्य ठक्] A cook.

आंध्यं [अंधस्य भावः व्यञ्] Blindness.

आंध्र *a.* Belonging to Andhra (as language). —भ्रः (pl.) The Telugu country, modern Telangana; see अंध्र.

आन्न *a.* (त्री. *f.*) [अन्नं लब्ध्वा अन्न-ण P. IV. 4. 85] 1 Fed, having food. —2 Relating to, derived from food.

आन्यभावं Another form.

आन्वयिक *a.* (की. *f.*) [अन्वये प्रशस्तकुले भवः ठञ्] 1 Of a good family, well-born, of noble birth. —2 Orderly.

आन्वाहिक *a.* (की. *f.*) [अन्वह-ठञ्] Daily occurring or to be performed every day; पत्तिं चान्वाहिकां Ms. 3. 67.

आन्वीक्षिकी [अन्वीक्षा प्रयोजनमस्याः ठञ्] 1 Logic, logical philosophy. —2 Metaphysics (आत्मविद्या q. v.); आन्वीक्षिक्यात्मविद्या स्यादौक्षणानुसुद्ध खयोगः । ईक्षमाणस्तथा तत्त्वं हर्षशोकौ व्युदस्यति ॥ Kām. 2. 11; आन्वीक्षिकीश्रवणाय Māl. 1; Ms. 7. 43; (न्याय आन्वीक्षिकी पंचाध्यायी गौतमेन प्रणीता Madhusūdana).

आन्वीपिक *a.* (की. *f.*) [अन्वीपं वर्तते ठक्] Favourable.

आप् 5 P., rarely 1 P. (आप्नोति or आपति, आप, आपत्, आप्यति, आपुं, आप्) 1 To obtain, attain, get; पुत्रमेवंशु-पोपेतं चक्रवर्तिनमाप्नुहि S. 1. 12; अनुद्योगेन तैलानि तिलेभ्यो नामुमर्हति H. Pr. 30; शतं क्रतुनामपविष्णमाप सः R. 3. 38; so फलं, कीर्तिं, सुखं &c. —2 To reach, go to; overtake, meet, fall in with; शबरीमापनुर्वने Bk. 6. 59. —3 To pervade, occupy, enter into. —4 To undergo, suffer, meet with; दिष्टांतमाप्स्यति भवान् R. 9. 79; Ms. 8. 188. —5 To equal. —pass. (आप्यते) 1 To be reached, found, met with, obtained &c. —2 To arrive at one's end or aim. —3 To become filled. —Caus. (आपयति) 1 To cause to reach or obtain. —2 To cause any one to feel or perceive. —3 To hit.

आपः [आप्-घञ्] 1 N. of one of the 8 demigods called Vasus. —2 (At the end of comp.) दुराप difficult to be obtained. —पं [अपां समूहः] A flood or stream of water, water. —2 Sky (Nir.).

आपक *a.* [आप्-ङ्ङल्] Getting, obtaining.

आपनं [आप्-ल्युट्] 1 Getting, obtaining, reaching &c. —2 Pepper.

आपयितु *a.* [आप्-णिच्-त्च्] One who gets or procures, procuring.

आपिः [आप्-णिच्-इन्] 1 Obtaining wealth &c. —2 A friend, acquaintance, ally (दंष्ट्र); ०न्व friendship, alliance.

आप्त *p. p.* [आप्-क्त] 1 Got, obtained, gained; कामः. ०शापः &c. —2 Reached, overtaken, equaled. —3 Reaching to, extending as far as. —4 Trustworthy, reliable, credible (as news &c.). —5 Trusty, confidential, faithful (person); R. 3. 12; 5. 39; Ms. 8. 63. —6 (a) Clever, skilful; प्राज्ञकश्चेद्भवेदासः Ms. 8. 294. (b) Apt, fit. —7 Full, complete, abundant; यजेत राजा क्रतुभिर्विविधैरासदक्षिणैः Ms. 7. 79. —8 True, exact. —9 Intimate, closely related, acquainted; कन्यायाः किल पूजयति पितरौ जामातुरासं जनं U. 4. 17 relatives; Ms. 5. 101. —10 Ap- pointed. —11 Generally received, commonly used; authentic. —12 Accused, prosecuted. —13 Reasonable, sensible.

—सः 1 A trustworthy, reliable, or fit person; credible person or source, guarantee; आसः यथार्थवक्ता T.S. —2 A relative, friend; निग्रहास्त्वसुरा- सानां वधाच्च धनदानुजः R. 12. 52; कथमासवर्गोयं भवत्याः M. 5; Y. 1. 28, 2. 71; Ms. 2. 109, 8. 64. —3 An Arhat. —सा A twisted lock of hair. —सं 1 A quotient. —2 (In Math.) Equation of a degree.

—Comp. —उक्तिः *f.* 1. an augment. —2. an affix. —3. a word of received acceptance and established by usage only; see आप्तवाच् also. —काम *a.* 1. one who has obtained his desire. —2. one who has renounced all worldly desires and attachments. (—मः) the supreme soul. —कारिन् *a.* doing things in a fit or confidential manner; Ms. 9. 12. (—मः) a trusty agent or confidential servant. —गर्भा a pregnant woman. —दक्षिण *a.* having proper or abundant gifts. —वचनं 1. received text or authority, revelation. —2. the words of a credible or trustworthy person R. 11. 42, 15. 48. —वाक्यं a true or correct sentence; =वचनं above.

—वाच् *a.* worthy of belief, regarded as authority, one whose words are credible and authoritative; परातिसंधानमधीयते यैर्विद्योति ते संतु किलाप्तवाचः S. 5. 25. (—*f.*) 1. the advice of a friend or credible person, son. —2. the Vedas or Śruti, a word of authority (said to apply to

Smritis, Itihāsas and Purāṇas also, which are considered as authoritative evidence): आसवागनुमानाभ्यां साध्यं त्वां प्रति का कथा R. 10. 28. —श्रुतिः f. 1. the Vedas. —2. Smritis &c.

आप्तिः f. [आप्-क्तिन्] 1 Getting, obtaining, gain, acquisition; मित्र°, काम° &c. —2 Reaching, overtaking, meeting with. —3 Binding, connection, relation. —4 Union; especially with a woman (Med.). —5 Fitness, aptitude, propriety. —6 Completion, fulfilment; कामस्यासि जगतः प्रतिष्ठां Kāth. —7 Future time, —pl. N. of 12 sacrificial verses beginning with आप्ये.

आप्य a. [अपां इदं अण स्वार्थे ण्यञ्] 1 Watery. —2 Obtainable, attainable (आप्-प्यत्). —ण्यः A class of gods. —ण्यं Ved. Confederation, alliance.

आपकर a. (री f.) [अपकरे भवः अणञ् च] Offensive, unfriendly, mischievous.

आपक a. Crude, raw, half-baked. —कं A cake, bread.

आपगा [अपां समूहः आपः तेन गच्छति गम्-ड] A river, stream; केनायमानं पतिनापगानां Si. 3. 72.

आपगेयः [आपगायां गंगायां भवः ङक्] A son of the river, an epithet of Bhishma or Krishna.

आपणः [आपण-घञ्] A market, shop.

आपणिक a. [आपणादागतः ङक्] 1 Relating to traffic, market &c., mercantile. —2 Got from the market (as duties). —कः 1 A shop-keeper, merchant, dealer. —2 A tax on market shops. —3 Assize, market-rate.

आपत् 1 P. 1 To fall upon, attack, assail; उशुधानापततः R. 12. 44, 5. 50; Bk. 3. 48. —2 To approach, come towards; K. 202; एतत्प्रायेण श्रुतिविषयमापतितमेव K. 136 has reached the ears; 268. —3 To fly towards, come in flying, come or drive in haste, rush upon. —4 (a) To happen, take place, occur, come to pass; कथमिदमापतितं U. 2; K. 262, 158; अहो न शोभनमापतितं Pt. 2. (b) To fall to one's lot or share, befall; अहोऽस्माकं महङ्गोजनमापतितं Pt. 1; आपतति हि संसारपथमवनीर्णानामेवेष्टाताः K. 175, 132; सर्वस्यैव स्व-लिंगमापतति 291; H. 1. 30, 173. —5 (a) To occur to, cross (the mind);

इति हृदये नापतितं K. 288. (b) To be felt or regarded; मधुरतराण्यापतति मनसः K. 103 are felt or regarded; 202, 236, 329. —Caus. (पातयति) To go towards, approach (Ved.).

आपतनं 1 Approaching, coming, assailing &c. —2 Happening, occurrence. —3 Descending, alighting. —4 Obtaining. —5 Knowledge; क्वचित् प्राकरणिकादयोऽद्माकरणिकस्यार्थस्यापतनं S. D. 10. —6 Natural sequence, necessarily following.

आपति a. Ved. Coming in haste, rushing on. —तिः The wind (always blowing) (मत्तगतविशेषः).

आपतिक a. (की f.) Accidental, unforeseen, sent from heaven. —कः A hawk, falcon.

आपतित a. 1 Fallen to the lot of. —2 Happened, befallen, occurred, come to pass. —3 Alighted, descended.

आपात a. Rushing upon, attacking. —तः 1 Rushing or falling upon, attack, descending, alighting; तदापातभयात्पथि Ku. 2. 45; गरुडापातविश्रुतिमधनादात्तबन्धनः R. 12. 76. —2 Throwing down. —3 Causing to descend or fall, falling down; धारापातैः Mc. 48. —4 (a) The present or current moment, the instant; आपातरम्या विषयाः पर्यन्तपरिनापिनः Ki. 11. 12; आपातसुरसे भोगे निमग्नाः किं न कुर्वन्ते S. D.; H. 4. 75; Bv. 1. 115; Māl. 5. (b) (Hence) First sight or appearance; see आपाततः. —5 Happening, becoming apparent, appearance. —Comp. —दुःसह a. unbearable at the first attack; U. 7. —दुष्प्रसह a. unbearable in its onset, making a furious charge; M. 5. 10.

आपाततः ind. At the first sight or attack, instantly, immediately; S. D. 632.

आपातिन् a. Falling on, attacking, descending, happening.

आपत्य a. (स्थी f.) [अपत्य-अण्] 1 Relating to offspring. —2 (In gram.) Relating to the formation of patronymic words.

आपथि a. Ved. Being on the way or journey. —थिः, —थीः, —थ्यः Ved. A wanderer, traveller.

आपद् 4 A. 1 To go near, walk towards, approach; एष रावणिरापादि वानराणां भयंकरः Bk. 15. 89. —2 To enter into, go to, attain to (a place,

state &c.); वक्त्रमापद्य मारुतः Sik. 9; निर्वेदमापद्यते becomes disgusted Mk. 1. 14; आपेदिरेऽवरपथं Bv. 1. 17; क्षीरं दधिभावमापद्यते S. B. milk turns into curds; पांडुरतामापद्यमानस्य K. 69 becoming pale; 160; विस्मयमापेदे 179; श्लोकत्वमापद्यत यस्य श्लोकः R. 14. 70 assumed the form of a verse; चिन्तामापेदे Dk. 130 fell a-thinking; so विश्वासं, निर्द्वितीं, संशयं, वशं, पंचत्वं &c. —3 To get into trouble, fall into misfortune, अर्थधर्मौ परित्यज्य यः काममनुवर्तते । एवमापद्यते क्षिप्रं राजा दशरथो यथा ॥ Rām.; see आपन्न below. —4 To happen, occur; Bk. 6. 31; एवमापद्यते M. 1 so it is. —Caus. 1 To bring about, bring to pass, accomplish, effect; कृजझिरापादितवंशकृत्यं R. 2. 12; Sānti. 3. 19. —2 To lead or reduce to, cause to suffer; R. 5. 5. —3 To cause, to produce, bring on; लघिमानमापाद्यति K. 105, 109; दोषमपि गुणत्वनापाद्यति makes the best of a bad matter. —4 To reach or attain to. —5 To spread, circulate (as news). —6 To turn or change into; एकामपि काकिर्णां कार्षापणलक्षमापाद्यते Dk. 156.

आपत्तिः f. [आ-पद्-क्तिन्] 1 Turning or changing into, entering into any state or condition. —2 Obtaining, procuring, getting; स्थानापत्तेर्द्रव्येषु धर्मलाभः Kāty. —3 Misfortune, calamity, adversity; Y. 3. 42. —4 A fault, transgression. —5 Remonstrance, expostulation. —6 (In phil.) An undesirable conclusion or occurrence (अनिष्टप्रसंगः).

आपद् f. [आ-पद्-क्तिप्] A calamity, misfortune, danger, distress, adversity; दैवीनां मानुषीणां च प्रतिहर्ता त्वमापन्नं R. 1. 60; अविशेकः परमापदां पद्मं Ki. 2. 30, 14; प्रायो गच्छति यत्र भाग्यरहितस्तत्रैव यांत्वापद्ः Bh. 2. 90; आपदि स्या, आपदं प्राप् to fall into difficulty. —Comp. —कल्पः an alternative to be used in times of difficulty; Ms. 11. 28. —कालः days of adversity, time of distress, hour of danger; अत्राह्वणादध्ययनमापत्काले विधीयते Ms. 2. 241. —कालिक a. (का-की f.) occurring in time of difficulty. —गतः, प्रसूतः a. 1. fallen into misfortune, involved in difficulties. —2. unfortunate, unhappy, distressed. —धर्मः [आपदि कर्तव्यो धर्मः] a practice, profession, or course of procedure, not usually proper for a

caste, but allowable in times of extreme distress or calamity; Ms. 1. 116, 10. 130. (-र्म) N. of a पर्व in Bhārata.

आपदा *f.* Misfortune, calamity.

आपन्न *p. p.* 1 Gained, obtained, acquired; जीविकापन्नः for आपन्नजीविकः Sk. -2 (gone or reduced to, fallen into; कष्टां दशामापन्नोपि Bh. 2. 29; so दुःखः. -3 Afflicted, distressed, being in difficulty; आपन्नाभयसन्नेषु दीक्षिताः खलु पौरवाः S. 2. 16; Me. 53; II. 4. 106, V. 2. -4 Befallen; परिच्छेदो हि पांडित्यं यदापन्ना विपत्तयः II. 1. 148. -Comp. -सत्त्वा pregnant, quick or big with child; a pregnant woman; समपापन्न-सत्त्वास्ता रेजुरापांडुरत्विषः R. 10. 59. आपादः [आ-पद्-घञ्] 1 Attainment, obtaining. -2 Reward, remuneration.

आपादनं 1 Causing to arrive at, leading or contributing to, bringing about; tending to: द्रव्यस्य संख्यांतरापादने Sk.

आपनिकः [आ-पन्-इकन् Un. 2. 46] 1 An emerald, sapphire. -2 A Kirātu or barbarian.

आपमित्यक *a.* [अपमित्य परिवर्त्य निर्वृत्तम् कक्] Received by barter or exchange. -कं Property or anything obtained by barter or for a consideration.

आपया [आपेन जलपूरेण याति या-क] N. of a river near the Sarasvatī.

आपराह्निक *a.* (की *f.*) Being in the afternoon.

आपर्वुक *a.* (की *f.*) Not restricted to particular times or seasons.

आपवः An epithet of Vasishṭha.

आपवर्ग्य *a.* Conferring final beatitude.

आपस् *n.* [आप-असुन्] Water; आपोभिर्माज्जनं कृत्वा. -2 Sin. -3 A religious ceremony.

आपस्कारं The root or extremity of the trunk or body.

आपा 1 P. 1 To drink up (lit. and fig.); षडाननापीतपयोधरासु R. 14. 22; आपीतसूर्ये नभः Mk. 5. 20 quite concealed or obscured; दिवाकरापीतरसा महौषधीः Mb. -2 To drink with the ears or eyes, hear or see intently; ता राघवं दृष्टिभिरापिबंत्यः R. 7. 12; K. 86; भगवत्कथासुधामापीय कर्णोज्जलिभिः Bhāg. -3 To eclipse, surpass.

आपानं, -नकं 1 A drinking party, banquet; Mk. 8; आपाने पानकलिता देवेनाभिप्रणोदिताः Mb. -2 A tavern, liquor-shop, a place for drinking in company (°भूमि); तांबूलानां दलैस्तत्र रचितापानभूमयः R. 4. 42; Ku. 6. 42; आपानकमुत्सवः K. 32.

आपायिन् *a.* Drinking, fond of drinking.

आपाकः [समंतात् परिवेष्ट्य पच्यते ऽत्र] A baking oven, a potter's kiln.

आपांग्यं [अपांगे देयं ज्य] To be used for anointing the corners of the eyes (as अंजन).

आपालिः A louse.

आपिंजर *a.* Somewhat red, reddish; R. 16. 51. -रं Gold.

आपिशलिः N. of an old grammarian.

आपिशल *a.* Originating from आपिशलि. -लः A pupil of आपिशलि.

आपी, आपीन See आप्यं.

आपीड् 10 P. 1 To press, weigh down; पयोधरभारेणापीडितः Cit. 12; भुजाभ्यां तमापीड्य चaspasing him to the bosom. -2 To press hard, afflict, perplex, worry. -3 To compress.

आपीड *a.* 1 Giving pain, hurting. -2 Squeezing, compressing. -3 A chaplet (tied on the crown of the head), garland in general; चूडापीडकपालसंकुलगलान्मंदाकिनीवारयः Māl. 1. 2. -4 (Hence fig.) A crest-jewel; तस्मिन्कुलापीडनिभे विपीडं R. 18. 29; Māl. 1. 6, 7.

आपीडनं 1 Compressing, squeezing; tying tightly. -2 Embracing, clasping. -3 Giving pain, hurting.

आपीडित *p. p.* 1 Compressed, bound tightly; embraced &c. -2 Decorated with chaplets.

आपीत *a.* 1 Yellowish. -2 Drunk or sipped a little (as water). -तः Yellowish colour. -तं A pyritic mineral (माक्षिकधातु).

आपूपिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अपूप-ठक्] 1 A good maker of अपूप (cakes). -2 Accustomed to eat cakes. -3 Fond of cakes, eating cakes (with benefit). -4 Selling cakes. -5 Baking cakes. -6 Forming an ingredient of cakes, good for cakes (as गुड). -कः A baker; confectioner. -कं A multitude of cakes (अपूपानां समूहः).

आपूप्यः [अपूपय साधुः वा० य] Flour. आपुषं A kind of metal (perhaps tin).

आपुञ्च 7 U. 1 To fill, pervade, occupy completely. -2 To mix or blend with. -3 (A.) To satiate oneself.

आपुञ्च *a.* [श्च-क्विप्] Connected, blended. -ind. In a mixed manner, confusedly.

आपू 9 U. or Caus. 1 To fill; R. 16. 65; Bg. 11. 30; Bk. 6. 118; (fig.) to make full, complete, to fulfil (wishes); भूत्यैरापूर्यते नृपः II. 2. 74. -pass. To be filled, to be filled with wind, be blown (as a conch); आपूर्यमाणानां स्नानशालानां K. 16.

आपूर *a.* Becoming full. -रः 1 Flow, current, large flood, quantity; स्वैरापूरे युवनिवर्तिनां व्याप गंडस्थलानि Si. 7. 74; हर्षभरापूरपीडनोत्कुलया दृशा Ks. 23. 71. -2 Filling, making full.

आपूरण *a.* Becoming full. -णं Filling, making full; गते कृतं Pt. 1.

आपूर्ण *p. p.* filled &c.; आपूर्णश्च कलाभिरिदुरतलः Māl. 9. 39.

आपूतिः *f.* 1 Filling. -2 Fulness, satisfaction, satiety.

आपूर्यमाण *a.* Becoming full, being filled; पक्षः the crescent or waxing moon.

आपेक्षिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अपेक्षा-ठक्] Raising expectations.

आपोक्षिमं N. of the 3rd, 6th, 9th, or 12th position: तृतीयं षष्ठनवममत्यं चापोक्षिमं विदुः [cf. Grapoktima].

आपोमय *a.* (यी *f.*) [आपस्-विकारे प्राचुर्ये वा मयट्] Consisting of water.

आपोमात्र The subtle elementary principle of water.

आपोशानः N. of a kind of prayer or formula repeated before and after eating (the formulas being respectively अमृतोपस्तरणमसि स्वाहा and अमृतापिधानमसि स्वाहा); आपोशानक्रियापूर्वं सत्कृतान्नमुत्सयन् Y. 1. 31, 106. -नं The act of making an उपस्तरण (seat) and अपिधान (covering) for the food eaten.

आप्त, आप्य See आप्.

आप्यः Ved. N. of a class of deities, especially of the deity Trita as belonging to that class.

आप्यै 1 A. 1 To grow fat, stout, or full, become full, increase; आहुत्याप्यायते सूर्यः Y. 3. 71. -2

To make full, strengthen, enlarge. — *Caus.* (—प्राययति) 1 To make fat, full, or comfortable, increase, enlarge; तेजसा तव तेजश्च विष्णुरप्याययिष्यति Mb.; सैव कान्तिर्मन्थाप्यायिता द्युतिः S.D.; बाहुभिराप्यायितशरीरः Pt. 1; Me. 44; Ms. 9. 314. —2 To gratify, regale, satisfy, please: आप्यायितो वचनाद्युतेन II. 1; K. 124, Mr. 1, 2.

आपी *a.* Fat, stout. — *पी:* *f.* The 20th Nakshatra or lunar mansion.

आपीन *p. p.* [प्ये-क्त] Stout, fat, strong. — *न:* A well; आपीनोऽधुः Sk. — *नं* An udder, teat; आपीनभारोद्धनप्रयत्नान् R. 2. 18.

आप्यान *p. p.* 1 Fat, stout, robust, strong; Bk. 5. 56, 9. 2. —2 Pleased, satisfied. — *नं* 1 Love. —2 Growth, increase.

आप्यायः Becoming full or fat.

आप्यायन *a.* Causing fulness or stoutness, promoting welfare. — *नं*, — *ना* [प्राय-ल्युट्] 1 The act of making full or fat. —2 Satisfying, refreshing, pleasing. —3 Satisfaction, satiety; देवस्याप्यायना भवति Pt. 1. —4 Advancing, promoting. —5 Corpulency, growing fat or stout. —6 Anything which causes corpulency or good condition. —7 A strengthening medicine. —8 Pouring water on Soma and thus causing it to swell. — *Comp.* — *शील* *a.* satisfying.

आप्यायित *a.* 1 Satisfied, pleased. —2 Improved; grown, increased. —3 Stout, fat, robust.

आप्र *a.* Ved. [आ-प्र-मूलं क] 1 Filling. —2 Able to reach (Sāy.). —3 Busy, zealous.

आप्रच्छ 6 A. 1 To bid adieu, bid farewell; आपृच्छस्व प्रियसखममुं तुंगमालिङ्ग्य शैलं Me. 12; R. 8.49, 12. 103; Māl. 7. ; Bk. 14. 63. —2 To salute on receiving, but particularly parting with a visitor (साधो यानि इति वचनं). —3 To ask. —4 To extol.

आपृच्छा [प्रच्छ-अङ्] 1 Conversation. —2 Bidding farewell. —3 Curiosity.

आपृच्छ्य *pot. p.* 1 To be saluted, welcomed or honoured. —2 Praise-worthy, commendable. —3 Beautiful.

आप्रच्छन् 1 Bidding adieu, taking leave at the time of departure. —2 Welcoming, hailing.

आप्रच्छ्य *a.* Secret, hidden.

आप्रदिवं *ind.* For ever.

आप्रपदं [प्रपदं पदप्रं त-पर्यन्तं अव्ययी०] A dress reaching to the feet. — *ind.* To the end of the foot, reaching to the feet.

आप्रपदिनि *a.* [आप्रपदं व्याप्नोति ख] Reaching to the feet (as dress): K. 130; (आप्रपदीनकं also).

आप्री *f.* [आप्रणान्यनया आ-प्र-ड-गौरा० डीप्] Ved. 1 Conciliation, propitiation, gaining one's favour. —2 (pl.) 'Propitiatory verses', a name given to certain invocations addressed to several deified objects in consecutive order, and said to be introductory to the animal sacrifice; some take the *Apris* to represent the objects themselves, the verses being consequently called *Apri* verses. The objects invoked are 12 — Susamiddha, Tanūnapāt, Narasansa, the divine being bearing invocations to the gods, Barhis, the doors of the sacrificial chamber, night and dawn, the two divine beings protecting the sacrifice, the three goddesses Ilā, Sarasvatī, and Mahi, Tvāshtri, Vanaśpati and Svāhā, (all these being regarded by Sāyana to be different forms of Agni); स एता आप्रीरपश्यन्ताभिर्वै स मुखत आन्मानमार्पणीत. cf. also Max Müller's Hist. Anc. Lit. pp. 463-466.

आर्पितपः-पाः N. of Vishnu (protecting those who have appeased his anger).

आप्नु 1 A. 1 To jump up, dance, spring; आप्नुत्य पदान्यष्टौ Mb.; (रथ)

आप्नुवे सिंह इवाचलारं. —2 To bathe, wash, immerse oneself (fig. also); प्रयागे आप्नुत्य गात्राणि Mb.; आप्नुत्याकाशगंगायां *ibid*; Ms. 7. 216, 11. 203.

— *Caus.* (अव्ययि) 1 To cause to be washed or bathed; आप्नुवत्य गात्राणि Mb. —2 To wash, wet, sprinkle; भक्षमाप्नुवत्य वारिणा Ms. 3. 244, 11. 98. —3 To overflow, overwhelm, inundate, flood over. —4 To set in commotion. —5 (Atm.) To bathe.

आप्नुवः, -प्नुवनं 1 Bathing, immersing. —2 Sprinkling with water (on all sides). — *Comp.* — *व्रतिन्* or आप्नुव्रतिन् *m.* a house-holder who has passed through the first order (ब्रह्मचर्यं) and is admitted into the

second (गार्हस्थ्य), an initiated householder; cf. स्नातक.

आप्नुवः 1 Bathing, immersing. —2 Sprinkling, wetting. —3 Submerging. —4 A flood, an inundation.

आप्नुत *p. p.* 1 Bathed; अवभृथाप्नुतो मुनिः R. 11. 31; Ku. 6. 5. —2 Wetted, sprinkled; R. 17. 37. —3 Overflowing with, filled or overcome with; बाष्प, व्यसन, रुधिर ° &c. — *तः*. — *व्रती* An initiated house-holder, see आप्नुव्रतिन्. — *तं* Bathing.

आप्नुवन् *m.* [आप्नुवन् Un. 1. 152] Wind, air (आप्नुवः according to Ujjval.) आप्नुवा The neck.

आफूकं Opium.

आबन्ध 9 P. 1 To bind, fasten, tie on, place, fix; क समाधानमाबन्धातु अवष्टभः K. 290; न कञ्चिन्निर्भरमाबन्धाति पदं 104 places; तेऽपि पोषिताः पोषितरि स्नेहमाबध्नन्ति 289. —2 To make, form; आबद्धांजलिः, see आबद्ध below. —3 To hold fast, cling to.

आबद्ध *p. p.* 1 Bound, tied. —2 Fixed; स्थदनाबद्धदृष्टिषु R. 1. 40. —3 Formed, made; आबद्धमंडला तापसपरिषद् K. 49 sitting in a circle; आबद्धरेखमभितो रविमंजरीभिः Gīt. 11; Bk. 3. 30; Ki. 5. 33. —4 Obtained. —5 Hindered. — *द्धं* (द्धः also) 1 Binding, joining. —2 A yoke. —3 Ornament. —4 Affection. — *Comp.* — *माल* *a.* forming a wreath, arranged in a row; Me. 9.

आबधः Ved. Binding.

आबन्धः, -धनं 1 A tie or bond (fig. also); प्रेमाबन्धविवाधितं Itān. 3.18; Amar. 38. —2 The tie of a yoke, or that which fastens the ox to the yoke, or the yoke to the plough. —3 Ornament, decoration. —4 Affection.

आबर्ह *a.* Having the power of tearing or pulling out. — *हः*, — *हर्ण* [—आ-बर्ह- हिंसायां घञ् ल्युट् वा] 1 Tearing or pulling out. —2 Killing.

आबर्हिन् *a.* [आबर्ह-इनि] Fit for tearing out; मूलमस्याबर्हिः P. IV. 4. 88.

आबर्ह्यं [अबलस्य भावः] Weakness.

आबाध 1 A. 1 To check, rein in, restrain. —2 To interrupt, obstruct. —3 To annoy, harass, attack, molest, injure. —4 To set forth or declare wrongly.

आबाधः 1 Affliction, injury.

trouble, molestation, damage; न प्राणावाधमाचरेत् Ms. 4. 54, 51. -2 Interruption, hinderance. -3 Attack (Ved.). -धा 1 Pain, distress. -2 Mental agony or anguish. -3 Segment of the base of a triangle.

आबाल्यं Age ending with childhood.

आबिल *a.* 1 Turbid, dirty (=भा + विल q. v.). -2 Clearing, breaking.

आबुत्त = आबुत्त q. v.

आबुध् 1 P. To perceive, notice, understand (Ved.).

आबोधनं 1 Knowledge, understanding. -2 Instructing, informing.

आब्द *a.* (की f.) [अब्द-भृ] Belonging to, or produced from, a cloud.

आब्दिक *a.* (की f.) [अब्द-ठक्] Annual, yearly; आब्दिकः करः Ms. 7. 129, 3. 1.

आभगः Ved. A partner (of any thing); to be shared in (Sáy.).

आभरणं See under अभ्.

आभा 2 P. 1 To shine, blaze; सुतरां रत्नमाभाति चामीकरनियोजितं Subhāsh.; R. 3. 33. -2 To appear, look like; आभासि तीर्थप्रतिपादितदिः R. 5. 15, 70, 13. 14; Bk. 7. 8, 66. -3 To outshine.

आभा [भा-अङ्] 1 Light, splendour, lustre; दीपानां शलभा यथा Pt. 4. -2 Colour, appearance, beauty; प्रशान्तिव शुद्धानं Ms. 12. 27. -3 Likeness, resemblance; oft. at the end of comp. in these two senses; रुक्मानं appear; or shining like gold; यमदूतानं Pt. 1. 58; मरुत्सखानं R. 2. 10. -4 A reflected image, shadow, reflection.

आभाति *f.* [आ-भा-क्तिच्] 1 Reflection. -2 Splendour, light.

आभाणकः A popular saying, proverb; तथा च लौकिकानामाभाणकः as the proverb goes.

आभाष 1 A. 1 To address, speak to, converse with; वैशंपायनश्च द्रापीडमावभाषे K. 117; कुरुते नालापमाभाषिता Nāg. 4. -2 To say or speak (something) (with two acc.); आभाषि रामेण वचः कवीयान् Bk. 3. 51. -3 To say or speak; सखीं वेचभृदावभाषे R. 6. 82, 14. 44. -4 To name. -5 To talk aloud, shout.

आभाषः [भाष-घञ्] 1 Addressing. -2 An introduction, preface.

आभाषणं 1 Addressing, speaking to (संबोधन). -2 Conversation; संबोधमाभाषणपूर्वमाहुः R. 2. 58.

आभाष्य *pot. p.* To be addressed, worthy of being spoken to; जनमाभाष्यमिमं न मन्यसे R. 8. 48. -व्यं What is to be said by way of address; Me. 101.

आभास् 1 A. 1 To shine, blaze. -2 To be bright. -3 To appear, seem, look like; स्थानांतरं स्वर्गं इवावभासे Ku. 7. 3; R. 7. 43. 63; 14. 12. -4 To appear untruly, have an appearance; शुक्तिः रजतवद्भासते; Ki. 17. 21. -Caus. To illuminate.

आभास् *f.* Splendour, lustre, light. **आभासः** [भास्-अच्] 1 Splendour, light, lustre. -2 A reflection; तत्राज्ञानं धिया नश्यद्भासास्तु यदः स्फुरेत् Vedānta. -3 (a) Resemblance, likeness; oft. at the end of comp.; नमश्च रुचिरभासं Rām. &c.; चिदाभासः (b) Semblance, phantom; शुक्तिवाक्यतद्भासासत्तमाभ्याः S.B.; तत्साहसभासं Māl. 2 looks like wantonness. -4 Any unreal or fallacious appearance (as in हेत्वभास); पुनरुक्तवद्भासः S.D. -5 A fallacy, fallacious reasoning, semblance of a reason, an erroneous but plausible argument; see हेत्वभास; S. D. 270. -6 An intention, purpose.

आभासतं Making apparent or clear; illuminating.

आभासु (स्व) र *a.* Splendid, bright, shining. -रः 1 A collective name of 64 demigods. -2 N. of an attendant *Ganu*.

आभिचरणिक, आभिचारिक *a.* (की f.) [आभिचरण-चार-ठञ्] 1 Magical. -2 Imprecatory, maledictory. -कं A spell or incantation, magic.

आभिजन *a.* (नी f.) [अभिजन-अण्] Relating to birth (अभिजन), patronymic (as a name); तां पार्वतीत्याभिजनेन नाम्ना Ku. 1. 26. -नं Nobility or loftiness of birth.

आभिजात्यं [अभिजातस्य भावः घञ्] 1 Nobility of birth; संसिनी च नम्रता Dk. 137; Ratn. 3. 18; Mv. 2. 18. -2 Rank. -3 Learning. -4 Beauty.

आभिजित *a.* [अभिजिति नक्षत्रे जातः अण्] Born under the constellation *Abhijit*.

आभिधा [अभिधैव स्वार्थे अण्] 1 A

sound, word. -2 A name; mentioning; see अभिधा.

आभिधानिक *a.* (की f.) Contained in a dictionary. -कः A lexicographer.

आभिधानीयक *a.* Relating to a word or name. -कं The property of a name.

आभिधुविक *a.* (की f.) [अभिधुव-ठक्] Relating to the religious ceremony called अभिधुव q. v.

आभिमुख्यं [अभिमुखस्य भावः घञ्] 1 Direction towards; मुखं याति goes to meet or encounter. -2 Being in front of or face to face; नीताभिमुख्यं पुनः Ratn. 1. 2. -3 Favourableness.

आभिरामिक *a.* (कीं f.) Good, agreeable; Mu. 4.

आभिरूपकं, आभिरूप्यं [अभिरूप-वृज् घञ् च] Beauty.

आभिषेचनिक *a.* (की f.) [अभिषेचन-ठञ्] Relating to the inauguration of a king; आभिषेचनिकं यत्ते रामार्थमुपकल्पितं Rām.; Mv. 4.

आभेहारिक *a.* (की f.) [अभेहार-ठञ्] 1 To be offered as a present. -2 Taken by force, or fraud. -कं 1 A present. -2 A room.

आभीकं [आभीकेन दृष्टं साम अण्] N. of a Sāma melody.

आभीक्ष्यं [अभीक्ष्यस्य भावः घञ्] Continued repetition; बहुलमाभीक्ष्ये P. III. 2. 81, 4. 22.

आभोय *a.* Contained in a chapter of Pāṇini which ends with *bhu* (भ).

आभीरः [आ सन्तानभियं राति, रा-क Tv.] 1 A cowherd; आभीरवानमनयनाहृतानसाय दत्तं मनो यदुपते तदिदं गृहाण Udb.; according to Ms. 10. 15 आभीर is the offspring of a Brahmapa and a female of the Ambasapha tribe. -2 (pl.) N. of a country or its inhabitants; श्रीकौकणद्वेभ्यो तापीतः पश्चिम तटे । आभीरदेशो देवशि विध्यशैले व्यवस्थितः । -री 1 A cowherd's wife. -2 A woman of the Abhira tribe. -3 The language of the Abhiras; आभीरेषु तथापीरी (प्रयोजक्या) S. D. 432. -Comp. -पलिः, -ह्री f.; -पलिका a station or abode of herdsmen, a village inhabited by cowherds.

आभील *a.* [आभियं लति ददाति ला-क] 1 Fearful, terrible; Si. 18. 78.

-2 Suffering from. —रु Injury, physical pain.

आमु *a.* [आ-भू-डु] Pervading, reaching (Sāy.); empty; stingy, empty-handed.

आभूक *a.* Ved. Empty, powerless.

आमुग्र *a.* A little curved or bent.

आमु 1 P. Ved. To be present, continue one's existence.

आमु *a.* Ved. 1 Approaching (as a praiser.) -2 Strong, sufficient, efficacious. -3 Applied according to rule (as a hymn). -4 Very prosperous. —*m.* A prison, a place of confinement.

आभूतिः *f.* 1 Pervasion. -2 Overpowering strength. -3 Capability, efficiency.

आभूषण्य *a.* Ved. Praiseworthy.

आभृ 1 P. 1 To bring; आ नो अभ्रे रयि भर Rv. 1. 79. 8: कश्चपत्याभृतं दुःखं Bhāg. -2 To carry. -3 To fill, fill with. -4 To bear, support.

आभरणं 1 An ornament, decoration (fig. also); किमित्यपास्याभरणानि यौवने धृतं त्वया वार्द्धकशोभि वल्कलं Ku. 5. 44: प्रशमाभरणं पराक्रमः Ki. 2. 32: (अभरण occurs in the names of works; e. g. मरुस्तर्कितभरण). -2 The act of nourishing.

आभरित *p.p.* 1 Filled. -2 Decorated.

आभेरी One of the modes of music (रागिणी) personified as a female.

आभोगः [आ-भू-घञ्] 1 Curving, winding. -2 A curve; आभोगकुटिला (नगा). Mb.; crumpling. -3 Circuit, circumference, expanse, extension, precincts, environs; अकथितोऽपि ज्ञायत एव यथायमाभोगस्तपोवनस्येति S. 1; गगनाभोगः the expanse of heaven, wide firmament of the sky; Bh. 3. 57; Mv. 6. 30; Māl. 9. 16. -4 Magnitude, fulness, extent, expansive form; गंडाभोगात् Me. 92 from the broad cheek; प्रतिरवाभोग Māl. 3, 8, 4, 10, 5, 11; प्रतिभयाभोगैः ध्रुवमाधिवैः Mv. 6. 24 bodily form or stature; U. 2, 2. 14; भवाभोगोद्दिष्टाः Bh. 3. 42, 86; Mv. 2; K. 305, 333. -5 Effort. -6 The expanded hood of a cobra (used by Varuṇa as his umbrella). -7 Enjoyment, satiety,

completion; विषयाभोगेषु नैवाहरः Sāntilakṣhaṇa. -8 A serpent.

आभोग्य *a.* [आभोगं याति या-क] To be enjoyed (as Soma juice). —यं Livelihood (Ved.).

आभोगिः Ved. 1 Enjoyment. -2 Living, supporting life.

आभ्यंतर *a.* (री *f.*) [अभ्यंतरे भवः अण्] 1 Interior, inner, inward; as आभ्यंतरो मूल्यवर्ग. -2 One of the two kinds of प्रयत्न or effort giving rise to the vocal sounds.

आभ्यवकाशिक *a.* (की *f.*) Living in the open air.

आभ्यवहारिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अभ्यवहारय हितं ठक्] Eatable (as food &c.).

आभ्यादायिकं [अभ्यादान-ठक्] A kind of धन or woman's property.

आभ्यासिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अभ्यास-ठक्] 1 Resulting from practice. -2 Practising, repeating. -3 Being near, neighbouring, adjoining (आभ्यासिक).

आभ्युदायक *a.* (की *f.*) [अभ्युदय-ठक्] 1 Tending to good, granting prosperity; अनाभ्युदायिकं अमणकदर्शनं Mk. 8. -2 Relating to the rise or beginning of anything, सुख^२ Ms. 12. 88. -3 High, exalted, important. —कं A Śrāddha or offering to ancestors; an occasion of rejoicing.

आध्रिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अध्रया खनति ठक्] One who digs with a spade.

आम् *ind.* An interjection of (a) assent, acceptance, 'oh', 'yes'; आं कर्मः M. 1; (b) recollection; आं तस्मिन्नुर्वश्या वचनं स्थलितमासीत् V. 3; आं ज्ञातम् S. 3, Oh, I see it now; M. 3; (c) determination, 'surely', 'verily', आं चिरस्थ खलु प्रतिबुद्धोऽस्मि; (d) reply.

आम *a.* [आम्यते ईषत् पच्यते; आ-अम कर्मणि घञ् Tv.] 1 Raw, uncooked, undressed (opp. पक्व) (oft. applied to the cow in the Veda); आगात्रं Ms. 4. 223; Y. 1. 287. -2 Unripe, immature. -3 Unbaked, unannealed (as a jar). -4 Undigested. —नं 1 State of being raw. -2 Constipation, passing hard excretion. -3 Grain freed from chaff. —मः 1 Disease; sickness. -2 Indigestion; आहारस्य रसः सारः यो न पक्वोऽग्निलाघवात् आमसत्तां स लभते महाव्याधिसमाभयः || Susr. —**Comp.** —**अति-सारः** dysentery or diarrhoea caused by vitiated mucus in the abdomen (the excretion being in this case

mixed with hard and fetid matter).

—अह् *a.* eating raw flesh or food.

—अन्नं undressed rice. —आशयः [आमस्यापक्वाश्चाशयः] 'receptacle of undigested food', the upper part of the belly to the navel, stomach.

—कुम्भः a jar of unbaked clay; H. 4. 66. —गंधि *a.* smelling of raw meat or of a burning corpse. —गंधिकं the smell of raw meat. —ज्वरः a kind of fever; cf. स्वेद्यमानज्वरं प्राज्ञः कौशल्या परिषिञ्चति Si. 2. 54.

—त्वच *a.* of tender skin. —पाकः a preliminary stage of the disease called dropsy. —पात्रं an unannealed vessel; विनाशं ब्रजति क्षिप्रमाभपात्रमिवोत्सि Ms. 3. 179. —पीनसं running at the nose, defluxion. —मांसाशिन *m.* a cannibal, an eater of raw flesh.

—रक्तं dysentery. —रसः imperfect chyme. —वातः constipation, torpor of the bowels attended with flatulence and intumescence. —शूलः pain of indigestion, colic. —श्राद्धं a Śrāddha performed with uncooked food; आपयनश्रीं तर्प्य च चंद्रसूयग्रहे तथा आमश्राद्धं द्विजैः कथि वृत्रेण च सदैव हि || Prāchetasā.

आमक *a.* Raw.

आमता, —त्वं rawness, unreadiness.

आमंजु *a.* Lovely, charming; U. 2. 23.

आमंडः The castor-oil plant.

आमनं Ved. Friendly disposition or inclination, affection.

आम (मा) नस्यं [अमनस्-घञ्] Pain, sorrow.

आमंत्र 10 A. 1 To bid farewell, bid adieu; आमंत्रयस्व सहचरं S. 3; लताभगिनी S. 1; Ku. 6. 94; K. 223. -2 To speak to, call out to, address, converse with; तमा-मंत्रयांबभूव K. 81, 197, V. 1; A. R. 3. -3 To say, speak; परिजनोप्येवमा-मंत्रयते K. 195. -4 To call, invite, ask (to come); आमंत्रयध्वं राष्ट्रेषु ब्राह्मणान् Mb. -5 To invoke.

आमंत्रणं —पा 1 Addressing, calling, calling out to; अंबेति वै योषाया आमंत्रणं Sat. Br. -2 Bidding adieu, taking leave of. -3 Greeting, welcome, courtesy. -4 Invitation; अनिद्यामंत्र-पादृते Y. 1. 112. -5 Permission. -6 Conversation; अन्योन्यामंत्रणं यस्याज्जनान्ते तज्जनान्तिकं S. 11. 6. -7 The vocative case. -8 Deliberation; asking; interrogation.

आमंत्रयितु *a.* Asking, inviting, calling &c. —*m.* (—ता) An inviter, entertainer, especially of Brāhmanas.

आमंत्रित *p. p.* 1 Invited, called. —2 Appointed to do unnecessary things. —तं 1 Addressing. —2 Talk, conversation; V. 2. —3 The vocative case; संबोधनं या प्रथमा आमंत्रितसंज्ञा स्यात् Sk.

आमन्त्र्य *pot. p.* To be addressed or called to, to be invited &c. —अयं A word in the vocative case.

आमंत्रः Castor-oil plant.

आमन्द्र *a.* Having a slightly deep tone, uttering a low, muttering sound, rumbling; आमन्द्राणां फल-माधिकरलं लप्स्यसे गर्जितानां Me. 34. —द्रः A slightly deep tone, rumbling.

आमयः [आ-मी करणे अच्; Tv., said to be fr. अम् also] 1 Disease, sickness, distemper; दर्पामयः Mv. 4. 22, आनयस्तु चित्तरामसंभवः R. 19. 48; सप्तमि हि शिष्टेऽप्यन्तः वत्स्यतावानयः स च। Si. 2. 10. —2 Damage, hurt. —3 Indigestion. —अयं N. of the medical plant Costus Speciosus.

आमयाविन् *a.* [आमय-विन्-निपातः P.V. 2. 122 Vārt.] Sick, dyspeptic, affected with indigestion; °द्विषं indigestion, dyspepsia.

आमरणांत, -तिक *a.* (की f.) Lasting till death, lasting for life; आमरणांताः प्रणयाः कौपास्तत्क्षणभंगुराः H. 1. 118; अन्योन्याभ्याम्यमीचारी भवेदामरणांतिकः Ms. 9. 101.

आमरितु *m.* Ved. A destroyer.

आमर्षः —र्षणं Anger, wrath, impatience; see अमर्ष.

आमलकः, -की 1 The tree, Emblic Myrobalan, Emblica Officinalis Gaertn (Mar. आमळा). —2 N. of another tree (वासक). —कं Fruit of the Emblic Myrobalan; बदरामलका-ब्रह्मादिमानां Bv. 2. 8.

आमहीया *f.* N. of a particular Rik or verse of the Rig-veda; (Rv. 8. 48. 3).

आमात्यः [अमात्य एव स्वार्थे अण्] 1 A minister, counsellor. —2 A general; see अमात्य.

आमानस्यं [अमानस-व्यञ्ज] Pain, sorrow.

आमावास्थ्य *a.* (स्थी f.) [अमा-

वास्या अण्] 1 Belonging to the new moon or its festival. —2 Happening or born at the time of new moon or conjunction. —स्यं The new moon oblation.

आमिक्षा [आमिष्यते सिच्यते, मिष-सक् Tv.] Curd of milk and whey, a mixture of boiled and coagulated milk; तस्ते पयसि दधानयति सा वैश्वदेव्यामिक्षा भवति.

आमिक्ष्यं, आमिक्षीयं [आमिक्षा यत्-छ] Curd suitable for the preparation of Amikshā; so आमिक्षीणं in the same sense.

आमित्र *a.* [आमित्र-अण्] Inimical, odious.

आमित्रिः *m. f.* The child of an enemy.

आमिश्र-श्रु *a.* Readily mixing.

आमिष *n.* [आ-मिष-क्विप्] Flesh.

आमिष [अम् टिषच् दीर्घञ् Un. 1. 46] 1 Flesh; उपानयत् पिंडमिवामिषाय R. 2. 59; यथामिषं जले मत्स्यैर्मक्ष्यते श्वापदैर्भुवि। आकाशे पक्षिभिश्चैव तथा सर्वत्र वित्तवान् —2 (Hence fig.) A prey, victim, object of enjoyment; (राज्यं) रंभ्रान्वेषणदक्षाणां द्विषामामिषतां ययौ R. 12. 11 fella prey &c.; Dk. 164. —3 Food, bait. —4 A bribe. —5 Desire, lust; as in निरपेक्षो निरामिषः Ms. 6. 49. —6 Enjoyment; pleasing or lovely object. —7 Form. —8 A leaf. —9 The fruit of the Jambira tree. —Comp. —आशिन् *a.* carnivorous, eating flesh. —प्रियः, —भुज् 'fond of flesh,' a kind of bird, heron.

आमिस् *m.* Ved. 1 Raw flesh or meat. —2 A dead body.

आमिषी N. of a plant (जटामांसी).

आमीक्षा = आमिक्षा q. v.

आमील 1 P. To close (the eyes); नेत्रे चामीलयन्नेव Kāv. 2. 11; to shut; चैतन्यं Mv. 2. 22 benumbing; धारा-कंद्वरजोद्गृष्टिषु चामीलयन् K. 303 being absorbed in.

आमीलनं Shutting or closing of the eyes; K. 256.

आमीवत् *a.* Ved. Attacking.

आमुखं 1 Commencement, —2 (In dramas) A prologue, prelude (प्रस्तावना); (every Sanskrit play is introduced by आमुख. It is thus defined in S. D. नटी विदूषको वापि परिपाथेक एव वा। सूत्रधारेण सहिताः संलापं यत्र कर्तव्ये ॥ चित्रैर्वाक्यैः स्वकार्योक्त्यैः प्रस्तुताक्षेपि-

भिर्मिथः। आमुखं तत्तु विज्ञेयं नाम्ना प्रस्तावना-पि सा ॥ 287. —खं *ind.* To the face.

आमुच 6 U. 1 To loosen, let go. —2 To wear, tie round or fasten; put on (as a garment &c.); accoutre with; करोऽयमामुक्तविवाहकौतुकः Ku. 5. 66, 7. 21; आमुचतीवाभरणं द्वितीयं R. 13. 21, 12. 86, 16. 74, 17. 25; Ki. 11. 15, आमुचद्वर्गं रत्नाढ्यं Bk. 17. 6. —3 To throw, cast, discharge; आमोक्ष्यते त्वयि कदाक्षान् Me. 35. —4 To throw or cast off, take off, put aside (as garments &c.).

आमुक्त *p. p.* 1 Loosened, let go, liberated. —2 Put on, worn &c., see above. —3 Discharged, cast, shot off.

आमुक्तिः *f.* 1 Liberation, being let loose. —2 Final beatitude. —3 Putting on, wearing (clothes, ornaments &c.). —क्ति *ind.* Till final beatitude is obtained.

आमोचनं 1 Loosing, liberating. —2 Emitting, shedding, letting forth, discharging. —3 Putting or tying on.

आमुरु, -रि *a.* Ved. Destroying, hurting.

आमुष्मिक *a.* (की f.) [अमुष्मिन् परलोके भवः ठक्] Belonging to the next or other world; आमुष्मिकं श्रेयः Suar.; नैवालोच्य गरीयसीरपि चिरादामुष्मिकीर्यतनाः S. D.

आमुष्यायण *a.* or —णः (णी f.) [अमुष्य स्यात्स्यापत्यं नडा °कक् अलृक्] Well-born, a son or descendant of such a one; i. e. of an illustrious person or family; आमुष्यायणो वै स्वमासि Sat. Br.; तदामुष्यायणस्य तत्रभवतः सुगृहीतान्मनो भद्रगोपालस्य पौत्रः Māl. 1; Mv. 1.

आमृण *a.* Vulnerable.

आमृद् 9 P. 1 To crush by rubbing. —2 To crumple. —2 To press, squeeze.

आमर्दः 1 Crushing. —2 Roughly handling; अर्धपीतस्तनं मातुरामर्दकि-ष्टकेशरं S. 7. 14. —3 Pressing, squeezing. —4 N. of a town.

आमर्दिन् *a.* Crushing, pressing.

आमृश 6 P. 1 To touch; handle (roughly), lay hands upon; नवातपा-सृष्टसरोजचारुणिः Ki. 4. 14; (तां) मुहुरामृशन्मृगधरोऽग्रकरैः Si. 9. 34; चारुसन्दर्भो मुहुराममर्श Ku. 3. 64; K. 163, Dk. 71; S. 7. 2. —2

(a) To seize upon, eat up; R. 5. 9.
(b) To attack, assail; आहतं नः परैः
पदं Ku. 2. 31. -3 To rub, injure.

आमर्शः, -र्शन 1 Touching, close
contact. -2 Rubbing, wiping. -3
Counsel, advice.

आमृष्ट p. p. 1 Touched, attacked,
seized &c. -2 Sweetened, made deli-
cious, Pt. 4. -3 Rubbed, struck
against; S. 7. 2. -4 Wiped, rubbed.

आमेन्य a. To be measured from
all sides; to be reached with an ar-
row or bolt (1).

आमोदनं Crushing; Mā. 3.

आमोद a. Gladdening, cheering
up, delighting. -दः 1 Joy, pleasure,
delight; आमोदं परमं जग्मुः Rām. -2
Fragrance (diffusive), perfume;
आमोदमुज्जिघ्रन्तौ स्वनिःश्वासानुकारिण R.
1. 43; आमोदं कुसुममयं सुदं धत्ते सुदं
न हि कुसुमानि धारयन्ति Subhāsh.; Si. 2.
20; Me. 31. -3 Strong smell.

आमोदन a. Delighting, pleasing.
-नं 1 Delighting, rejoicing. -2
Making fragrant.

आनोदित p. p. 1 Pleased, delight-
ed. -2 Made fragrant, scented.

आनोदिन a. 1 Happy, delighted.
-2 Fragrant; fragrant or perfumed
with; oft. at the end of comp.;
नवकुटजकूर्चानोदिनो गंधवाहाः Bh. 1.
35. -m. (-दी) A perfume for the
mouth (made in the form of a pill
of camphor &c.).

आमोष a. Robbing, stealing. -षः
Theft, robbing.

आनोषिन् m. A thief.

आमोहनिका A kind of fragrant
odour.

आम्ना 1 P. 1 (a) To hand down
traditionally or in sacred texts,
भवत्यगीतवाचास्मानन्ति हि साधवः Ku.
6. 31; एवं किञ्च सूरकाया आनन्ति Mā. 7.
(b) Hence, to regard, consider,
mention, lay down; दशानन्ति प्रकृतौ
पुरुषार्थप्रवर्तिनी Ku. 2. 13, 5. 81; M.
1. 4; Bk. 18. 5; Kām. 8. 24; U. 5;
Mv. 4. 30. -2 To keep in mind,
commit to memory, learn, study, re-
peat; आमतन्मन्त्रमुत्तमं Bk. 17. 30; यद्
ब्रह्म सम्यगाभातं Ku. 6. 16 learnt. -3
To celebrate, hail.

आभात p. p. 1 Considered, regard-
ed; said to be; समौ हि शिष्टेराभातौ व-
त्सर्ववाक्यमयः स (बहुः) च Si. 2. 10. -2
Studied, repeated. -3 Remembered,

kept in mind. -4 Handed down in
sacred texts or traditionally. -तं
Study.

आत्रितृ a. [आत्रन इति] One who
has studied the Vedas.

आत्रान [आ-त्रा-भवे ल्युट्] 1 Recita-
tion or study of the sacred texts or
Vedas. -2 Mention; repetition in
general.

आत्रायः [आ-त्रा-घञ्] 1 (a) Sacred
tradition, sacred texts handed down
by tradition or repetition. (b) Hence,
the Veda, Vedas taken collectively
(including Brāhmapas, Upanishads
and Aranyakas also); अथोती चतुर्विं-
शत्येषु Dk. 120; आत्रायवचनं सत्यमि-
त्यर्थं लोकांश्वरः । आत्रायः पुनर्विदः प-
क्षताः सर्वतोमुखाः ॥ Mb. -3 A sacred
text or precept in general; U. 4. -4
Traditional usage, family or national
customs. -5 Received doctrine.
-6 Advice or instruction (in past
and present usage). -7 A Tantra. -8
A series of families. -Comp. -तारिन्
a. 1. pious, observing the traditional
usages. -2. containing the essence
of the Veda.

आत्रायश्च a. Attended with, or
learnt by, traditional instruction;
U. 6.

आंवरीषपुत्रकः A country in-
habited by the Ambarishaputras.

आंवष्टः An inhabitant of Am-
barishtha.

आंविकेयः [अंबिकाया अमृत्यं ढक्]
An epithet of (a) Dhritarāshṭra;
(b) Kārtikeya.

आंभल a. (सी. f.) [अंभल्-अण्]
Watery, fluid.

आंभलिक a. (की. f.) [अंभला वर्तते
ढक्] Aquatic. -कः A fish.

आत्रः [अम् पलादिभ्यो रन् दीर्घश्च Un.
2. 16] The mango-tree. -त्रं The
fruit of the mango-tree. -Comp.
-आवर्त. 1. N. of a tree (आत्रतक). -2.
insipissated mango juice. (- तै) the
fruit of आत्रतक. -कूटः the name
of a mountain; सातुनानात्रकूटः Me. 17.
-गंधकः N. of a plant (समष्टिलवृक्ष).
-पेदी [आत्रस्य पेदीव] a portion of
dried mango-fruit. -वने [आत्रस्य वने
cf. P. VIII. 4. 5] a grove of mango
trees; सोहमात्रवणं छित्त्वा Rām.

आत्रातः [आर्षं आभरसं भवति अत्-
अच् Tv.] The hog-plum, Spondias
Mangifera (its juice resembling

that of the mango). -तं The fruit
of this tree.

आत्रातकः 1 The hog plum. -2
Insipissated mango juice (Mar. साट);
अभर्य सहकारस्य कटे विस्तारितो रसः ।
वर्षाशुको मुहूर्तं आत्रातक इति स्मृतः ॥
Bhāv. P. -3 N. of a mountain.

आत्रिनम् m. Acid taste; see Gapa
to P. V. 1. 123.

आत्रेह Caus. To repeat; एतदेव
यद्वा वाक्यनात्रेहयति देवराट् Mb.

आत्रेडनं Tautology; repetition of
words or sounds.

आत्रेडित p. p. Reiterated, repeat-
ed (as words). -तं 1 Repetition
of sound or word. -2 (In gram.)
Reduplication, the second word in
reduplication; द्वितीयात्रेडितोः Sk.

आम्लः, -म्ला The tamarind tree.
-म्लं Sourness, acidity.

आम्लि (म्ली) का 1 The tamarind
tree. -2 Acidity of stomach.

आयः [आ इ-अच्, अच्-वञ् वा] 1
Arrival, approach. -2 Gaining or
acquisition of money, acquiring
(opp. व्यय); आयो दुःखं व्यये दुःखं Pt.
1. 163. -3 Income, revenue, receipt;
यानिषु स्वामिन्नाहो भाग आयः Sk. ; Y.
1. 322, 326; Mk. 2. 6; आयद्वाराणि
Dk. 162 sources of income; आय-
व्ययौ च गियतावाक्यान कोषेनैव च
Ms. 8. 419; आयधिकं व्ययं करोति
he lives beyond his means. -4
Gain, profit. -5 The eleventh house
(in astrology). -6 The guard of
the women's apartments. -Comp.
-व्ययौ (dual) receipt and dis-
bursement, income and expenditure.
-स्वर्गः a place where revenues are
collected.

आयत् a. Ved. Coming, approach-
ing; वसु one to whom good or
wealth comes.

आयतीगवम् ind. At the time
when cows return home; प्रकृतामा-
यतीगवं Bk. 4. 14.

आयतं Ved. Coming.

आयिन् a. Ved. Coming or driving
near.

आयःशूलिक a. (की. f.) [अयःशूल-
ढक् P. V. 2. 76] Active, diligent,
indefatigable. -कः A man who, in
order to gain an object, uses forcible
instead of gentle means (ती-
क्ष्णोपायेन योऽश्विच्छेत्स आयःशूलिको जनः)

cf. K. 1. 10; अयःशूलैर्न अन्विच्छति (scil. अर्थान्) इत्यायः शूलैर्न.

आयज् 1 A. 1 To honour, worship (the gods). -2 To give, present, furnish, supply. -3 To consecrate, ordain, dedicate.

आयजिज्ञा a. Ved. Performing sacrifices from all sides; procuring, granting.

आयजिष्ठ a. Sacrificing or procuring best.

आयज्यु a. Inclined to sacrifice.

आयागः A gift given at a sacrifice; **भूत** a. obtained by sacrifice.

आयत् 1 A. 1 To strive, endeavour. -2 To rest or depend on, rest with (with loc.); **वयं स्वध्यायतानहे** Mv. 1. 49, 3. 34; Dk. 42. -3 To arrive, come to, reach, dwell (Ved.).

आयतनं [आयततेऽत्र, यत् आधरे ल्युट्] 1 Place, abode, house, resting-place; (fig. also); **शूलायतनाः** Mu. 7 hangmen; **स्नेहस्नैकायतनं जगाम** Ku. 7. 5 was centred in her; K. 3. 36, **सर्वादिनयानामेकैकमप्येषामायतनं** K. 103; **मृगेण** 130 domestic deer; Chāṇ. 32; (hence) a receptacle, home, support, seat. -2 The place of the sacred fire, altar, shed for sacrifices. -3 A sanctuary, sacred place; as in **देवायतनं**, **मठायतनं** &c. -4 The site of a house, ground-plot. -5 A barn. -6 An inner seat (with Buddhists who consider the five senses with *manas* as the six *āyatanas*). -7 The cause of disease.

आयतनत्वं State of being an altar or seat.

आयतनवत् a. Having a certain seat or home. -m. N. of the fourth foot of Brahmā.

आयत्त p. p. [आ-यत्-क्त] 1 Dependent on, resting with (with loc. or in comp.); **देवायत्तं कुले जन्म मदायत्तं तु पौरुषं** Ve. 3. 33; **भाग्यायत्तमतः परं** S. 4. 16. -2 Docile, tractable. -3 Attempted, tried; **ता, स्वं** dependence, humility, docility.

आयत्तिः f. [आ-यत्-क्ति] 1 Dependence, subjection. -2 Affection. -3 Strength, power, might. -4 Boundary, limit. -5 An expedient, remedy. -6 Majesty, dignity. -7 A day. -8 Steadiness of conduct, continuance in the right path. -9 Length.

-10 Future time (These two senses should perhaps be referred to आयति q. v.).

आययातय्यं Unfitness, unsuitableness, impropriety; Si. 2. 56.

आयम् 1 U. 1 To extend, lengthen out, stretch out; **वल्लं-पानि-आयच्छते** Sk; **स्वांनयच्छानः** S. 4. v. 1; **आयच्छति कृपाद्रङ्गु** Sk. draws up; **वाणमुद्यतनायसीत्** Bk. 6. 119 stretched out. -2 To restrain, draw in (as breath &c.); Ms. 3. 217, 11. 100, Y. 1. 24. -3 To stretch oneself, to grow long (Atm.); P. I. 3. 28. -4 To grasp; possess; Bk. 8. 46. -5 To bring or lead towards. -Caus. 1 To lengthen, stretch, spread or draw out. -2 To remove, transplant.

आयत p. p. 1 Long; **दशंगुलनायता यष्टिः** a stick ten fingers long; **शतमध्यर्धं (योजनं) आयता** Mb.; **स्वभावानि च दुःखानि** K. 175 lasting. -2 Diffuse, prolix. -3 Big, large, great; Pt. 1. -4 Drawn, attracted. -5 Long-drawn, distant. -6 Curbed, restrained. -तः An oblong (in geometry). -तं ind. Deeply, long; as in **आयतं निष्वस्य**. -Comp. -अक्ष a. (क्षी), -ईक्षण, -नेत्र, -लेचन a. (a woman) with large eyes. -अपांग a. having long cornered eyes. -अर्धः half an oblong. -आयतिः f. long continuance, remote futurity; Si. 14. 5. -छद्वा a plantain tree. -लेख a. long-curved; Ku. 1. 47. -स्तुः m. [आयतं स्तौति, नि० दीर्घः] a panegyrist, bard.

आयतिः f. 1 Length, extension. -2 Future time, the future; **अंग** K. 55 (length also), 58, Dk. 29; **भूयसीतव यदायतायतिः** Si. 14. 5; **रहयत्यापदुपेतमायतिः** Ki. 2. 14; Ms. 7. 169; **अनायति क्षमं वचः** Pt. 3. 112 imprudent, not good for the future. **ग्लानिभूतः** Mu. 4. 12; **स्थिरः** Ki. 1. 23 permanent. -3 Future consequence or result; **आयति सर्वकार्याणां तदात्वं च विचारयेत्** Ms. 7. 178; Ki. 1. 15, 2. 43, 3. 43; Ki. 4. 21 fruit-yielding season. -4 Majesty, dignity. -5 Stretching the hand, accepting, obtaining. -6 Work (कर्मन्); **यया मित्रं ध्रुवं लब्ध्वा कृशमप्यायतिक्षमं** Ms. 7. 208 (कर्मक्षमं Kull.). -7 Connection, junction. -8 Meeting, union. -9 Source, descent; **तदायतिः** Dk. 154 descended from him. -10 Restraint (of mind).

आयतिमत् a. 1 Long, extended. -2 Dignified, majestic, stately. -3 Self-restrained.

आयन् m. Ved. One who approaches, one who fastens or raises.

आयनं 1 Length, extension. -2 Restraint, curbing. -3 Stretching (as a bow).

आयानः [आ-यस्-घञ्] 1 Length; **निर्यगायानाशोभी** Me. 57. -2 Expansion, extension; Ki. 7. 6. -3 Stretching, extending. -4 Restraint, control, stopping; **प्राणायामपरायणाः** Bg. 4. 29; **प्राणायामः परं तपः** Ms. 2. 83.

आयानवत् a. Extended, long; V. 1. 4; Si. 12. 65.

आयामित a. Stretched out, extended.

आयानिन् a. 1 One who restrains. -2 Long (in space or time); K. 25, 55; **यामासु** Ki. 11. 48.

आयलुकः Impatience, longing.

आययनं Ved. A spoon for stirring or any similar implement.

आयवसः, -सं Pasture-ground, place for feeding.

आयस् 4 P. 1 To exert oneself; **विदार्धमायस्यतः** Mu. 3. 14. -2 To weary oneself, become exhausted or fatigued; **नायस्यसि तपस्यन्ती** Bk. 6. 69, 14. 104, 15. 54. -Caus. 1 To trouble, afflict; **आयसयति नां जलामिलाषः** K. 35; Mu. 7. 8; V. 2. -2 To weary, tire out, worry. -3 To injure, affect; lessen, diminish; Bk. 8. 61. -4 To string (as a bow); **अनायासितकार्मुकः** Pt. 1. 385.

आयस्त p. p. [यस्-क्त] 1 Pained, distressed, afflicted. -2 Hurt, injured, killed. -3 Vexed, angry. -4 Effected with difficulty. -5 Thrown, cast, sent forth. -6 Sharpened, whetted. -7 (Actively used) Toiling, labouring, exerting oneself.

आयासः [आ-यस्-घञ्] 1 Effort, exertion, trouble, difficulty, pain, labour; **बहुलायास** Bg. 18. 24; cf. **अनायास** also. -2 Fatigue, weariness; **स्नेहमूलानि दुःखानि देहजानि भयानि च। शोकहर्षौ तथायासः सर्वे रोगास्तु प्रवर्तते॥** Mb. -3 Mental pain, anguish.

आयासक a. [आ-यस्-ण्वल्] Causing fatigue, wearisome; troublesome; Bh. 3. 58.

आयासिन् a. [आ-यस्-णिनि] 1 Exhausted, fatigued. -2 Making exer-

tions, striving; मनस्तु तद्भावदर्शना-
यासि S. 2. 1. v. 1.

आयस *a.* (सी. *f.*) [अयसो विकारः
अण्] 1 Made of iron, iron, metallic;
आयसं दंडमेव वा Ms. 8. 315; सखि मा
जल्प तवायसी रसज्ञा Bv. 2. 59. -2
Armed with an iron weapon. -सी
A coat of mail, an armour for
the body. -सं 1 Iron; मूढं बुद्धमिवा-
त्मानं हैमीभूतमिवायसं Ku. 6. 55; स
चक्रं परस्मात्तदयस्कांत इवायसं R. 17.
63. -2 Anything made of iron.
-3 A weapon. -4 A wind instru-
ment.

आयस्कारः The upper part of the
thigh of an elephant.

आया 2 P. 1 To come, arrive,
approach. -2 To reach, attain, go to
(any particular state); क्षयं, वरं, वेधनं,
तुलां &c. -3 To follow, result. -4 To
be possible or practicable (with
inf.).

आयात *a.* Come, approached.
-तं Excess, superabundance (उद्रेक);
Ki. 5. 23.

आयातिः *f.* [आ-या-क्तिच्] Com-
ing near, arrival.

आयानं 1 Coming, arrival. -2
Natural temperament, disposition,
nature.

आयापनं Causing to come, invit-
ing.

आयाचित *a.* Urgently request-
ed or asked for.

आयु *a.* [इ-उण् Up. 1. 2] Ved,
Living, going, moveable. -युः 1 A
living being, man. -2 Mankind,
human race. -3 Living beings
taken collectively. -4 The first
man. -5 Life, duration of life. -6
Wind. -7 A son, descendant, off-
spring. -8 The son of Pururavas
and Urvashi. -Comp. -यक् *a.* at-
tached to; joined with men.

आयुज् 7 U. or *Caus.* 1 To join,
fasten or tie, yoke (to anything).
-2 To appoint. -3 To fix or direct
(the mind) towards; आयोजितस्तपस्या-
त्मा K. 173. -*Caus.* 1 To fix, or
place; Rs. 2. 21. -2 To make or
form; कुसुमायोजितकारुको मधुः Ku.
4. 24.

आयुक्त *p. p.* 1 Appointed, charged
with (with gen. or loc.); कुशलोऽ-
स्तेष्वप्यस्याहमायुक्तो दूतकर्मणि Bk. 8.
115. -2 United, joined, obtained.

-क्तः A minister, an agent or
deputy.

आयोगः 1 Appointment, en-
trusting one with something. -2
Action, performance of an act. -3
Offering flowers, perfumes &c. -4 A
shore or bank; a quay to which boats
are attached. -5 Connection, union;
स देशो भ्रमरायोगः प्रदीप इव लक्ष्यते Rām.
-6 Obstruction (रोध).

आयोजनं 1 Joining. -2 Taking
seizing. -3 Collecting. -4 Effort.

आयुत *a.* 1 Mixed, mingled. -2
Melted. -तं Half-melted butter.

आयुध 4 A. To fight with, attack,
oppose. -*Caus.* To oppose, attack,
fight with; रथिनः पादचारमायोधयन्ति
U. 5.

आयुधः, -धं [आयुध-घञर्थे क] 1 A wea-
pon, shield &c.; it is of 3 kinds (1)
ग्रहरण, *e. g.* a sword; (2) हस्तमुक्, *e. g.*
a disc; (3) यन्त्रमुक्, *e. g.* an arrow;
न मेवदन्त्येन विसोदमायुधं R. 3. 63. -2
A vessel (Ved.). -धं 1 Gold used
for ornaments. -2(pl.) Water(Ved.).
-Comp. (-अ) आगारं an armoury,
arsenal; अहमण्यायुधगारं प्रविश्यायुध-
सहायो भवानि Ve. 1; Ms. 9. 280
-जीविन् *a.* living by one's weapon.
(-म.) a warrior, soldier. -धर्मिणी the
tree called जयन्ती (रोगनाशने तस्या आयुध-
धर्मत्वात्). -पिशाचिका 'devil of arms,'
devilish warlike spirit; Mv. 3; A. R.
4; B. R. 4.

आयुधिक *a.* Relating to arms.
-कः [आयुधेन जीवति टञ्] A soldier,
warrior.

आयुधिन्, आयुधीय *a.* [आयुध-इनि-छ]
Bearing or using weapons. -धी,
-धीयः A warrior; Si. 18. 11.

आयोधनं 1 A battle, fight, war;
आयोधने कृष्णगर्गि सहायं R. 6. 42. आ-
योधनाग्रसरतां त्वयि वीर याते 5. 71. -2
Battle-field; प्रययौ तृणमायोधनं प्रति
Mb. -3 Slaughter, killing.

आयुस् *n.* [इ-अति-णिच् Up. 2.
117] 1 Life, duration of life;
दीर्घमायुः R. 9. 62, 12. 48; तक्षकेणा-
पि दृष्टस्य आयुर्मर्णाणि रक्षति H. 2. 16;
आयुर्वर्षशतं नृणां परिमितं Bh. 3. 107;
शतायुर्वै पुरुषः Ait. Br.; प्राणो हि
भूतानामायुः । तस्मात्सर्वायुषमुच्यते । सर्व-
मेव त आयुर्याति Tait. Up. -2 Vital pow-
er. -3 Food. -4 N. of a ceremony
called आयुष्टोम performed to secure
long life. (In comp. the final स् of
this word is changed to ष before

hard consonants, and to र before
soft ones). -Comp. -कर *a.* (सी. *f.*)
promoting long life; K. 351. -काम
a. wishing for long life or health.
-कृत् *a.* giving or producing life.
-द्रव्यं 1. a medicament. -2. ghee.
-योगः N. of a योग in astronomy.
-वृद्धिः *f.* long life, longevity.
-वेदः [आयुर्हिमन् विद्यतेऽनेन वा आयुर्वि-
दतीत्यायुर्वेदः Susr.] the science of
health or medicine, counted as a
sacred science, and regarded as
a supplement to the Atharva-
veda; (it comprises 8 differ-
ent departments; (1) शल्यं surgery;
(2) शालाक्यं diagnosis of diseases be-
longing to the head and its organs;
(3) कायचिकित्सा treatment of diseases
of the whole body; (4) भूतविद्या
treatment of diseases of the mind
supposed to be caused by the in-
fluence of evil spirits; (5) कौमारभू-
त्यं treatment of children; (6)
अगदतंत्रं doctrine of antidotes; (7)
रसायनतंत्रं doctrine of elixirs; and
(8) वाजीकरणतंत्रं treatment of re-
medies to increase generative power).
-वेददृश, -वेदमय, -वेदिक, -वेदिन् *a.* 1.
belonging to medicine. -2. acquaint-
ed with medical science, medical.
(-म.) a physician. -शेषः 1. re-
mainder of life; °शेषतया Pt. 1;
°जीवित Pt. 4 being destined to live
longer. -2. end or decline of life.
-स्तोमः (आयुष्टोमः) a sacrifice per-
formed to obtain long life.

आयुष्मन् *a.* [आयुस् मत्पृ] 1 Alive,
living. -2 Long-lived; आयुष्मन्तं सुतं सूते
Ms. 3. 263. (Generally used in
dramas by elderly persons in ad-
dressing a nobly-born person; *e. g.*
a charioteer addresses a prince as
आयुष्मन्. A Brāhmaṇa is also so ad-
dressed in saluting; cf. Ms. 2. 125;
आयुष्मान् भव सौम्योति वाच्यो विप्रोऽभिवदने).
-3. Lasting. -4 Old. -म. 1 The third
of the 27 Yogas or divisions of the
écliptic. -2 The Yoga star कृत्तिका;
the third lunar mansion.

आयुषं (At the end of a few
comps.) Life; *e. g.* पुरुषायुषजीविन्यः
R. 1. 63.

आयुष्कः [आयुः कायते, कै-क Tiv.]
1 That which proclaims age or
duration of life. -2 (With Jainas)
Connection with the body or
person.

आयुष्य *a.* [आयुः प्रयोजनमस्य, यत्] Promoting long life, vital, preservative of life; इहं यशस्यमायुष्यमिदं निःश्रेयसं परं Ms. 1. 106, 3. 106, 4. 13; M. 4. 4 v. 1; Dk. 158. —**व्यं** 1 Vital power, abundance of life or vigour. —2 N. of a ceremony performed after the birth of a child.

आये *ind.* An interjection of calling, expressive of affection.

आयोगवः [अयोगव एव, स्वार्थे अण्] The son of a Sūdra by a Vaisya wife (his business being carpentry; cf. Ms. 10. 48); शूद्रादयोगवः क्षत्रा चांडाल-श्चाधमो नृणाम् । वैश्यराज्यविभास्तु जायते वर्ण-संकराः॥ —**वी** A woman of this tribe.

आरः, रं [आ-र-ञञ्] 1 Brass. —2 Oxide of iron. —3 An angle, corner. —4 N. of a tree (मधुराश्वकल). —**रः** 1 The planet Mars. —2 The planet Saturn. —3 Going. —4 Distance. —5 Nearness, as in आरात् q. v. —6 Extremity (प्रतिभाग). —**रा** (आ-र-अच्) 1 A shoemaker's awl. —2 A knife, probe, instrument of iron. —3 A spoke; cf. अर. —4 A goad, or whip; उद्यम्यारामकयोत्थितस्य Si. 18. 7. —**Comp.** —**अम** 1. the point of an awl. —2. the iron thong at the end of a whip. —**आवलि**: N. of a chain of mountains, a part of the Vindhya. —**कूटः**, —**ठ** brass; U. 5. 14.

आरकान् *ind.* Ved. Far from.

आरक्ष *a.* Preserved, defended, fit to be protected. —**क्षः**, —**क्षा** 1 Protection, preservation, guard; आरक्षे मध्ये स्थितान् Rām; Sānti. 3. 5; Ms. 3. 204. —2 The junction of the frontal sinuses of an elephant (कुंभसंधि). —3 The part of the forehead below this junction. —4 An army.

आरक्ष (क्षि) कः 1 A watchman, patrol, sentinel. —2 A village or police magistrate.

आरग्वधः The tree Cassia Fistula (Mar. बाहवा) largely used in medicinal recipes. —**धं** Its fruit.

आरचित *a.* Arranged, prepared, formed &c; see रचित.

आरटः [आ-रट्-अच्] An actor.

आरट्टः 1 N. of a country to the north-east of Panjab, famous for its breed of horses; (the people of Guzarath in Rāvalpindi still call their country Hairat or Airat-

desa); the inhabitants of this country (pl.). —2 A horse from this country.

आरणं Ved. 1 Depth, abyss. —2 A precipice.

आरणिः [आ-र-अनि] An eddy, whirlpool.

आरण्य *a.* (यी f.) [अरणि-ठक्] Relating to or sprung from Arani q. v. —**यः** N. of Suka. —**यं** or **पर्वन्** Title of the last section of the third book of the Mahābhārata.

आरण्य *a.* (प्या, प्यी f.) [अरण्ये भवः ण्] Wild, forest-born, relating to a forest (opp. ग्राम्य); °**पशुः** Ms. 10. 48; (आरण्यपशु is of 7 kinds:—सरीसृपो हरुश्चैव महिषो वानरस्तथा । षष्ठश्चैव सृगश्चैव पशुर्नैव सप्तमः मतः ।) —**पयः**, —**प्यं** 1 A forest. —2 A kind of corn growing without sowing seed. —3 N. of certain signs of the zodiac (see °**राशि** below). —4 Cow-dung (—**पयः** only). —5 N. of a Parvan in the Mahābhārata. —6 N. of a Kāṇḍa in the Rāmāyaṇa. —**Comp.** —**कुक्कुटः** a wild cock. —**गान** one of the four Gāṇas or psalm-books of the Sāma-veda —**पर्वन्** *n.* N. of the third book of the Mahābhārata, usually called Vana-Parvan. —**पशुः** a wild beast. —**मुद्गा** a kind of bean. —**राशिः** (in the zodiac) 1. the signs Leo, Aries, and Taurus. —2. the former half of Capricorn.

आरण्यक *a.* [अरण्ये भवः कुक्कुट्] Relating to or produced in a forest, wild, forest-born (usually with the words अथाय, मनुष्य, न्याय, पथिन्, विहार, and हस्तिन् P. IV. 2. 129 Vārt). —**कः** A forester, an inhabitant of the woods; तपःषड्भागमक्षय्यं ददत्यारण्यका हि नः S. 2. 13; R. 5. 15. —**कं** An Aranyaka; it is one of a class of religious and philosophical writings (connected with the Brāhmanas) which are either composed in forests, or must be studied there; e. g. ऐतरेयारण्यकं, बृहदारण्यकं and तैत्तिरीयारण्यकं; अरण्येऽनूच्यमानत्वात् आरण्यकं Bri. Ar. Up.; (अरण्येऽनूच्यमानादेव आरण्यकमुदाहृतं). —**Comp.** —**काण्डं** the title of the third book of the Rāmāyaṇa.

आरथः [ईषत्स्वलो रथः] A carriage drawn by one horse or ox.

आरनालं Gruel made from the fermentation of boiled rice.

आरम्भ 1 A. 1 To begin, commence, undertake, आरभतेऽल्पमेवाज्ञाः Subhāsh.; आरब्धा बलिविग्रहं Bk. 5. 38. —2 To be active or energetic, be busy; अप्यनारभमाणस्य Si. 2. 91. —3 To rely on. —4 To reach or attain to, obtain. —5 To seize, grasp. —6 To form, make; भूतैः पंचभि-रारब्धे देहे Bhāg.

आरब्ध *p. p.* Begun, commenced. —**ब्धं** Beginning.

आरब्धः *f.* Beginning, commencement.

आरभटः [आरम्-अटि] An enterprising or courageous man. —**टः**, —**टी** Boldness, confidence. —**टी** 1 A branch of the dramatic art, machinery of the drama, representation of supernatural, horrible events on the stage; मायेंद्रजालसंग्रामकोपीदृष्टान्तादिचेष्टितैः संयुक्ता वधबंधाद्यैरुद्धतारभटी मता ॥ (said to be of four kinds, see S. D. 420 et. seq.). —2 A kind of literary style (वृत्ति). —3 A particular style of dancing.

आरभ्य *ind.* Having begun, beginning with, ever since, since, with a prepositional force (with abl.); माल-व्याः प्रथमावलोकितवैसाहारभ्य Māl. 6. 3; S. 3; K. 102, 134, 196; sometimes with acc. also; प्रतिपद्दिनमारभ्य Bhāg.

आरभः [आ-रम्-ञञ् सुम्] 1 Beginning, commencement; °**उपायः** plan of commencement; नृत्यारंभे हर पशुप-तेराईनागाजिनेच्छां Me. 99. —2 An introduction. —3 (a) An act, undertaking, deed, work; आगमैः सद्-ज्ञारंभः R. 1. 15; Ku. 7. 71; V. 3; Bh. 2. 69; R. 7. 31; Bg. 12. 16. (b) Preparation; U. 4. (c) A thing begun; U. 4. —4 Haste, speed, velocity; चंडारंभः समीरः Ve. 2. 18. —5 Effort, exertion; Bg. 14. 12. —6 Scene, action; चित्रार्पितारंभ इवाव-तर्ये R. 2. 31. —7 Pride. —8 Killing, slaughter.

आरंभक *a.* [आ-रम्-ञञ् सुम्] Undertaking, beginning.

आरंभणं [आ-रम्-ल्युट् सुम्] 1 Taking hold of, seizing. —2 The place of seizing, a handle.

आरंभिन् *a.* Enterprising; one who forms new projects.

आरम् 1 P. 1 To delight in, take pleasure in, sport; आरमंतं परं स्मरे Bk. 8. 52, 3. 38. —2 To cease, stop (to speak); leave off.

विरामोऽस्त्विति चारमत् Ms. 2. 73. -
To rest, take rest.

आरत *p. p.* 1 Stopped, ceased; Ki. 5. 6; see अनारत also. -2 Quiet, gentle.

आरति: *f.* 1 Cessation, stopping. -2 Waving lights before an image (Mar. आरती).

आरमणं 1 Taking delight. -2 Cessation, pause. -3 A resting place.

आराम *a.* [रम्-घञ्] Pleasing, delightful; रामभद्र युगाराम Mv. 7. 40. -न: 1 Delight, pleasure; इन्द्रियाराम: Bg. 3. 16; आत्माराम: Ve. 1. 31; एकाराम Y. 3. 58. -2 A garden, grove; प्रियारामा हि वैदेह्यासीत् U. 2; आरामाधिपतिविवेकविकल: Bv. 1. 31. [cf. Pers. *ārām*]. -Comp. -शीतला N. of a fragrant plant (आनंदी).

आरामिक: A gardener.

आरंभणं (Vedic for आलंबनं) Support.

आरव &c. See under आरु.

आरस्यं [अरस्य भाव: व्यञ्ज] Insipidity, tastelessness.

आरा See under आर.

आरात् *ind.* [आ-रा-त्वा० आति Tv.; abl. of आर q. v.] 1 Near, in the vicinity of; (with abl. or by itself); तमर्च्यमारादभिवर्तमानं R. 2. 10; 5. 3. -2 Far from; with acc. also in both these senses; Si. 3. 31, 8. 29, 12. 28; to a distant place, distant. -3 Far, from a distance; U. 2. 24. -4 Directly, immediately.

आरातीय *a.* [आरात्-ङ्] P. IV 2. 104 Vart. 1 Near, proximate. -2 Remote, distant.

आरात्तान् *ind.* Ved. From a distant place.

आराति: [आ-रा-क्त्वि] An enemy.

आरात्रिकं [आरात्रावपि निर्वृत्तं ढञ्] Waving a light (or the vessel containing it) at night before an idol (Mar. आरती ऑलार्ने); सर्वेषु चांगेषु च समक्षरान् आरात्रिकं भक्तजनस्तु कुर्यात्. -2 The light so waved; शिरसि निहितभारं पात्रमारात्रिकस्य धर्मयाति मयि भूयस्ते कृपाद्रि: कदाक्ष: Sankara.

आराध् 5. 10. P. 1 To propitiate, conciliate, please, try to win the favour of; परेषां चेतांसि प्रतिद्विषमाराध्य बहुधा Bh. 3. 34, 2. 4-5; R. 1. 77, 81, 10. 86, 18. 23; Me. 45. -2 To honour, worship, respect. -3 To deserve, merit.

आराधक *a.* A worshipper.

आराधनं 1 Pleasing, satisfaction, entertainment, gratification; येषानाराधय U. 1; यदि वा जानकीनपि आराधनाय लोकानां मंचतो नास्ति मे व्यथा 1. 12, 41. -2 Serving, worshipping, adoration, propitiation (as of a deity); आराधनायास्य सखीरामेताम् Ku. 1. 58, Bg. 7. 22; कृतनाराधनं रवे: Mb. -3 A means of pleasing; इदं तु ते भक्ति-तत्रं सनानाराधनं वपु: Ku. 6. 73. -4 Honouring, respecting; U. 4. 17. -5 Cooking. -6 Accomplishment, undertaking. -7 Acquirement, attainment; Bh. 3. 4. -ना Service. -नी Worship, adoration, propitiation (of a deity).

आराधनीय, आराध्य *pol. p.* Fit to be worshipped or propitiated; R. 16. 82.

आराधयितु *a.* An adorer, humble servant, worshipper; तन्वयमाराधयिता जनस्तव समीपे वर्तते S. 3; पितरमाराधयिता भव V. 5.

आराध्ययिष्णु *a.* Endeavouring to please, desirous of worshipping.

आरालिक: [आरालं कुटिलं चरति ढङ्] One who deals crookedly; a cook: (धनलोभेन परप्रोत्साहित: पाचको विषादिसंयुष्टं पचतीति तस्य तथात्वं).

आरिच् 7 U. To empty.

आरिक्: [आ-रिच् घञ्] 1 Emptying. -2 Contraction. -3 Doubt. -4 Excess.

आरिचित *a.* [अ-रिच्-णिच् क] 1 Emptied. -2 Mixed. -3 Contracted; आरिचितधूचतुरै: कदाक्षै: Ku. 3. 5.

आरिचिक *a.* [P. IV. 2. 116] Pertaining to an oar &c.

आरु 2 P. 1 To cry out, shout; Ki. 17. 24, to low (as cows). -2 To praise.

आर (रा) व: [आ-रु-अप् पक्षे घञ्] 1 A cry, howling; वानराश्चक्रारवः Rām. -2 Sound; Si. 11. 8, 12. 18, 8. 45. -3 N. of a people.

आरविन् *a.* Sounding, noisy; नृपु-रारविना M. 3. 16.

आरु: [ङ-उण्] 1 A hog. -2 A crab. -3 N. of a tree. -रु: *f.* A pitcher.

आरुक: A medicinal plant having cooling properties (growing on the Himalayas).

आरुच् *Caus.* To regard as pleasant, choose, like; वासं नारोचये-रण्ये Rām.

आरुक: 1 Shining through. -2 Small points of light between the threads of a web.

आरुचन *a.* Shining.

आरुज्, -ज *a.* [आ-रु-ज्] 1 Distressing, giving pain. -2 Killing, destroying, breaking.

आरुजलु *a.* Ved. Breaking.

आरुणि *a.* [अरुणस्य अपत्यं इण्] Belonging to, or sprung from, Aruṇa, q. v. -णि: 1 N. of Uddālaka. -2 Descendants of the sage अरुण. -3 The son of the sun, as Yama. -4 The son of Vinatā (वैनतेय).

आरुणी *f.* Ved. 'The red one', a name given to the horses of the Maruts which are females.

आरुध् 7 U. 1 To keep or ward off, keep away, restrain; बंधुता शुच-मारुध् Bk. 17. 49. -2 To shut up, confine. -3 To besiege. -4 To hold fast, grasp. -Caus. To obstruct, impede, block, besiege.

आरोधनं Ved. Obstruction, means of obstruction.

आरुषी N. of a daughter of Manu and the mother of और्व.

आरुषकरं The fruit of the tree called भल्लतक q. v.

आरुह् 1 P. 1 To ascend, mount, bestride, get upon (with acc., sometimes loc.); सिंहासनमारुह K. 111; आरुह् रयादिषु Bk. 14. 8; आरु-दकुलालचक्रमिव Mu. 5. 5 mounted on a potter's wheel; 7. 12. -2 To ride upon, get ascendancy over, domineer over (fig.); वृषल भूयनिव मामारोहुमिच्छसि Mu. 3; Pt. 1. 36. -3 To venture upon, undertake, enter upon, make; प्रतिज्ञामारोहुं पुनरपि चलत्प्रेष चरण: Mu. 3. 30, 27; so यौवनारुह, योगारुह. -4 To attain, gain, get to, reach; सौंदर्यस्य पारमारुह न वा Dk. 88; Ki. 2. 13; तुलां यक्षरोहति-हेतवाससा Ku. 5. 34; आरुहो ह्यमुषा-रोपमां R. 19. 34. The senses of this root are modified according to the noun with which it is joined; आरुहर्षा Ku. 7. 67 excited to anger; तदाममारुहशुरुमहर्ष: R. 5. 61; मञ्जिपद्मारुह: Mu. 6; तर्कारुहा 6. 19, engaged in guessing; S. 5. 9; शीघ्रं बुद्धिमारोहति S. B. strikes the mind; यौवनपद्वीमारुह: attained his majority; अक्वयन्तरमारुहा M. 3; संशयं पुनरुह्य H. 1. 7 running a

risk; संशयमारोह शैल: Ki. 13. 16. —Caus. (रोह-प-यति) 1 To cause to go up or ascend, raise up, elevate; अनारुहोऽस्मान्पुत्रात्नीतवस्थामारोपयिष्यति Mu. 2 will raise or elevate; शूलनारोपयत् Y. 2. 273; आरोपिता मनोविषयमात्मनः Ku. 6. 17. —2 To cause to mount or sit (on oneself) (Atm.); करेणुपरोहयते निषादिनं Si. 12. 5. —3 To cause to grow, plant (lit.). —4 To establish, instal, seat (fig.); राज्ये चारोपिता वयं Mu. 7. 18; इत्यारोपितपुत्रास्ते R. 15. 91. —5 To cause, produce, bring out; उष्माणे K. 105; प्रणयं 134, 142; आरोपितप्रीतिरभूत् 173, 212; प्रतापमारोपयितुं 110, 119 show or exhibit. —6 To place, fix, direct; अंकमारेण्य placing in the lap; R. 3. 26, 14. 27; Ku. 1. 37; चक्षुः° cast a look at; Pt. 1. 243; आशीर्वाडमारोपयतः Ki. 18. 46 conferring or pronouncing; अभरणभारमंगेषु नारोपयति K. 203 put or wear; पत्रे आरोपितं कुरु S. 6 commit to paper; आरोप्यते शिला शैले H. 2. 47. —7 To entrust to, appoint to, charge with; मंत्रिणि राज्यभारमारोप्य K. 57; अनाव्यपदे आरोपितः Pt. 1. —8 To cause to go to or attain a particular state; करतलं कर्षपूरतानारोपितं K. 60; आरोपय गरीयस्त्वं 207 raise to greatness; 315; Dk. 118. —9 To ascribe, attribute, impute; आत्मन्यारोपितानिमानाः K. 108, 185; छाया हि भूमेः राशिनो मलत्वेनारोपिता शुद्धिमत्. प्रजाभिः R. 14. 40. —10 To string (as a bow), धनुसारोपयत् U. 4; तं देशमारोपितपुष्पचापे Ku. 3. 35; Bk. 14. 8.

आरुह्यु a. Wishing to ascend, mount or reach; कैलासगौरं वृषनारुह्युः R. 2. 35; योगं Bg. 6. 3.

आरुह् a. Ved. Ascending. —f. 1 Excescence. —2 A shoot (of a plant).

आरुह a. [आ-रुह-क] Ascending, mounting &c. —हः Ascent.

आरूढ p. p. 1 Mounted, ascended, seated on; आरूढो वृक्षो भवता SK.; oft. used actively; आरूढमङ्गीन् R. 6. 77; Me. 8, 18; S. 4; so वृक्षं, नावं, हृद्यं, रथं &c.; चक्र°, होला°. —2 Raised, elevated on high. —3 Arisen, introduced. —हं Ascending, mounting; see अत्यारूढ.

आरूढिः f. Ascent, mounting; rise, elevation (lit. and fig.); अश्वाारूढिर्भवति महतामप्यपन्नं शनिष्ठा S. 4. v. 1.

आरोपः 1 Attributing the nature or

properties of one thing to another, वस्तुन्यवस्वारोहोऽयारोपः Vedānta S.; attributing or assigning to, imputation; दीवारोपो गुणेष्वपि Ak. —2 Considering as equal; identification (as in सारोप लक्षणा). —3 Superimposition. —4 Imposing (as a burden), burdening or charging with. —5 Placing in or upon. —6 Relating to. —7 Superior position.

आरोपक a. Placing, fixing, planting.

आरोपणं 1 Placing or fixing in or upon, putting; आर्द्रक्षितारोपणमन्वभूतां R. 7. 28; Ku. 7. 88, (fig.) establishing, installing; अश्विकारोपणं Mu. 3. —2 Causing to mount or ascend, raising (to heaven). —3 Planting. —4 The stringing of a bow. —5 Trusting, delivering.

आरोपित p. p. 1 Raised, elevated. —2 Fixed, placed, made. —3 Strung (as a bow). —4 Deposited, entrusted. —5 Consecrated, hallowed. —6 Accidental, adventitious, ascribed.

आरोहः [आ-रुह-घञ्] 1 One who mounts, a rider, as in अश्वारोह, स्वर्णनारोह; सारोहाणां च वाजिनो Rām.; one who is seated in a carriage. —2 Ascent, rising, mounting, ascending, riding. —3 An elevated place, elevation, altitude, height; नगाद्यारोह उच्छ्रायः Ak. —4 Haughtiness, pride. —5 A mountain, a heap. —6 A woman's waist; the buttocks; सा राधा न वरारोहा Udb.; आरोहेति विद्वद्ब्रह्मवित्तं ब्रह्मैः Si. 8. 8. —7 Length. —8 A kind of measure. —9 A mine. —10 Descending.

आरोहक a. 1 Ascending, mounting, riding. —2 Raising up, elevating. —3 Rising. —कः A rider, driver; हरव्यारोहकः Pt. 2. —2 A tree.

आरोहणं 1 The act of rising, ascending, mounting; आरोहणार्थं नश्यैवने कामस्य मोषाननिव प्रयुक्तं Ku. 1. 39. —2 Riding (on a horse &c.). —3 A stair-case, ladder. —4 The rising or growing of new shoots, growing (of plants). —5 A raised stage for dancing. —6 A carriage (Ved.).

आरोहणिक a. Relating to mounting or ascending.

आरोहिन् a. Ascending, mounting. आरू a. Of a tawny colour. —रू m. 1 The tawny colour. —2 A hog; a crab; see आरु. —3 N. of a medicinal plant on the Himalaya.

आरे ind. Ved. 1 Far, far from, (with abl.). —2 Near. —Comp. —अय a. Ved. having evil far removed. —अवय a. one from whom blame is far removed. —अयु a. one whose enemies are driven far away.

आरेवतः N. of a tree (आरुवच q. v.). —तं The fruit of this tree.

आरेहणं Ved. Licking, kissing.

आरोग्यं (अरोगस्य भावः घञ्) Freedom from disease, good health —Comp. —शाला an hospital.

आर्किः [अर्कस्य अपत्यं इञ्] A son of अर्क, epithet of (1) Yama, (2) the planet Saturn, (3) Karna, (4) Sugriva, (5) वैवस्वतमनु.

आर्क्ष (र्क्षी f.) [ऋक्षस्तेदं अण्] Stellar, regulated by stars or pertaining to them. —र्क्षः A son or descendant of Riksha. —Comp. —वर्षः a stellar year or revolution of a constellation.

आर्क्षोद् [ऋक्षोद्-अण्] Inhabiting the mountain Rikshoda.

आर्गलः -ली [अर्गलमेव स्वार्थे अण्] A bolt or bar; see अर्गल.

आर्गवध=आरुवध q. v.

आर्घा [आ-अर्घ-अच्] A kind of yellow bee.

आर्घ्य a. Relating to this bee. —ह्यं Wild honey.

आर्च a. (र्चा f.) [अर्चो अस्त्यस्य ण P. V. 2. 101] 1 Devout, worshipping, pious. —2 Relating to, the Rik or Rigveda.

आर्चिक a. (र्चा f.) [ऋचि भवः ऋचो व्याख्यानो ग्रंथो वा ठञ्] Relating to the Rigveda, or explaining it. —क An epithet of the Sāma-Veda.

आर्चीक a. [ऋचीके पर्वते भवः अण्] Belonging to the ऋचीक mountain. —कः The mountain ऋचीक.

आर्जवं [ऋजोर्भावं अण्] 1 Straightness; हूँ यात्युर्न च रोमलतिका नेत्रार्जवं यावति S. D. —2 Straightforwardness, rectitude of conduct, uprightness, honesty, sincerity, open-heartedness; अहिंसा क्षातिरार्जवं Bg. 13. 7; क्षेत्रनार्जवस्य K. 45; Bh. 2. 22. —3 Simplicity, humility; Ki. 4. 13; Mv. 5. 46.

आर्जीक a. [ऋजीकस्येदं अण्] Belonging to the ऋजीक country, or a vessel called ऋजीक. —कः A lake

in the ऋजीक country; (according to others) perhaps a milk-vessel or celestial-vessel in which the heavenly Soma is purified.

आर्जीकीय =आर्जीक *a.* —या 1 A terrestrial river. —2 N. of a river (विषाशा.)

आर्जुनिः [अर्जुनस्य अपत्यं इञ्] The son of Arjuna, अभिमन्यु.

आर्त *a.* [आ-ऋ-क्त] 1 Afflicted with, struck by, suffering from, pained by; usually in comp., कामार्त, क्षुधार्त, वृषार्त &c. —2 Sick, diseased: आर्तस्य यथौषधं R. 1. 28; Ms. 4. 236. —3 Distressed, afflicted, struck by calamity, oppressed, unhappy; आर्तत्राणाय वः शस्त्रं न प्रहर्तुमनागासि S. 1. 11, R. 2. 28, 8. 31. 12. 10, 32. —4 Perishable (विनाशिन्). —Comp. —नादः, ध्वनिः, स्वरः a cry of distress, —बन्धुः, साधुः a friend of the distressed.

आर्तिः *f.* [आ-ऋ-क्तिन्] 1 Distress, affliction, suffering, pain, injury (bodily or mental); आर्ति न पश्यसि पुरुरवस्तस्तदर्थे V. 2. 16; आपन्नार्तिप्रशमनफलाः संपदो ह्युत्तमानां Me. 53. —2 Mental agony, anguish; उक्तेर्गतिः Amaru. 39. —3 Evil, mischief. —4 Sickness, disease. —6 The end of a bow. —6 Ruin, destruction.

आर्तिमत् *a.* Suffering from pain, afflicted.

आर्तगलः N. of a tree नीलझिटी.

आर्तेना Ved. 1 A mortal combat, —2 An uncultivated ground.

आर्तेव *a.* (वा-वी *f.*) [ऋतरस्य प्रातः, अण्] 1 Conforming or relating to the season; seasonal; अभिभूय विभूतिमार्तवी R. 8. 36; स्वयमंगेषु ममेवमार्तेव Ku. 4. 68; V. 1. 13; vernal; R. 9. 28, 48. —2 Menstrual, relating to or produced by this discharge.

—वः A season of the year, a combination of several seasons (Ved.). —वी A mare, —वं The menstrual discharge (of women); नोपगच्छेत्तमसोऽपि स्त्रियमार्तेवदर्शने Ms. 4. 40, 3. 48. —2 Certain days after menstrual discharge, favourable to conception. —3 A flower.

आर्तेवयी A woman during her courses.

आर्तिनः The end of a bow.

आर्तिवर्जिन *a.* (नी *f.*) [ऋत्विजं तत्कर्मोर्तिः यञ्] Fit for the office of a sacrificial priest (ऋत्विज्).

आर्त्विज्यं [ऋत्विजो भावः कर्म वा व्यञ्ज] The office of a priest, his rank.

आर्थ *a.* (थी *f.*) [अर्थोदागतः अण्] 1 Relating to a thing or object. —2 Relating to, dependent on, sense (opp. शब्दः) आर्थो उपमा &c. —3 Material, significant.

आर्थपत्यं Power over a thing, possession of a thing.

आर्थिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अर्थं गृह्णाति ठक्] 1 Significant. —2 Wise. —3 Rich. —4 Substantial, real, material.

आर्द्र *a.* [आ-अर्ह-रक् दीर्घञ् Un. 2. 18] 1 Wet, moist, damp, तन्त्रीमार्द्रो नयनसालिलैः Me. 86, 43 : आर्द्राक्षितारोपणमन्वभूतां R. 7. 28. —2 Succulent, living, not dry, green, juicy; आर्द्रं द्रव्यं द्विधा प्रोक्तं सरसं नीरसं तथा. —3 Fresh, new; कानीवार्द्रापरधः Amaru. 2; कान्तमार्द्रापरधं M. 3 12; R. 14. 4. —4 Soft, tender; oft. used with words like स्नेह, दया, करुण in the sense of 'flowing with,' moved', 'melted'; स्नेहार्द्रं हृदयं a heart wet or melted with pity, कृहणा°, हृया°, प्रेना-र्द्रोः वेष्टाः Māl. 5. 7. —5 Full of feeling, warm. —6 Loose, flaccid. —र्द्रा N. of a constellation or the sixth lunar mansion so called. (consisting of one star). [cf. Gr. ardo]. —Comp. —काष्ठं green wood. —राजु *a.* Ved. giving moisture. —नयन *a.* weeping. —परी a woman with wet feet. —पवित्र *a.* Ved. having a wet strainer, epithet of the Soma. —पृष्ठ *a.* watered, refreshed; आर्द्रपृष्ठाः क्रियतां वाजिनः S. 1. —माषा *a.* leguminous shrub (माषपर्णी). —शकं fresh ginger. —लुब्धकः (र्द्रो the dragon's tail or descending node, N. of Ketu).

आर्द्रता Wetness, moisture, freshness, tenderness, softness.

आर्द्रक *a.* (की *f.*) Born under the constellation Ardra; cf. P. IV. 3. 28. —कं Ginger in its undried state, wet ginger (Mar. आर्ले).

आर्द्रयति Den. P. To wet, moisten; Bh. 2. 51.

आर्थ *a.* (Only used at the beginning of comp.) Half. —Comp. —धातुक *a.* (की *f.*) (In gram.) applicable to half the root or to the shorter form of the verbal base. (—कं) a name given to those terminations and affixes which belong to the six non-conjugational or gene-

ral tenses (opp. सार्वधातुक); cf. P. III. 4. 114, I. 1. 4; II. 4, 35; VII. 2. 35 &c. —प्रास्थिक, —कंसिक *a.* (—की *f.*) bought with half a Prastha or Kamsa. —मासिक *a.* (की *f.*) lasting for half a month, observing or practising (penance &c.) for a fortnight. —रात्रिकाः (pl.) N. of an astronomical school who reckoned the beginning of the motions of the planets from midnight.

आर्थिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अर्थमर्हति ठक्] Sharing half, relating to a half. —कः One who ploughs the land for half the crop; one born of a Vaisya woman, and brought up by a Brāhmana; see the quotation under अर्थिक.

आर्थुक *a.* (की *f.*) Ved. Conducive to success, beneficial, profitable.

आर्पयितु *m.* Ved. One who injures or hurts.

आर्भव *a.* (धी *f.*) Belonging or s.c.ed to the Ribhus.

आर्य *a.* [ऋ-ग्यत्] 1 Aryan. —2 Worthy of an Arya. —3 Worthy, venerable, respectable, honourable, noble, high; यदार्थमस्यामभिलाषि मे मनः S. 1. 22; so आर्यवेषः respectable dress; oft. used in theatrical language as an honorific adjective and a respectful mode of address; आर्यचाणक्यः, आर्यो अरुंधती &c.; आर्य revered or honoured Sir; आर्ये revered or honoured lady. The following rules are laid down for the use of आर्य in addressing persons:—(1) वाच्यौ नदीसूत्रधारावार्थनामा परस्परं । (2) वयस्येत्युत्तमैर्वाच्यो मन्त्रैरायति चाग्रजः । (3) (वक्तव्यो) अमात्य आर्योति चेतरेः । (4) स्वच्छया नामभिर्विशेषिष्य आर्योति चेतरेः । S. D. 431. —4 Noble, fine, excellent. —यः 1 N. of the Hindu and Iranian people, as distinguished from अनार्य, दस्यु and दास; विजानीह्यार्यान्ये च दस्यवः Rv. 1. 51. 8. —2 A man who is faithful to the religion and laws of his country; कर्तव्यमाचरन् कार्यमकर्तव्यमनाचरन् । तिष्ठति प्रकृताचारं स वा आर्य इति स्पृतः ॥. —3 One of the first three castes (as opposed to शूद्र). —4 A respectable or honourable man, esteemed person; वृत्तेन हि भवत्यार्यो न धनेन न विद्यया Mb. —5 A man of noble birth. —6 A man of noble character. —7 A master, owner —8 A preceptor. —9 A friend. —10

A Vaisya. -11 A father-in-law (as in आर्यपुत्र). -12 A Buddha. -13 (With the Buddhists) A man who has thought on the four chief principles of Buddhism and lives according to them. -14 A son of Manu Sāvārpa. -अर्य 1 N. of Pārvatī. -2 A mother-in-law. -3 A respectable woman. -4 N. of a metrie, see Appendix. -Comp. -अष्टशतं title of a work of Arya Bhaṭṭa consisting of eight hundred verses. -आर्यतः [आर्यो आवर्तते अत्र.] 'abode of the noble or excellent (Aryas)'; particularly N. of the tract extending from the eastern to the western ocean, and bounded on the north and south by the Himālaya and Vindhya respectively; cf. Ms. 2. 22: आर्यमुद्रं चैव पूर्वशस्त्रं च उच्यते । तत्रैव तं गिरिः (हिमवद्विपरीतः) आर्यतं विदुषः धा ; also 10. 34. -गृह्य a. [आर्यस्व गृह्यः पञ्चः] 1. to be respected by the noble -2. a friend of the noble, readily accessible to honourable men; तनार्यगुणं निगृहीतधेनुः R. 2. 33. -3. respectable, right, decorous. -देशः a country inhabited by the Aryas. -पुत्रः 1. son of an honourable man. -2. the son of a spiritual preceptor. -3. honorific designation of the son of the elder brother; of a husband by his wife; or of a punee by his general &c. -4. the son of the father-in-law, i. e. a husband (occurring in every drama; mostly in the vocative case in the last two senses). -प्राय a. 1. inhabited by the Aryas. -2. abounding with respectable people. -भट्टः N. of a renowned astronomer, the inventor of Algebra among the Hindus; he flourished before the 5th century of the Christian era. -भावः honourable character, or behaviour. -मार्गः the path or course of the respectable, a respectable way. -मिश्र a. respectable, worthy, distinguished. (-भः) a gentleman, a man of consequence; (pl) 1. worthy of respectable men, an assembly of honourable men; आर्यमिश्रान् विज्ञातयामि V. 1. -2. your reverence or honour (a respectful address); नन्वा र्यमिश्रैः प्रथममेव भास्त्रं S. 1; आर्यमिश्राः प्रमाणं M. 1. -युवन् m. an Aryan youth. -रूप a. having only the form of an Aryan, a hypocrite,

impostor. -लिङ्गिन् m. an impostor; Ms. 9. 260. -वृत्त a. virtuous, good, pious; Ms. 9. 253; R. 14. 55. (-त्तं) the conduct of an Aryan or nobleman; Ms. 4. 175. -वेत्त a. well-clothed, having a respectable dress, fine. -व्रत a. observing the laws and ordinances of the Aryans or noblemen. (-त्तं) the duty of an Aryan. -वैत्तः a noble or honourable man. -संघः the whole body of the Aryans. -सत्यं a noble or sublime truth, (there are four such truths forming the chief principles of Buddhism). -हले ind. [cf. P. I. 1. 47] forcibly. -हृद्य a. liked by the noble.

अर्यः [आर्यं स्वार्थे-कन्] 1 An honourable or respectable man. -2 A grand father. -3 N. of a cow-herd who became a king; cf. Mk. 7. -क्रं A ceremony performed to the manes or the vessel used in sacrifices to the manes.

आर्यका, आर्यिका 1 A respectable woman. -2 N. of a Nakshatra.

आर्याक् ind. After, afterwards, behind.

आर्य a. Belonging to the ante-lope.

आर्य a. (बी. f.) [करिदं अण्] 1 Used by a Rishi only, relating or belonging to sages, archaic, Vedic (opp. लैकिक or classical); आर्यः प्रयोगः, संवृद्धौ शाकल्यस्येतावन् आर्यं Sk.; आर्यो धर्मः Ms. 3. 29; Y. 1. 59; आर्यः प्रत्ययः F. II. 4. 58. -2 Sacred, holy, divine, superhuman; U. 6. -र्षः A form of marriage derived from the Rishis; one of the eight forms of marriage in which the father of the bride receives one or two pairs of cows from the bride-groom. अर्षायां र्षस्तु गोद्वयम् Y. 1. 59; Ms. 3. 53, 9. 196; for the names of the 8 forms see उद्गहः; आर्षोद्वा a wife married according to this form. -र्षी A class of Vedic metres. -र्ष 1 The holy text, the Vedas -2 Sacred descent. -3 Derivation (of a poem) from a Rishi author

आर्येय a. (बी. f.) [कषि-ढक्] 1 Relating to a Rishi. -2 Worthy, venerable, respectable. -यं 1 Sacred descent. -2 A collection of Rishis (कषिसूतः).

आर्यभ a. (बी. f.) [कषभ-अण्] Derived from or produced by a bull; Ms. 9. 50.

आर्यभ्यः [कषभ-ङ्य] A steer sufficiently full-grown to be used or let loose, one fit to be castrated.

आर्यत a. (ती. f.) [अर्यत्-अण्] Belonging to the Jaina doctrines. -तः A Jaina, a follower of Jaina doctrines. -तं The doctrines of the Jainas

आर्यत् The quality or practice of an Arhat.

आर्यती -त्यं [P.V. 1. 124 Vārt.] Fitness.

आल a. [अ-अल् पर्याप्तौ अच्] Large, extensive. -लः, -लं 1 Spawn, any discharge of venomous matter from poisonous animals; °अन्तः anointed with poison as an arrow. -2 Trick, fraud; येषां श्रुतमालनाय K. 288; °जातानि चित्तयन्ती 310. -3 Yellow arsenic, orpiment.

आलङ् 10 U. To desecr, behold.

आलक्षि a. [लक्ष्-ङ्] Knowing, seeing.

आलक्ष्य pot. p. 1 Visible, apparent; R. 13. 30. -2 Slightly visible. °इतमुक्तान् S. 7. 17.

आलक्ष्य [अलक्ष्यस्य भावः ष्यञ्] Misfortune, crime.

आलगर्दः [अलगर्द एव स्वार्थे अण्] A water cobra.

आलप 1 P. To address, speak to, converse. कनालपानि K. 164; तस्या नामधेयेन अर्चा देव्यालपिता V. 2 addressed. -Caus. To talk with, engage in conversation with, to question; यदा कश्चित्स्वामालापयिष्यति Pt. 5, 1. 387; K. 188.

आलापः 1 Talking, speaking to, speech, conversation; अये दक्षिणेन वृक्षवाटिकामालाप इव श्रूयते S. 1; प्रवसनालापः Amaru. 97; हलितालापे Srut. 36. -2 Narration, mention. -3 The seven notes in music (Mar. रा, रि, ग, म, प, ध, नि). -4 Statement of a question in an arithmetical or algebraical sum. -5 A question.

आलापन a. Causing to speak or converse with. -नं 1 Speaking to, conversation. -2 Congratulation (स्वस्तिवाचनं).

आलाप्य, लापनीय pot. p. To be spoken to, conversed with or narrated.

आलापिन् *a.* Speaking to, conversing with. —नी A lute made of a gourd.

आलम् 1 A. 1 To touch; गामालभ्याकीर्मादय वा Ms. 5. 87, 4. 117; Bk. 14. 91; सत्वेनायुधमालभेः सत्वेन (सत्वे) आत्मानमालभे Mb. —2 To get, attain to; अतितरां कान्तिमालप्स्यते ते (ययुः) Me. 15 v. 1; Kām. 9. 63. —3 To kill, immolate (as a victim in sacrifices); प्रातर्वै पशूनालभते Sat. Br.; गृध्रे पशुमालभ्य Y. 3. 280. —4 To take hold of, seize, grasp, handle. —5 To gain or win over. —Caus. 1 To touch —2 To commence.

आलब्ध *p. p.* 1 Touched, united or in contact with. —2 Killed.

आलब्धिः *f.* 1 Touching. —2 Killing; immolation.

आलभन् 1 Taking hold of, seizing. —2 Touching. —3 Killing.

आलभ्य, आल (ले) भनीय *pot. p.* To be killed or sacrificed; to be touched or rubbed.

आलम्भः —भनं [आलम्भञ्चल्युद्गम] 1 Taking hold of, seizing, touching; Y. 3. 157; Ms. 2. 179. —2 Tearing off, uprooting (of plants); Ms. 11. 145. —3 Killing (especially an animal at a sacrifice); अश्वालम्भं गवालम्भं Adipurāṇa.

आलम्भिन् *a.* Touching, seizing.

आलम्ब 1 A. 1 To rest or lean upon, support oneself on; शाखा मालम्ब्य Rām. —2 To lay hold of, seize, take; अथालम्ब्य धनू रामः Bk. 6. 35, 14. 95. —3 To support, hold or take up; आधोरणालम्बितं R. 18. 39. —4 To win, conquer, overcome; नस्य कविता मच्चित्तमालम्बते Dhātāt. —5 To resort to, have recourse to, take, assume; अमुपेवार्थमालम्ब्य Mu. 2. 20; स्वतन्त्रमालम्ब्य K. 181; Ki. 13. 14; यज्ञाशरीरं तवमालम्बं Mv. 7. 18 obtained; Ki. 17. 34; so ध्यानं, धैर्यं, क्रोधं, औदस्यं, दक्षिणां दिशं &c. —6 To hang from, be suspended; मुञ्चालम्बितं हंससूत्रं V. 5. 2. —7 To depend upon; तमालम्ब्य रसोद्गमात् S. D. 63. —8 To stretch forth; V. 4. 34. —9 To strike up (a tune or note).

आलम्ब *a.* Hanging down. —बः 1 Depending on or from. —2 That on which one rests or leans, prop, stay; इह हि पततां नास्त्यालम्बो न चापे निवर्तनं Śānti. 3. 2. —3 Support, protection; तमालम्बयन् स्फुरन्त्ययुगैश्च सहसा Jag.;

नीतां शून्ये यथासुखं निशालन् हरेभ्यानि Rām. —4 Receptacle. —5 A perpendicular. —वा N. of a plant with poisonous leaves.

आलम्बनं 1 Depend on or from, hanging from. —2 Support, prop, stay; Ki. 2. 13, Pt. 1. 32; sustain ing, supporting, Me. 4. —3 Receptacle, abode; U. 6. 10. —4 Reason, cause. —5 Base. —3 (In Rhet.) That on which a *rām* or sentiment, as it were hangs, person or thing with reference to which a sentiment arises, the natural and necessary connection of sentiment with the cause which excites it. The causes (विभाव) giving rise to a *Rasa* are classified as two: —आलम्बन and उद्दीपन, *v. g.* in the Bibhūsa sentiment stinking flesh &c. is the आलम्बन of the *Rasa*, and the attendant circumstances which enhance the feeling of loathing (the worms &c. in the flesh) are its उद्दीपनानि (exciters); for the other *Rasas* see S. D. 210-238. —8 The mental exercise practised by the Yogin in endeavouring to bring before his thoughts the gross form of the Eternal. —9 Silent repetition of a prayer. —10 (With Buddhists) The five attributes of things corresponding to the five senses, *i. e.* स्पर्श, रस, गन्ध, स्पर्श and शब्द. —11 *Dharma* or law corresponding to *manas*.

आलम्बित *p. p.* 1 Pendent, suspended —2 Supported, sustained, held, R. 7. 7; V. 5. 2.

आलम्बित्वा *a.* 1 Hanging from, resting or leaning upon; दण्डालम्बित्वा शङ्करः Pt. 1. 144; depending on; R. 12. 85. —2 Laying hold of, supporting, maintaining, upholding; कुशलम्बित्वा पुत्रः H. Pr. 20. —3 Wearing; गजान्तिनालम्बित्वा Ku. 5. 78.

आलम्बित्वा *a.* [अलम्बित्वा अण] Relating to or caused by a mad dog; आलम्बित्वा विषेण सर्पः तस्मै U. 1. 40.

आलम्बण्य [अलम्बण्य भावः व्यञ्ज] 1 Insipidity, tastelessness. —2 Ugliness.

आलम्बाल [आसमन्तात् लवं जललं आलति, आल-क Tv.] A basin or trench for water (round the root of a tree); पूरणं लिखिता S. 1; विश्वासाय विहंगानामालम्बा बुधायिनां R. 1. 51.

आलस *a.* (सी f.) [आलसति ईषन् व्यापियते अच्] Idle, lazy, slothful.

आलस्य *a.* Idle, slothful, apathetic. —स्य [अलसस्य भावः, व्यञ्ज] 1 Idleness, sloth, want of energy; शक्तस्य चाप्यनुत्ताहः कर्मस्वालस्यमुच्यते Susr.; आलस्य 'want of energy' is regarded as one of the 33 subordinate feelings (व्यभिचारिभाव); for example. —न तथा भूयत्यङ्गं न तथा भाषते सखीं। जन्ते मुहुर्वासां बाला गर्भभरालसा S. D. 183.

आलानं [अलामेव स्वार्थे अण्] A fire-brand

आलानं [आलानञ्च, आली-ल्युट्] 1 The post to which an elephant is tied; tying post; also the rope that ties him; अर्कतुर्ग (आलाननं विष्णुस्य इति नः R. 1. 71, 4. 69, 81; आलाने गृह्यते हस्ती Mk. 1. 50. —2 A fetter, tie. —3 A chain, rope, string. —4 Tying, binding.

आलानिक *a.* (की f.) [आलान-ठक्] Serving as a post to which an elephant is tied; आलानिकं स्थापुनिव द्विवेदः R. 14. 38.

आलानुः (बूः) *f.* A pumpkin gourd; see अलाङ्ग.

आलावः A fan made of cloth.

आलास्यः [आल पर्यायतास्यं अस्य] A crocodile.

आलि *a.* 1 Useless, idle, unmeaning. —2 Honest, sincere (विशदाशय). —लिः 1 A scorpion. —2 A bee. —ली *f.* 1 A female companion or friend (of a woman); निवार्यतामालि किमप्ययं बहुः Ku. 5. 83, 7. 68; Amaru. 23. —2 A row, range, continuous line; (of आवलि); तोयान्तर्भास्करालीव रंजे सुनिर्वाणः Ku. 6. 49; रथ्यालि Amaru. 89; रथ्यान्तालि Me. 81. —3 A line, streak. —4 A bridge. —5 A dike. —6 A line, race, family.

आलिख् 6 P. 1 To write, delineate, draw lines; मते निष्ठाशून्यं अगति च तिर्यग्गालिखति च Māl. 1. 31; Mk. 2. —2 To paint, draw in a picture; आलिखित इव सर्वतो रंगः S. 1; V. 2; स्वानालिख्य प्रणयकुपितां Me. 105; R. 19. 19; M. 2. 2. —3 To portray, write, sketch. —4 To scratch, scrape, touch; as in विध्यमालिख्यतन्निबन्धनं.

आलिखः 1 Writing. —2 A letter, document.

आलिखन् *a.* Scratching, painting. —नी A brush, pencil. —नं 1 Writing. —2 Painting. —3 Scratching.

आलिख्य *pot. p.* To be written,

painting &c. — **रुच्यं** A painting-picture; इति सरभिर्णा वाणीर्वलस्यलख्यदेवताः Si. 2. 67; R. 3. 15; V. 2. 10. —2 A writing.—**Comp.** —**लेखा** a painting. —**शेष** *a.* having nothing left but a painting, *i. e.* deceased, dead; **आलेख्यशेषस्य पितुः** R. 14. 15.

आलिङ्ग 1 U. or 10 P. To embrace, clasp, encircle.

आलिङ्गः 1 Embracing. —2 A kind of drum.

आलिङ्गनं Embracing, clasping, an embrace; (स प्रा) **आलिङ्गननिर्वृति** R. 12. 65; (said to be of seven kinds; आमोद°, मुदित°, प्रेमन्°, मानस°, रुचि°, मदन° and विनोद°).

आलिङ्गित *p. p.* Embraced, clasped. —**तः** A kind of Mantra of 20 letters. —**तं** An embrace.

आलिङ्गिन् *a.* Embracing &c. —*m.* (—गी), **आलिङ्ग्यः** A small drum shaped like a barley-corn (यव); **चतुरंगुलहीनोऽप्यानुखे चैकांगुलेन यः । यवकृतिः स आलिङ्ग्य आलिङ्ग्य स हि वाचते ॥** Sabdārṇava.

आलिङ्जरः [अलिङ्जर एव स्वार्थे अण्] A large earthen water-jar.

आलिङ्गः, दकः [अलिङ्ग एव स्वार्थे अण्] 1 A terrace before a house. —2 A raised place for sleeping upon; see अलिङ्ग.

आलिङ्ग *m.* A scorpion.

आलिङ्ग 6 P. 1 To anoint, besmear; **आलिङ्गपत्रमृतनैरिव प्रलेपैः** U. 3. 39; plaster, bedaub. —2 To rub (on the body); **आलिङ्ग्यते चंदनमंगनाभिः** Rs. 6. 12.

आलिङ्ग *a.* Anointing.

आलिङ्गनं [लिप्-ल्यट्-सुम्] Whiten- ing the walls, floor &c. on festive occasions; cf. आदीपन.

आलेप *a.* To be anointed. —*p.*; —**पनं** 1 Anointing, smearing. —2 Liniment.

आली = आलि q.v.

आली 4 A. 1 To settle down upon; निर्मिद्योपरि कर्णिकारकुसुमान्यालीयते षट्पदः V. 2. 23. —2 To faint; मुहुतालीयते भीता Mb. —3 To melt.

आलयः, —**यं** [आलीयते ऽस्मिन्, आली-अच्] 1 An abode, a house, a dwelling; **आलयं देवशत्रूणां सुवीरं खांडवं वनं Mb.**; न हि दुष्टात्मनामार्या निवसन्त्यालये चिरं Rām.; सर्वास्त्रनस्थानकृतालयान् Rām. who lived or dwelt in Janasthāna. —2 A receptacle, seat, place; **हिमालयी नाम नगाधिराजः** Ku. 1. 1; so

देवालयं विचल्य &c; fig. also; दुःख° Bg. 8. 15; गुण°. —3 Contact. —**च** *ind.* Till destruction.

आलीन *p. p.* 1 Embraced. —2 Sticking or clinging to; **आलीनवद-नौ** It. 4. 51; so °धनरे पक्षे. —3 Melted, fused. —**तंनक** 1 Tin. —2 Lead. —3 Contact.

आलीढ *p. p.* [अलिहृक्] 1 Licked, eaten, lapped, scraped. —2 Wounded, hurt; **सेनाप्यमालीढादेवाहुरा-ल्लैः** R. 2. 37. —3 Closed (as in sleep) Dk. 117. —**ङ** A particular attitude in shooting, the right knee being advanced and the left leg retracted. **अतिष्ठालीढविशेषयोगिना** R. 3. 52; see Malli. on Ku. 3. 70.

आलीढकं The frolic of a calf.

आलुः 1 An owl. —2 An esculent root (not applied to potato &c.). —3 Ebony; black ebony. —**लुः** *f.* A pitcher, water-jar. —**लु** (*n*) A raft, float.

आलुकः 1 A kind of ebony (कामाल). —2 An epithet of Sessa. —**कं** An esculent root.

आलुचनं Rending, tearing to pieces : **श्येनो महालुचने** Mk. 3. 20.

आलुङ् 1 P; or *Caus.* To stir up, agitate, shake, disturb; **कौरववननालोडयंतौ** Ve. 3, 4 : **विषमालोड्य पा-स्यामि** Mb.; (fig.) to dive into : Pt. 1 : to examine scrutinizingly : **भरता-दिमतं सर्वमालोड्यातिप्रयत्नतः ।**

आलोडनं 1 Stirring, shaking, agitating. —2 Mixing, blending.

आलोडित *p. p.* 1 Shaken, agitated. —2 Mixed, blended. —3 Powdered.

आलुटनं Plundering, taking away by force.

आलुल *a.* Shaking, unsteady.

आलु See आलु.

आलुन *p. p.* Cut, cut off : Ku. 2. 41.

आलोक 1 A., 10 P. 1 To see, perceive, behold; **त्वन्मार्गमालोके** S. D.; **अथालोके तपोवनं** Bk. 2. 24; used in an astrological sense also. —2 To consider, regard, contemplate; **तृणमिव जगज्जालमालोकयामः** Bh. 3. 66. —3 To express congratulations, greet; इति धीरलोक आलोकयितुं प्रवृत्तः Ve. 4.

आलोकः —**कनं** 1 Seeing, beholding. —2 Sight, aspect, appearance; **यद्वा-लोके सूक्ष्मं** S. 1. 9; Ku. 7. 22, 46;

सुख° V. 4. 24; S. 1. 33; R. 1. 84; Me. 3. 37. —3 Range of sight; **आलोकं ते दिपति पुरा सा बलिव्याकुला** वा Me. 85; R. 7. 5; Ku. 2. 45. —4 Light, lustre, splendour; **आलोकमार्गे** रहसा ब्रजंत्या It. 7. 6 air-hole, or window; **निगलोकं लोकं** Māl 5. 30; 9. 37; 10. 4. 11; Vc. 2; K. 160, 290, 348, 68. 98. —5 Panegyric, praise, complimentary language; especially, a word of praise uttered by a bard (such as जय, आलोक्य); **ययावुरीरितालोकः** R. 17. 27, 2. 9; K. 14. —6 Section, chapter.

आलोकित *p. p.* Seen, beheld &c. —**तं** A look, glance; Māl. 1. 27.

आलोकिन् *a.* Seeing, beholding.

आलोच 1 A., 10 U. 1 To see, perceive. —2 To consider, reflect, think, ponder over. study; K. 7; **आलोचयंतो विस्तारमभसां दक्षिणोदधेः** Bk. 7. 40; इति एव आलोच्य so thinking.

आलोचक *a.* 1 Seeing, beholding. —2 Causing to see. —**कं** The faculty of vision, the cause of sight.

आलोचनं, —**ना** 1 Seeing, perceiving, survey, view. —2 Considering, reflecting.

आलोल *a.* Slightly trembling, rolling (as eyes); **आलोलायतलोचनाः** Bh. 3. 48. —2 Shaken, agitated; **आलोलायतलोकावली** Amaru. 3; **क्रीडालोलाः** Me. 61. —**लः** Trembling, agitation.

आलोलित *a.* Shaken, agitated.

आवक *a.* [अव-क्वल्] Protecting.

आवत् *f.* Ved. Proximity.

आवनेयः [अवन्या अपत्यं ढक्] ' Son of the earth', an epithet of the planet Mars.

आवंतः [अवन्तेरयं राजा अण्] A king of Avantī.

आवंतिक *a.* (क्री f.) Coming from or belonging to Avantī.

आवंत्य *a.* [अवन्तिषु भवः व्य] Coming from or belonging to Avantī. —**त्यः** 1 A prince or an inhabitant of Avantī. —2 The offspring of a degraded Brāhmaṇa; see Ms. 10. 21.

आवप् 1 U. 1 To scatter, throw about; **वयोऽयश्चावपेक्षुवि** Mb.; so अक्षान् throws —2 To sow (as seed). —3 To fit in, insert. —4 To pour out or forth. —5 To offer (as in a sacrifice), perform (as a Śrāddha). —*Caus.* 1 To

shave, cut off. -2 To trim. -3 To mix with.

आवपन 1 The act of sowing, throwing, scattering. -2 Sowing seed. -3 Wearing. -4 Shaving. -5 A vessel, jar, ewer. -6 Instilling, inserting. -नी Ved. A vessel, jar.

आवपन्ति *a.* Ved. Scattering.

आवाप *a.* [आवप-घञ्] Throwing, scattering. (as in अक्षावाप q. v). -पः 1 Sowing seed. -2 Scattering, throwing in general; casting, directing. -3 Mixing, inserting. -4 Especially, throwing additional ingredients into a compound in course of preparation. -5 A basin for water round the root of a tree (मलवाल). -3 A vessel, jar for corn. -7 Setting out or arranging vessels. -8 Hostile purpose, intention of fighting (with another); foreign affairs; Si. 2. 88. -9 A principal sacrifice or oblation to fire. -10 A kind of drink. -11 A bracelet (आवापक). -12 Uneven ground.

आवापकः A bracelet.

आवापन 1 A loom. -2 A reel or frame for winding thread. -3 Shaving.

आवापिक *a.* [आवापाय साधु टक्] 1 Good for sowing, shaving &c. -2 Additional, supplementary.

आवयः 1 Coming. -2 One who comes. -3 N. of a country. -यः, -या Water (Ved.). -यं Ved. Non-conception, barrenness.

आवयाज् *m.* One who makes a sacrifice to reach the gods (Sáy.); or one who averts by means of sacrifices.

आवरक, आवरण &c. see आवृ.

आवरसमक *a.* (की. f.) [अवरसमे देयवृणं वृज्] (A debt) To be paid in the following year.

आव(व)हित *a.* Eradicated, uprooted.

आवलिः, -ली *f.* [आ-वल्-इन् वा डीप्] 1 A line, row, range; अरावली V. 1. 4; so अलक°, धूम°, वृत्°, हार°, रत्न° &c. -2 A series, continuous line. -3 A dynasty, lineage.

आवलिता *a.* [वल्-क्] Slightly turned; K. 46.

आवलिता *a.* Shaking gently; K. 1. 17.

आवरगुज *a.* Produced from the plant अवहनज.

आवर्यं [अवय-अण्] Necessity, inevitable act or conclusion.

आवश्यक *a.* (की. f.) [अवश्य वृज्] Inevitable, necessary; एतेन आवश्यक-स्तुः Bhashá. P. 22, 20. -कं 1 Necessity, inevitable act or duty. °कृ to do what nature compels one to do; Ms. 4. 93. -2 An inevitable conclusion.

आवश्यकता, -त्वं Necessity, inevitability.

आवस् 1 P. (With acc.) 1 To inhabit, dwell in; रविमासते यत् किं चात्रै V. 3. 7; पुत्रिनिमानवत् Rám.; sometimes with loc.; Ms. 7. 69. Y. 1. 320. -2 To be occupied or engaged, enter upon गृह धाम्ना Ms. 3. 2. -3 To take part carnally; cohabit -4 To pass, spend (as night) -Caus. 1 To allow one to dwell, receive hospitably. -2 To inhabit, settle in a place. -3 To halt or encamp (for the night).

आवसतिः *f.* Night (the time during which one rests); mid-night.

आवसथः [आवस्-अथक् Un. 3. 116]

1 A dwelling, dwelling place, residence, house, habitation. निवस-ज-वतथं पुराहः R. 8. 14. -2 A resting place, asylum -3 A dwelling for pupils and ascetics -4 A village. -5 A particular religious observance. -6 A fire-sanctuary, a place where sacrificial fire is preserved

आव-थिक *a.* (की. f.) [आवसते गृहे वसति टण् Tv.] 1 Inhabiting a house. -2 Household, domestic. -3 Keeping a sacred fire in a house.

आवसथ्य *a.* [आवसथ-ञ्] Being in a house. -थ्यः The sacred fire kept in the house, one of the five fires used in sacrifices; see पंचाग्नि. -थ्यः-थ्यं A dwelling for pupils and ascetics. -थ्यं 1 Placing a sacred fire within a house. -2 A house.

आवासः 1 (a) A house, habitation, abode; आवासवृक्षो मुखवर्हिणानि R. 2. 17. (b) Apartment, room. (c) A place of refuge.

आवसान *a.* [अवसानमभिजनोऽस्य अञ्] Living at the extremity of a town (as a चांडाल).

आवसित *a.* [आ-अव सो-क्] 1 Finished or completed. -2 Decided, determined, settled. -3 Stored

(as grain); winnowed. -4 Ripe, full-grown. -त Ripe corn (when thrashed).

आवस्थिक *a.* (की. f.) [अवस्थायां भवः ठक्] Suited or adapted to circumstances.

आवह 1 P. 1 To bring; अमे पर गिरिहावह Rv. 1. 22. 9. -2 To bring home (as a bride). -3 To conduce, lead or tend to, produce, bring on; ब्रह्मावहनि मे ससंप्रति R. 11. 73 shames me; मनोरुजमावहन् S. 3. 4 tending to mental anguish; न मे पौख्यमावहति does not tend to my happiness Pt. 1; संग्रहं K. 174; Ms. 3. 82. -4 To pay; Y. 2. 193. -5 To lead forth, conduct away. -6 To flow (as blood &c.). -7 To bear, support, wear; मङ्गमावहन्ति C. P. 18 -8 To apply, use, employ; मा रोदीर्घ्यमावह Mark. P. -Caus. 1 To send for, cause to be brought. -2 To invoke a deity (by means of Mantras); गणपति-मावाहयामि &c.

आवह *a.* (As last member of comp.) Producing, leading or tending to, bringing on, हेतु-वहा भर्तुरलक्षणाऽहं R. 14. 5; so दुः, भय°, क्षय° &c. -हः 1 N. of one of the seven winds or bands of air, usually assigned to the भुवर्लोक or atmospheric region between the भूर्लोक and स्वर्लोक. -2 One of the seven tongues of fire.

आवहन् Bringing near, producing. **आवहमान** *a.* 1 Bringing near. -2 Followed or succeeded by.

आवाहः Marrying.

आवाहनं 1 Sending for, inviting, calling. -2 Invoking a deity (to be present) (opp. विसर्जन); आवाहने विनियोगः, आवाहनं न जानामि न जानामि तवाचनं Pūjā Mantra. -3 Offering oblations to fire; Y. 1. 251. -नी A particular position of the hands at the time of invoking a deity; इत्यन्तर्गम्यं बद्धाऽनामिका मूलपर्वणोः अंगुष्ठौ निक्षिपेत्स्येयं मुद्रा त्वावाहनी स्मृता || Sabdak.

आवालं [आ-वल्-णिच् अच् Tv.] A basin for water round the root of a tree; cf. आलवाल.

आविक *a.* (की. f.) [आविना तलो-न्वा निर्मितं ठक्] 1 Relating to a sheep; आविकं क्षीरं Ms. 5. 8, 2. 41. -2 Woollen. -कं A woollen cloth,

blanket; Ms. 5. 120. —Comp.—**औ-विष्क** *a.* made of woollen thread; Ms. 2. 44.

आविष् *a.* Distressed, troubled. —**म**: N. of a fruit-tree (*अविष्*).

आविष् *Caus.* 1 To make known, report, declare, announce, tell, communicate, inform; **किमिति नावेदयसि-अथवा किनावेदितेन** *Ve.* 1; **राज्ञावेदयन्** मां संप्राप्तं *Rām*; **आयुषः प्रमाणनावेदयति** *K.* 46, 47; **आवेदयति प्रत्यासन्नमानं** ... **निमित्तानि** 65, 67 foreshadow; 81, 168; *Bk.* 3. 49; *Ku.* 6. 21; *R.* 5. 23; **आत्मनः सुमहत्कर्म त्रयैरावेद्य** *R.* 12. 55; *K.* 158. —3 To bring to, offer, give.

आविष् *a.* Ved. 1 Knowledge. —2 A technical name of the Vedic formulas beginning with **आविष्** and **आवित्त**.

आविहस् *a.* Ved. Knowing fully, skilled in.

आवेदक *a.* Making known, reporting, communicating. —**क**: 1 One who makes known, an informer. —2 A suitor, plaintiff.

आवेदनं 1 Communicating, reporting, or addressing respectfully. —2 Representation. —3 Stating a complaint (in law); **राज्ञे कुर्यात् पूर्वावेदनं यः** *Nārada*. —4 A plaint.

आवेदनीय, **वेद्य** *pot. p.* 1 To be declared or reported. —2 To be made the subject of a plaint.

आवेदित *p. p.* Made known, communicated &c. —**त**: The person to whom something is made known. —**तं** That which is communicated.

आवेदिन् *a.* 1 Declaring, announcing. —2 Giving orders.

आविदूर्य [*अविदूर्य* भावः *व्यञ्ज*] Proximity.

आविद्ध, **आविध** See under **आव्यध**.

आविर्भाव &c. See **आविष्**.

आविल *a.* [*आविलति* दृष्टिं स्तुणाति *विल* स्तुतौ-*k* *Tv.*] 1 Turbid, foul, dirty, muddy; **पक्वच्छिदः फलस्येव निकषेणाविलं पयः** *M.* 2. 8; **तस्मादविलांभः परिशुद्धिहेतोः** *R.* 13. 36. —2 Impure, spoiled; *Ki.* 8. 37; *fig.* also; **त्वदीयेचरितैरनाविलैः** *Ku.* 5. 37. —3 Dark-coloured, dark-blue, darkish; *V.* 5. 8. —4 Dim, obscure; **आविलां मृगलेखां** *R.* 8. 42.

आविलयति *Den. P.* To sully, make turbid, stain, blot; *S.* 5. 21.

आविष् 6 *U.* 1 To enter; **गौरी-गुरोर्गह्वरमाविवेश** *R.* 2. 26, 3. 28. —2 To take possession of, possess, affect; **मूढमाविशति न पंडिते** *H.* 1. 3; *so* भयं, मोहः, क्रोधः &c. —3 To go towards, approach. —4 To go or attain to a particular state; **सुखं, मन्युं** &c. —5 To arise. —*Caus.* 1 To cause to enter. —2 To possess; *K.* 107.

आविष्ट *p. p.* 1 Entered. —2 Possessed (by an evil spirit); *K.* 120, 167, 318. —3 Possessed of, seized or filled with, full of, overpowered or overcome; **भयं, क्रोधं, निद्रां, कृपया-विष्टं** *Bg.* 2. 1; **भोगिनः कंचुकाविष्टः** *Pt.* 1. 65 covered with, clad in. —4 Engrossed or occupied in, intent on (तत्पर, उद्युक्त). —**Comp.** —**लिग** *a.* (a noun) which in every relationship preserves its own gender (नियतलिग); *e. g.* प्रधानं, अर्थः, उपसर्जनं.

आवेशः 1 Entering into, entrance; **आवेशं कृ** *Pt.* 1 to enter or infuse oneself into. —2 Taking possession of, influence, exercise; **स्मयं** influence of pride *R.* 5. 19; *so* मदनं, क्रोधं, भयं &c. —3 Intentness, devotedness to an object, complete absorption in one wish or idea. —4 Pride, arrogance. —5 Flurry, agitation, anger, passion; *K.* 291. —6 Demoniical possession. —7 Apoplectic or epileptic giddiness.

आवेशनं 1 Entering, entrance. —2 Demoniical possession. —3 Passion, anger, fury. —4 A manufactory, work-shop; *Ms.* 9. 265. —5 The disc of the sun or the moon. —6 A house, dwelling.

आवेशिक *a.* (की *f.*) [*आवेश-ठञ्*] 1 Peculiar, one's own (असाधारण). —2 Inherent. —**क**: A guest, visitor. —**कं** 1 Entering into. —2 Hospitality.

आविस् *ind.* A particle meaning 'before the eyes', 'openly', 'evidently' (usually prefixed to the roots *अस्*, *भू* and *कृ*); **आचार्यकं विजयि मान्मथमाविरासीत्** *Māl.* 1. 26.

आविर्भू 1 *P.* To become manifest, appear, become visible, show oneself to; **तमस्तपति घर्मोऽथै कथमाविर्भवत्यति** *S.* 5. 14; **तेषामाविर्भूद् ब्रह्मा परित्स्लानमुखभ्रियां** *Ku.* 2. 2; **आविर्भूव कुशगर्भमुखं मृगाणां भूय** *R.* 9. 55.

आविर्भावः 1 Manifestation, presence, appearance. —2 An incarnation. —3 Nature or property of things.

आविष्कृ 8 *U.* To make apparent, lay bare, reveal, show, manifest, put forth; (याति) **आविष्कृतारुणपु-रस्सर एकतोक्तः** *S.* 5. 1; *Si.* 20. 76.

आविष्करणं, **स्कारः** 1 Manifestation, making visible, showing; **असूया गुणेषु शोषाविष्करणं** *Sk.* —2 The means of making visible.

आविष्य *a.* Ved. Manifest.

आविस्तराम् *ind.* In a more manifest way.

आवी *f.* [*अवीरेव स्वार्थे अण्*] 1 A woman in her courses. —2 A pregnant woman. —3 The pangs of childbirth.

आवीत *a.* [*आ-व्ये-क्त*] 1 Worn, put on, held after throwing round. —**ज** Entered, passed, gone. —**तं** The sacrificial cord worn in any particular position.

आवीतिन् *m.* [*आवीत-इति*] A Brāhmaṇa who makes the sacrificial cord hang over the right shoulder.

आवीरचूर्णः The opposite-leaved fig-tree.

आवुकः A father (in theatrical language).

आवुत्तः A sister's husband, brother-in-law; *U.* 1; *S.* 6.

आवृ 5. 9. 10. *U.* 1 To cover, hide, conceal; **आवृणोऽत्मनो रश्मिं** *R.* 17. 61; *K.* 199; **आवृणुमिवाकाशं** *Bk.* 9. 24; **धूपेनाव्रियते वह्निः** *Bg.* 3. 38. —2 To fill, pervade; **सर्वमावृत्य तिष्ठति** *Bg.* 13. 13; *Ms.* 2. 144. —3 To choose, desire. —4 To enclose, obstruct, shut, hem in, block; **आवृत्य पथानमजस्य तस्यौ** *R.* 7. 31; 12. 28. —5 To keep off; *Bk.* 14. 109. —*Caus.* 1 To cover or conceal. —2 To ward or keep off.

आवरक *a.* Covering, concealing. —**कं** A cover, veil.

आवरण *a.* Covering, hiding, obscuring, obstructing; **नेत्रावरणमश्रु** *R.* 14. 71. —**ण** 1 Covering, concealing, hiding, obscuring; **सूर्ये तपत्यावरणाय दृष्टेः कल्पेत लोकस्य कथं तं मित्रा** *R.* 5. 13, 10. 46, 19. 16. —2 Shutting, enclosing, fencing. —3 A covering, anything that covers or protects &c.; **हस्तौ स्वौ नयति स्तनावरणतां** *M.* 4. 14; *S.* 3. 22; (*fig.*) protection, defence; **शीलमावरणं स्त्रियाः** *Rām.*; **चरित्रावरणाः स्त्रियः** *Chāṇ.* 76. —4 Obstruction, interruption, restraint (of bashfulness &c.); **कालेनावरणात्स्वयात्** *U.* 1. 39. —5 An

enclosure, fence, surrounding wall; लब्धांतरा सावरणेपि मेहे R. 16.7; Ki. 5. 25. -6 A bolt, latch. -7 A shield. -Comp. -शक्तिः mental ignorance (which veils the real nature of things).

आवरि(री) तु *a.* One that covers or envelops. Ki. 18. 40.

आवारः Enclosing, keeping off, as in दारावर q. v.

आवारिः [आवृ बाह् इण्] A shop, a stall (*n* according to some).

आवृत *p. p.* 1 Covered, screened, concealed. -2 Invested, blocked. -3 Enclosed, surrounded (by a ditch, wall &c.). -4 Spread, over-spread, overcast; आवृते नभस्तले H. 3. -5 Filled or abounding with. -तः A man of mixed origin, the son of a Brāhmaṇa by a woman of the Ugra caste; Ms. 10. 15.

आवृतिः *f.* Covering, hiding; see आवरण.

आवृज् 1 A. 1 To bestow, give (Ved.). -2 To turn to or towards. -3 To choose. -Caus. 1 To bend, bend down, incline; गौरवेणावर्जितः Pt. 4; आवर्ज्य शाखाः सद्यं च यासां R. 16. 19; 13. 17, 24; Mv. 5. 63; K. 14, 58; Ku. 2. 26, 3. 54; 7. 54; Me. 46. -2 To subdue, win or gain over, attract, please; आवर्जितानि मनांसि Nāg. 1; मरीचिमावर्जितवतीव श्वाघसे Dk. 45, 58, 133, 155; Mv. 2; K. 368. -3 To bring, collect. R. 6. 76. -4 To pour out, offer, give; अपि त्वदावर्जितवारिसंभृतं Ku. 5. 34; R. 15. 80; तनयावर्जितपिंडकाक्षिणः 8. 26; 1. 62, 67; Mu. 4; K. 241. -5 To draw or force out, Nāg. 4. -6 To empty, pour out the contents of (as a jar &c.); कलशमावर्जयति S. 1; V. 5; Ku. 7. 10; K. 82, 310.

आवर्जनं 1 Bending down &c. -2 Giving. -3 Winning over, Dk. 139, 172.

आवृत् 1. A To turn round, revolve. -2 To return, come or turn back; धेनुरावृत्ते वनान् R. 1. 82, 2. 19; Bg. 8. 26. -3 To go to or towards. -4 To be restless or uneasy; Māl. 1.41. -Caus. 1 To cause to turn or revolve; अक्षवलयमावर्तयन्तं K. 42 telling the beads. -2 To roll, turn about or over. -3 To cause to roll down, shed (as tears &c.). -4 To attract, win over (see आवृज्) -5 To repeat, recite.

आवर्तः 1 Turning round, winding, revolving; प्रक्षिणावर्तशिखः Rām. -2 A whirlpool, an eddy, whirl; नृपं तमावर्तनोत्तनाभिः R. 6. 52; दक्षिणावर्तनाभिः Me. 28; Dk. 2; आवर्तः संशयानां Pt. 1. 191. -3 De-liberation, revolving (in the mind), anxiety. -4 A lock of hair curling backwards, especially on a horse. -5 The two depressions of the forehead above the eye-brows. -6 A crowded place (where many men live closely together). -7 A kind of jewel. -8 N. of a form of cloud personified; आवर्तो निर्जले मेघः. -9 Melting (of metals). -10 Doubt. -11 Worldly existence (संसार). -तै A mineral substance, pyrites (माक्षिकधातु).

आवर्तक *a.* [आवर्त एव स्वार्थे कन्] Revolving again and again. -कः 1 N. of a form of cloud personified; जातं वंशे भुवनविहिते पुष्करावर्तकानां Me. 6; Ku. 2. 50. -2 Depression above the eye-brows. -3 A whirlpool. -4 Revolution. -5 Revolution of the mind from the influence of the senses. -6 A curl of hair. -7 A sort of poisonous insect. -की N. of a creeping plant.

आवर्तन *a.* 1 Turning round or towards. -2 Revolving. -नं 1 Turning round, returning, revolution. -2 Circular motion, gyration. -3 Churning or stirring up anything in fusion. -4 Melting together, fusion, alligation (said of metals). -5 Mid-day, the time when shadows are cast in an opposite direction. -6 Repeating, doing over and over again. -7 Study, practising. -नः Vishnu. -नी 1 A crucible. -2 A spoon, ladle.

आवर्तिन् *a.* 1 Whirling or turning upon itself, returning; आब्रह्म-भुवनाल्लोकाः पुनरावर्तिनोऽर्जुन Bg. 8. 16; कालांतरावर्ति H. 1. 207. -2 Melting, mixing &c. -म. (ती) A horse having curls of hair on various parts of the body (considered as a sign of auspiciousness). -नी 1 A whirlpool. -2 N. of a plant (अजङ्गुगी).

आवृत् *f.* 1 Causing to turn towards. -2 Turning towards or round, entering. -3 Order, succession, method, mode, manner; अनवैवावृता कार्ये पिंडनिर्वपणं सुतैः Ms. 3. 248; Y. 3. 2. -4 Progress of an

action; occurrence. -5 Turn of a path, course, direction. -6 A purificatory rite; Ms. 2. 66.

आवृत्त *p. p.* 1 Turned round, whirled, returned; Māl. 1. 29. -2 Repeated; द्विरावृत्ता दश द्विदशाः Sk. -3 Learnt (by heart), studied; U. 6. -4 Reverted, returned. -5 Averted. -6 Retreated, fled.

आवृत्तिः *f.* 1 Turning towards; return, coming back; तपोवनावृत्तिपथं R. 2. 18; Bg. 8. 23. -2 Reversion, retreat, flight. -3 Revolving, whirling, going round; Māl. 5. 4. -4 Recurrence to the same point or place (of the sun); उद्गावृत्तिपथेन नारदः R. 8. 33. -5 Repetition of birth and death, worldly existence; अनावृत्तिमयं Ku. 6. 77. -6 Repetition in general; an edition (modern use); सप्तमीय-मंकनावृत्तिः seventh edition. -7 Repeated reading, study; आवृत्तिः सर्वज्ञा-स्त्राणां बोधादपि गरीयसी Udb. -8 Use, employment, application. -9 Turn of a way, course or direction. -10 Occurrence. -Comp. -रीपकं a rhetorical figure; त्रिविधं दीपकावृत्तौ भवेदवृत्तिदीपकम् । (पदस्यार्थस्योभयोर्वा आवृत्तिः). क्रमेणोदाहरणं-वर्षेभ्यश्चमालयं वः त्येषा च शर्वरी ॥ उन्मीलंति कंदर्वाणि स्फुटंति कुटजोदमाः । मार्याति चातकास्तृता मार्याति च शिखाबलाः ॥ Kuval.

आवृष्टिः *f.* Raining, a shower of rain.

आवेगः 1 Uncasiness, anxiety, excitement, agitation, flurry; अलमा-वेगेन S. 3, 7; Amaru. 83; शोकं दुःखं, साध्वसं &c. -2 Hurry, haste; S. 4. -3 Agitation, regarded as one of the 33 subordinate feelings. -गी N. of a tree (वृद्धदारकवृक्ष).

आवेष्ट 10 P. To surround; तृणै-रावेष्टयते रज्जुः is made or formed of straw. Pt. 1. 331.

आवेष्टकः A wall, fence, an enclosure.

आवेष्टनं 1 Wrapping round, tying, binding. -2 A wrapper, an envelope. -3 A wall, fence, enclosure.

आव्यध *a.* (की *f.*) [अवैर्भेष्य विकारः व्यञ्ज] 1 Belonging to a sheep. -2 Woollen.

आव्यध् 4 P. 1 To hit, pierce; see अनाविद्ध. -2 To wound. -3 To break or pierce through. -4 To put on; Bk.

20. 11. -5 To shoot at, throw or cast towards. -6 To throw away, cast off. -7 To wave, brandish. -8 To pin on. -9 To rouse, agitate, stir up. -10 To drive away, expel; निर्बन्धना-विध्यति Mv. 5. 39.

आविद्ध *p. p.* 1 Pierced, bored, rent, splintered, broken down; उरुनाताविद्ध-मूर्तिः Mv. 5. 44 rent or contracted; R. 12. 73. -2 Curved, crooked, uneven; V. 4. 28; हर्षाविद्धमभ्युत्थितः Dk. 37. -3 Cast with force; दूरनिक्षेप° Māl. 8 cast forth in taking long strides; Mv. 2; Ms. 9. 40; thrown, put in motion. -4 Disappointed. -5 Fallacious, false. -6 Stupid, foolish. -Comp. -कर्णी, -कर्णिका N. of a plant (पाठ).

आविधः] आ-व्यध्-घञर्थे-क] An awl, drill.

आव्याधिन् *a.* [आ-व्यध्-णिनि] Giving pain, wounding, attacking. -नी A gang of robbers (Ved.).

आवृश्च 6 P. To tear off, cut off, tear in pieces, interrupt.

आवृश्चनं 1 Cutting or tearing off. -2 The stump of a tree (Ved.).

आवृश्चः Being torn off or tearing itself off (Ved.).

आव्रीडकः [अव्रीडनां विषयो देशः] A country of the shameless.

आश *a.* One who eats, eater (mostly as the last member of comp.); *e. g.* हुताश, आशुयाश &c. &c. -शः [अश्-घञ्] Eating (as in प्रातराश).

आशकं Eating.

आशयित् *a.* 1 Feeding, a feeder. -2 Protecting.

आशिः *f.* The act of eating food.

आशित *a.* 1 Eaten, given to eat. -2 Satisfied by eating. -3 Voracious, gluttonous. -तं Eating.

आशितगवीन *a.* [आशिता अशनेन तृता गावो यत्र, खञ्जि० मुम्] Formerly grazed by cattle.

आशित्तभव *a.* [आशितोऽशनेन तृतो भवत्यनेन P. III. 2. 45] Satiating, satisfying (as food). -वं 1 Food, victuals. -2 Satisfaction, satiety (*m.* also); कलैर्येष्वशित्तभव Bk. 4. 11.

आशित् *a.* Voracious, gluttonous.

आशित् *a.* Eating (in comp.); फलाशी &c.

आशंस 1 A. (rarely P.) 1 To

hope for, expect, desire, wish or long for; स्वकार्यसिद्धिपुनराशंसते Ku. 3. 57; Bk. 14. 70, 90; S. 2. 15; M. 1; मशोरयाय नाशंसते S. 7. 13. -2 To bless, wish well to; एवं ते देवा आशंसन्तु Mk. 1; इत्याशंसते करपैर-बाह्यैः R. 14. 50. -3 To speak, say. -4 To tell; Ku. 3. 14. -5 To ask for, beg. -6 To praise. -7 To repeat, recite. -8 To fear, be afraid of. -Caus. To render famous or celebrated.

आशंसनं 1 Expecting, wishing; इष्टाशंसनमाशीः Sk.-2 Telling, declaring.

आशंसा 1 Desire, wish, expectation, hope, निश्चे विजयाशंसां चापे सीतां च लक्ष्मणे R. 12. 44; Bk. 19. 5. -2 Speech, declaration. -3 Indication, reference; शस्त्रसमयवर्णनाशंसया Ve. 1. -4 Imagination; आशंसाः रि-कल्पितास्वपि भवत्यानन्दसाक्षी लयः Māl. 5. 7.

आशंसित *a.* 1 Wished, hoped, expected. -2 Said, declared. -3 Considered, said to be.

आशंसित्, आशंसिन् *a.* 1 Wishing, desiring, expecting; V. 2. -2 Announcing, declaring.

आशंसु *a.* [आ-शंस-उ] Desirous, hopeful.

आशस *a.* Ved. [आ-शंस-क्लिप्] Hoping. -f. 1 Praise. -2 Desire.

आशक् 5 P. Ved. To make one capable or a master or possessor (of a thing).

आशक्त *a.* Able, powerful.

आशक्तिः *f.* Power, ability.

आशंक् 1 A. 1 To suspect, distrust; दयितां सार्धं स्वमाशंक्विष्याः कथं Bk. 21. 1. -2 To suspect or believe to be; आशंकस यदर्थे S. 1. 28; Si. 3. 72; Bk. 6. 6. -3 To be in doubt or suspense; M. 4. 5. -4 To fear, be afraid, apprehend; भरताग-मवमाशंक्य R. 12. 24; Pt. 392; दत्तपूर्वेत्याशंक्यते Māl. 4. -4 To start a doubt or objection.

आशंकेर्य *pot. p.* 1 To be doubted or suspected. -2 To be apprehended. -3 Doubtful, questionable.

आशंका 1 Fear, apprehension; नष्टाशंका हरिणशिखरी मन्दमहं चरोति S. 1. 16; आशंकया भुक्तं Bh. 3. 5. -2 Doubt, uncertainty; इत्याशंकायामाह Gadā-

dhara. -3 Distrust, suspicion; °अ-न्वित *a.* apprehensive, afraid.

आशंकित *p. p.* 1 Feared, dreaded; इदं नराशंकितं गुरुजनैर्नापि U. 3; doubted, suspected. -तं 1 Fear, apprehension. -2 Doubt, uncertainty.

आशंकिन् *a.* 1 Doubting, fearing; R. 4. 21; attended with fears; Pt. 1. 284.

आशन *a.* [अशन-अण्] One who feeds. -नः 1 N. of a tree; see अशन. -2 The thunderbolt.

आशय &c. See under आशी.

आशरः [आ-शृ-अच्] 1 Fire. -2 A demon, goblin (रक्षस्). -3 Wind.

आशारिकः Violent and acute pain in the limbs (Ved.).

आशलः A tree; see जीवक.

आशवं [आशीर्भवः अण्] 1 Speed, quickness. -2 Distilled spirit, more, usually written आसव q. v.

आशसनं Ved. Cutting up an animal (when killed).

आशा [आसमंतान् अवनुते आ-अश्-अच्] 1 (a) Hope, expectation, prospect; तामाशां च सुरद्विषां R. 12. 96; आशा हि परमे दुःखं नैराश्यं परमं सुखं Subhāsh. स्वमाशे मोघाशे Bh. 3. 6; so अम, °हत, °निरा-श &c. (b) Wish, desire (in Bh. 3. 25 आशा is compared to a river). -2 False hope or expectation. -3 Space, region, quarter of the compass, direction; अगस्त्याचरितामाशामनाशा-स्यज्यो ययौ R. 4. 44; Ki. 7. 9. -Comp. -अन्वित, -जनन *a.* hopeful, inspiring hope; V. 3. 9. -कृत *a.* attended with the hope of success. -गजः a guardian elephant of a quarter or point of the compass; see अष्टदिग्गज. -तंतुः a thread of hope, slender hope, Māl. 4. 3, 9. 26. -पालः a guardian or regent of the regions or quarters; see अष्टदिक्पाल. -पिशाचि-का deceptive or illusive hope, phan- tom of hope. -पुरगुग्गुलुः or -संभवः a kind of Bdellium. -प्राप्त *a.* successful (=प्राप्ताश). -बंधः 1. the tie or bond of hope, confidence, trust, ex- pectation; गुर्वपि विरहदुःखमाशाबंधः सा- हयति S. 4. 15; Ve. 6. 25; V. 3; U. 3; Me. 10. -2 consolation. -3 a spider's web. -भंगः disappointment. -वह *a.* inspiring hope. (-हः) N. of a son of heaven. -विभिन्न *a.* disap-

pointed in expectation.—हीन *a.* despairing, despondent.

आशावन् a. Having hopes, trust-
ing.

आशाढः See अ (आ) षाढ.

आशारः Shelter ; ँ णिन् seeking
shelter.

आशास् २ A. 1 To bless, pronounce or give a blessing: ऋक्छं-
दसा आशास्ते S. 4; किमन्यदाशास्मे केवलं
वीरप्रसवा भूयाः U. 1. -2 To desire,
wish, hope, expect; यस्य भवान्
मंगलमाशास्ते Ve. 6; Ms. 3. 80; सर्वम-
स्मिन्वयमाशाः महे S. 7; ज्ञातिं Bk. 17. 1.
-3 To order, command, relate (P.
also in this sense). -4 To praise.

आशास्य *pot. p.* 1 To be ob-
tained by a boon. -2 To be bless-
ed; *Mv.* 4. 13. -3 To be wished
for, desirable; अनाशास्यजयो ययौ
R. 4. 44 (who had not to *wish for vic-*
tory, to whom victory came un-
sought). -स्थं 1 A thing to be
wished for, wish, [desire; संपन्नास्ते
सर्वांश्चिपः *Mu.* 7; *M.* 5. 20. -2 A
blessing, benediction; आशास्यचिंता-
स्तिमितो बभूव *Ku.* 7. 87; आशास्यम-
न्यत् पुनरुक्तभूतं *R.* 5. 34.

आशिस्. (°शी, °शीर्षो &c.) [आ-
शास्-कृप्, अत इत्वम्] A blessing, bene-
diction. (It is thus defined:—
वात्सल्याय च मान्येन कनिष्ठस्याभिधीयते । इष्टा-
वधारकं वाक्यमाशीः सा परिकीर्तिता ॥) आशिस्
is sometimes distinguished from वर, the former being taken to be merely
an expression of one's good wishes which may or may not be realized;
while a वर is a boon which is more permanent in character and surer of
fulfilment; cf. वरः स्वल्पेण नाशीः .S.4; आशिषो गुरुजनवितीर्णा वरतानापद्यते K.
291; अमोघाः प्रतिगुह्यतावर्षानुपदमाशिषः
R. 1. 44, 11. 6; Ku. 5. 76, 7. 47.
-2 Act of bestowing a blessing upon others. -3 A prayer, wish, desire;
Ku. 5. 76, Bg. 4. 21, 6. 10. -4 A
serpent's fang (cf. आशी). -5 One of
the eight chief medicaments (इन्द्रि).
-Comp. -वाद्, -वच्चनं (आशी-
वद्, &c.) a blessing, benediction,
expression of a prayer or wish;
आशीर्वचनसंयुक्तां भित्त्वं यस्मान् प्रकुर्वते
S. 1. 6. Bg. 2. 33. -विषः (आशीर्विषः)
'having person in its fangs,' a snake.

माशिकित्त a. Tinkling (as of

the ornaments worn on the hands and feet); Ku. 3. 26.

आशित, आशिन् &c. See under
आश.

आशिन a. Ved. Aged.

आशिरः *f.* [आशीर्यते पच्यते आशी-क्त्वि
Tv.] Milk &c. that is being boiled;
(हरिद्रादिकं अपणद्रव्यं Sây.); the milk
mixed with the Soma juice to
purify it.

आशिर *a.* Voracious. -२: 1 Fire.
-2 The sun. -3 A demon.

आशी [आशीर्यतेऽनया, आ-शृ क्तिप् पृ०]
 1 A serpent's fang. -2 A kind of venom. -3 A blessing, benediction.
-Comp.—विषः [आश्यां विषमस्य] 1. a snake, गहमनाशीविषभीमदर्शनैः R. 3. 57.
 -2. a particular kind of snake; कर्पाशी, विषभोगिनिप्रशान्ति Vā. 6. 1.

आशी 2 A. 1 To lie or sleep on;
कुसुमाग्याशरत्ने षट्पदाः V. 2. 23 v.l.
-2 To pass (the night) in sleep.
-3 To wish, pray for. -4 To dwell,
live, inhabit.

आशयः [आ-शि-अच्] 1 A bed-chamber, resting-place, asylum. -2 A place of residence, abode, seat, retreat; वाङ्मोक्षानिवासायत Bg. 15. 8; अपृथक् U. 1. 45. -3 Sleeping, lying down. -4 Receptacle, reservoir;

विषमोपि विगाह्यते नय कृततीर्थः पयसा-
मिवाशयः Ki. 2. 3; cf. also words
like जलाशय, आमाशय, रक्ताशय &c.

-5 Any recipient vessel or viscus of the body; the Asayas are 7:-
वात°, पित्त°, श्लेष्मन्°, रक्त°, आम°, पक्क°

(and गर्भ in the case of women). -6 The stomach; आशयमिदंतिः Dk. 160. -7 Meaning, intention, purpose. अर्थः इत्युच्यते : एवं कथंवाच्यः.

port, gust: इत्युच्यते:; एवं कवचोच्यते: (oft. used by commentators; see अधिप्राय). -8 The seat of feelings, mind, heart; अहमात्मा शुद्धाक्षि सुर्व-

भूताशयस्थितः Bg.10.20; Mv.2.37. -9
Disposition of mind. -10 Prosperity.
-11 A barn. -12 Will or pleas-

ure. -13 Virtue or vice (as the eventual cause of pleasure or pain). -14 Fate, fortune. -15 Property,

possession. -16 A miser. -17 A kind of pit (made for catching animals); आरखे परमसंततो नून सिंह इवा-
नखे Mb. -18 N of a tree (गुम)

माश *a.* [अश-व्याप्तौ डण्] Fast,

quick. —शु: Ved. 1 'The quick one', a horse. —2 Rice (ripening quickly in the rainy season). —शु *ind.* Fast, quickly, immediately, directly; वर्त्तमानस्त्यजाशु Me. 39, 22. [cf. L. *acu* ; Gr. *okrus*].

-Comp.—आपस् *a.* obtaining quickly. —कारिन्, -कृत् *a.* 1. doing anything quickly, smart, active.

-2. operating quickly (as a medicine). —कोपिन् *a. irascible, irritable.* —क्रिया quick operation of a medicine.

medicine. —गः w. swift, quick.
 (-गः) 1. the wind. —2. the sun.
 —3. an arrow; पपावनास्वादितपूर्वना-
 जगः R. 3. 54, 11. 83, 12. 91

—गामिन *a.* going quickly. (*-m*). the sun. —तोष *a.* easily appeased or pleased. (*-षः*) an epithet of Siva.

—पत्री *a* tree which yields frankincense (सहकीलः). —पवन् *a.* flying quickly. —बोध *a.* teaching quickly, N. of a grammar. —स्य *a.* going

N. of a grammar. —**वा** *a.* going quickly. (—*ind.*) quickly. —**व्रीहि**: rice ripening in the rainy season. —**वेण** *a.* Ved. having swift arrows.

—हैमन् *a.* running on quickly, urging the horses. —हैषन् *a.* Ved. quickly neighing; having quick horses.

quickly praised; (शीघ्रशब्दायमान).
 आद्युत्वं, -ता Quickness, speed.
 आद्युत्तम m. [आद्योर्भावाः उत्तमिन]

Quiciness. आशुसन्. [आशुसन्. इमान्]
 आशुशुक्लि a. [आशुसन् अनि
 Fig. 2. 1021. 1 Being worshipped on

Ch. 2. 103] 1 Being worshipped on account of shining very quickly, or causing sorrow to one's enemies (Say). -2 Shining forth. -[for: 1

Wind, air. -2 Fire; मंत्रपूतानि हवींषि
प्रतिगृह्णात्येतत्प्रीत्याद्युद्यक्षणिः K. 44.
आश a. Quick, fast (Ved.).

आशोकुटिन् *m.* A mountain.
आशोकेय *a.* (थी *f.*). [अशोक-ठञ्ज]
(A place &c.) Near an Ashoka tree.

आशौचं [अशुचिर्भावः अण् ; P. VII.

3. 30 | Impurity, see अशौच ; दशाहं
शावमाशौचं ब्राह्मणस्य विधीयते Ms. 5.
59, 61, 62, 74, 80; Y. 3. 18.

आश्चर्य a [आ-चर-ग्यत् सुदे P. VI.
1. 147] Marvellous, wonderful,
extraordinary, astonishing, strange,

तदनु ववृषः पुष्पमाश्चर्यमेवाः R. 16. 87;

दर्शनो मनुष्यलोकः S. 7. —यै 1 A wonder, miracle, marvel; क्रिमाश्चयै क्षारदेशे प्राणदा यमवृत्तिका Udb.; कर्माश्चयानि U. 1 wonderful deeds; K. 65; Mr. 1; Bg. 11. 6 2. 29. —2 Surprise, wonder, astonishment; भय Bg. 11. 11. —3 A strange appearance, prodigy. —4 (Used as an exclamation) A wonder, how strange or curious; आश्चर्ये परिपीडितो भिरमते यथातकस्तृष्ण्या Chât. 2. 4; usually with यच्च, यत्र or यदि with a following potential or future. —Comp. —भूत a. wonderful, being an object of wonder; K. 8.

आश्चर्यता, त्वं Wonderfulness, astonishment.

आश्रो-श्रयो-तन a. Sprinkling. —नं 1 Aspersing, sprinkling. —3 Appling ghee &c. to the eyelids.

आश्म a. (स्त्री f.) [अश्मन्-अण्] Made of stone, stony. —इन्-अण्-Anything made of stone. —Comp. —भारिक a. having a mass of stones. —रथ्यः N. of a teacher of ritual.

आश्मन a. (स्त्री f.) [अश्मनो विकारः अण्] Stony, made of stones. —नः 1 Anything made of stone. —2 N. of Arūpa, the charioteer of the sun.

आश्मारिक a. (स्त्री f.) [अश्मर्यैव स्वार्थे बा० ङङ्] Suffering from stone in the bladder. —कः N. of a disease (अश्मरी q. v.).

आश्मिक a. (स्त्री f.) 1 Made of stone. —2 Carrying or bearing stones.

आश्चै 1 A. To become congealed or coagulated, to become dry; यावद्वाश्चायते वेदिः R. 17. 37.

आश्चीन p. p. 1 Congealed, consolidated; पञ्चैरिवाद्यानचनैस्तटानि Ki. 16. 10. —2 Partially dried; पथ्याद्यानकंर्दमान् R. 4. 24; Ku. 7. 9; dried by fumigation (as hair); R. 17. 22.

आश्रं [अश्रमेव, स्वार्थे ण्] Tear.

आश्रपणं [आ-आ-णिच् ल्युट्] The act of cooking or boiling.

आश्रमः, मं [आ-श्रम् आधारे षञ् बृद्धच-भावाः] 1 A hermitage, hut, cell, dwelling or abode of ascetics. —2 A stage, order, or period of the (religious) life of a Brāhmana. (These are four:—ब्रह्मचर्य the life of a student; गार्हस्थ्य the life of a house holder; वानप्रस्थ the life of an anchorite or hermit, and संन्यास the life of a

Bhikshu or beggar. Kshatriyas (and Vaisyas also) can enter upon the first three āśramas; cf. S. 7. 20; V. 5; (according to some authorities they can enter the fourth also; cf. सत्किञ्चनमस्त्वनाश्रितः R. 8. 14): पूर्वाश्रमः Ku. 5. 50. —3 A college, school. —4 A wood or thicket (where ascetics practise penance).

—5 N. of Vishnu. —Comp. —गुरुः the head of a religious order, a preceptor, principal. —धर्मः 1. the special duties of each order or life.

—2. the duties of one leading a hermit's life, य इनामाश्रनयमे निशुक्ते S. 1. —पदं, मंडलं, स्थानं 1. a hermitage (including the surrounding grounds), a penance forest (तपोवनं): ज्ञातनिश्माश्रमपदं S. 1. 16. —2. a period in the religious life of a Brāhmana.

—अष्ट a. fallen from any religious order, apostate. —वासः residence in a hermitage. —वासिक a. relating to residence in a hermitage; ० कं पर्व the 15th book of the Mb. —वासिन्, —आलयः, —सद् m. an ascetic, hermit.

आश्रमिक a., आश्रमिन् a. [आश्रम-ठन् इति] 1 Belonging to one of the four orders or periods of religious life; Ms. 6. 90-91, 12. 111, 3. 78. —2 Belonging to a hermitage.

आश्रवः 1 Stream, river. —2 Fault, transgression; see आश्रव and under आश्रु also.

आश्रि 1 U. 1 (a) To resort or betake oneself to; to have recourse to (a place, way, course of action &c.); विचरितमृगयथान्याश्रयिष्ये वनानि V. 5. 17; Rs. 1. 27 v.l.; दक्षिणां मूर्तिमाश्रित्य K. 128, 132; न वयं कुमारमाश्रयामहे Mu. 4; आशिआय च भूतलं Bk. 14. 111 fell on the ground; 17. 92; वृत्तिमाश्रित्य वैतर्सी R. 4. 35 resorting to or following; so धैर्यं, शोकं, बलं, निजभावं, संस्कृतमाश्रित्य &c.; आश्रित्य having recourse or reference; तामाश्रित्य M. 4. 1; कतमत्यकरणाश्रित्य गीयतां S. 1. (b) To seek refuge with, dwell with or in, inhabit (as a place &c.); शरण्येनमाश्रयते R. 13. 7; Pt. 1. 51; तथा गृहस्थमाश्रित्य वर्तते सर्वे आश्रमाः Ms. 3. 77; सर्वे गुणाः काञ्चनमाश्रयते. —2 To go through, experience, एको रनः...पृथक् पृथगिवाश्रयते विवर्तान् U. 3. 47. —3 To rest or depend upon. —4 To adhere or stick to, fall to the lot of, happen, occur; पापमाश्रयेदस्मान् Bg. 1. 36 we shall incur

sin. —5 To choose, prefer. —6 To assist, help.

आश्रयः [आश्रि-अच्] 1 A resting-place, seat, substratum; सौहृदादपृथगाश्रयनिर्मा U. 1. 45 v.l.; so आश्रयासिद्ध 4. v. below. —2 That on which anything depends or rests, or with which it is closely connected. —3 Recipient, receptacle, a person or thing in which any quality is present or retained &c.; तमाश्रयं दुष्प्रसहस्य तेजसः R. 3. 58. —4 (a) A place of refuge, asylum; shelter: भर्ता वै ह्याश्रयः स्त्रीणां Vet.; तद्माश्रयोन्मूलनेनैव त्वामकामां करोमि Mu. 2. (b) A dwelling, house. —5 Having recourse or resort to, resort; oft. in comp. साभूद्रामाश्रया भूयः R. 12. 35; नानाश्रया प्रकृतिः &c. —6 Following, practising; Ms. 2. 11. —7 Choosing, taking, attaching oneself to. —8 Dependence on; oft. in comp.; मन सर्वे विषयास्त्वदाश्रयाः R. 8. 69. —9 Patron, supporter; विनाश्रयं न तिष्ठति पंडिता वनिता लताः Udb. —10 A prop, support; R. 9. 60. —11 Help, assistance, protection. —12 A quiver; वाणमाश्रयमुखात् समुद्धरन् R. 11. 26. —13 Authority, sanction, warrant. —14 Connection, relation, association. —15 Union, attachment. —16 A plea, an excuse. —17 Contiguity, vicinity. —18 Seeking shelter or protection with another (= संश्रय), one of the six *gunas*, q. v. —19 An appropriate act, or one consistent with character. —20 Source, origin. —21 (In gram.) The subject, or that to which the predicate is attached. —22 (With Buddhists) The five organs of sense with *Manas* or mind. —Comp. —असिद्धः, —द्धिः f. a kind of fallacy, one of the three sub-divisions of असिद्ध; (that whose substratum is false or fictitious); e. g. गगनारविंदं सुरभि अवर्दितास्त्रोत्तराविदवत्. —आशः, —भुज् a. consuming every thing with which it comes in contact. (—शः, —क्) 1. fire; कुर्वन्तः क्रियते धूर्तैः श्रीमानात्माविबुद्धये। किं नाम खलसंसर्गः कुरुते नाशयाश्रयत् ॥ Udb. —2. a forfeiter of asylum. —3. the constellation कृत्तिका. —भूत a. one who is the refuge or support (of another person). —लिङ्गं an adjective (a word which must agree in gender

with the world which it qualifies or refers to).

आश्रय *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Resorting to, seeking refuge with: Ku. 4. 20. -2 Referring to. -*ण* 1 Betaking oneself to, taking refuge with. -2 Accepting, choosing. -3 Joining. -4 Refuge, asylum.

आश्रयणीय *pot. p.* 1 To be had recourse to. R. 17. 1. -2 To be practised or followed &c.

आश्रित *a.* 1 Resting with, dependent on. -2 Related to, concerning. तदाश्रिणी कथा V. 3. 10; K. 213. -3 Resorting to: R. 6. 4. Rata. 2.

आश्रित *p. p.* (Used actively) (with an acc.) 1 Resorting to, having recourse to, न त्विमां प्रवेत्तवताश्रितः R. 8. 14; कृष्णाश्रितः=कृष्णनाश्रितः Sk. मातुर्णी ननु Bg. 9. 11; R. 1. 13. -2 Dwelling in, inhabiting, seated or resting on, striving oneself at or on: इदं सन्तिक्रमनाश्रितो भवति M. 4; so वातायनाश्रितः पश्यति; इव्याश्रितो गुणः Ak.; R. 12. 21, 1. 75; हार°, दुर्ग° &c. -3 Using, employing. -4 Following, practising, observing. माध्वस्य, धर्म. प्रवृत्तः Ku. 6. 6; Bk. 7. 42. -5 Receiving anything as an inherent or integral part. -6 Dependent on: राष्ट्रं बाह्वलाश्रितं Ms. 9. 255. -7 Referring to, regarding: भिक्षाश्रिताः कथाः Mb. -8 (Passively used) Resorted to, inhabited &c; चटकाश्रिता शाखी Pt. 1; R. 3. 11. -*तः* A dependent servant, follower; अस्मन्नाश्रितः H. 1; प्रभूणां प्रायश्चल गौरवनाश्रितेषु Ku. 3. 1. -*तं* (pl.) The objects perceived by the senses and mind.

आश्रि *f.* Two edge of a sword.

आश्रु 5 P. 1 To hear, listen to. -2 To promise, (with dat. of person; cf. P. I. 4. 40; Y. 2. 196). -3 To accept, undertake. -*Caus.* 1 To cause to hear. -2 To call, particularly in ritualistic formulas; औनिश्याश्रयति Ch. Up. -3 To draw towards, win over, attract; Bk. 12. 30. -4 To say, repeat (as a Mantra).

आश्रव *a.* [आ-श्रु-अच्] Obedient, compliant; भिषजामनाश्रवः R. 19. 49; N. 3. 84. -*व* 1 A promise, engagement. -2 Fault, transgression. -3 One of the categories according to the Jains; see आश्रव.

आश्रावण 1 Calling out so as to make one listen. -2 N. of certain short words uttered at ceremonies; ओं स्ववेत्याश्रावणमस्तु स्ववेति प्रत्याश्रावणं Asva.

आश्रुज *p. p.* 1 Heard. -2 Promised, agreed, accepted. -*तं* Calling out so as to make one listen.

आश्रुति *f.* 1 Hearing. -3 Accepting.

आश्रुर्क *a.* One whose ears hear all around (Ved.).

आश्रिष् 4 P. 1 To embrace, clasp; Bh. 3. 92. -2 To cleave or stick to.

आश्रिट *p. p.* 1 Embraced, clasped; used actively also; आश्रितो लक्ष्मी Sk. -2 Connected, interwoven, blended; परस्परश्रिटशब्दैः पादयैः Mb. -3 Joined to, touching, in contact with; अवनि-तश्रिटलक्ष्मदरेलया K. 67; अंगस्°भुज R. 6. 53; Si. 3. 72; मेघनाश्रिटलानु Me. 2. -4 Joining what adheres or attaches to. -5 Invested, spread. -3 Deduced, concluded.

आश्रय 1 Embracing, clasping, an embrace; आश्रयलोचु (बभूव) तनकार्क-द्वयजनिर्णी Si. 2. 17; Amaru. 15, 72. 94; कंग्रक्षेत्रप्रणयिनि जने Me. 3, 106. -2 Contact, intimate connection; relation; सानीयमाश्रयविषयैर्यस्याधारश्चतुर्विधः Mugdha. -3 The site of an act. -*षा* *f.* (pl.) N. of the ninth Nakshatra.

आश्व *a.* (श्वी *f.*) [अश्वस्वेदं अण्] 1 Belonging to or coming from a horse, equestrian; आश्वं कुरुहरं मुचं कुरुनिहृष्टु दत्त्यते Susr. -2 Drawn by horses (as a chariot). -*श्व* 1 A number of horses. -2 A chariot drawn by horses. -3 The state or action of a horse (अस्तर भावः कर्त्तुं वा Sk.).

आश्वथ *a.* (रथी *f.*), **आश्वथिक** *a.* (की *f.*) [अश्वथस्वेदं अण् ठक् वा] 1 Relating to or made of the holy fig-tree. -2 Relating to the fruit-bearing season of this tree, as a मूर्द्धन्. -*त्या* The night having the अश्वत्य Nakshatra. -*त्यं* The fruit of the holy fig-tree.

आश्वमारिक *a.* (की *f.*)=अश्वमारं हरति, वहति आवहति वा.

आश्वमेधिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अश्वमेधाय हितं ठक्] Belonging to the horse-sacrifice. -*कं* N. of the 14th Parvan of Mahābhārata.

आश्वयुज *a.* (जी *f.*) [अश्वयुज-अण्] 1 Belonging to the month Asvina. -2 Born under the constellation अश्वयुज. -*जः* The month आश्विन; भाद्रपदाश्वयुजौ वर्षाः Susr.; Ms. 6. 15; Y. 3. 47. -*जी* The day of the full moon in Asvina.

आश्वयुजक *a.* (की *f.*) Sown at the day of full moon in Asvina.

आश्वरथ *a.* (थी *f.*) [अश्वरथ-अच्] Belonging to a chariot drawn by horses.

आश्वलक्षिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अश्वलक्ष-ठक्] Knowing the marks of horses. -*कः* A farrier, groom.

आश्विक *a.* (की *f.*) [अश्व-ठक्] Relating to a horse, drawn by horses, equestrian, cavalier. -*कः* 1 A cavalier. -2 A combination of stars or omens presaging acquisition of horses.

आश्विन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Belonging or sacred to the Asvins (अश्विनौ देवौ अश्व). -2 Pervading. -*नः* 1 N. of a month (in which the moon is near the constellation Asvini). -2 A sacrifice or a weapon presided over by the Asvins. -3 (du.) The Asvins. -*नी* 1 N. of certain bricks. -2 A pile, stack (चिन्तिभेदः). -*नं* A day's journey for a horse or rider (Ved.).

आश्विन्य *m.* [अश्विन्याः अपत्यं ठक्] The two Asvins (physicians of gods). -*नः* 1 N. of Nakula and Sahadeva, the last two of the five Pāṇḍava princes. -2 A day's journey for a horse.

आश्वीन *a.* (नी *f.*) [अश्व-खच्] Made or traversed by a horse (as a journey &c.); °नोऽश्वा Sk. -*नः* नं The distance travelled by a horse in a day; सहजाश्वीने वा इतः स्वर्गो योक्तः Ait. Br.

आश्वीय A number of horses.

आश्वलायनः N. of the author of a celebrated ritual work, called the Asvalāyana Sūtras.

आश्वस् 2 P. 1 To breathe; सुखमाश्वसन्ति गिरयः Mv. 5. 51 are lying at ease. -2 To breathe freely, recover breath, take courage, take heart, rest secure, be at ease; प्रत्ययादाश्वसत्यः Me. 8; Pt. 1. 307; Bk. 4. 38, 5. 23. -3 To revive. -4 To have confidence in. -*Caus.* 1 To encourage, comfort, console,

cheer up; तदा संकीर्तनेनाश्वासयाम्या-
त्तानं V. 3; R. 12. 5. 14. 58. 15.
45; Me. 113; V. 5. 16. -2 To re-
fresh, gratify; छायाश्वासितपथिकजन-
सारथः Pt. 2. -3 To conciliate.

आश्वासः 1 Taking or recovering
breath, breathing freely, recovery,
revival. -2 Consolation, cheering
up, inspiring confidence; U. 6. 10.
-3 Assurance of safety or protec-
tion. -4 Cessation, completion, stop.
-5 A chapter or section of a book. -6
A probable story.

आश्वासक a. Consolatory, comfort-
ing. -कः Clothing.

आश्वासनं Consoling, encourag-
ing, cheering up, consolation; तस्मिन्
द्वितीयं दृष्ट्याश्वासनं S. 7; देवस्याश्वासनं
भवति Pt. 1 cheering up of spirits,
recovery.

आश्वासिन् a. [आश्-सु-णिनि] 1
Breathing freely, reviving, be-
coming cheerful; S. 2. 1. -2 Con-
soling.

आषाढः [आषाढीपूर्णिमा अस्मिन्नासे
अण्] 1 N. of a Hindu month (cor-
responding to June and July);
आषाढस्य प्रथमदिवसे Me. 2; शेते विष्णुः
सदाषाढे कार्तिके प्रतिबोध्यते V. P. -2
A staff of the Palāsa wood carried
by an ascetic; अयाजिनाषाढधरः प्रग-
ल्भवाक् Ku. 5. 30. -3 The Malaya
mountain. -ढा The 20th and the
21st lunar mansions, usually called
पूर्वाषाढा and उत्तराषाढा. -ढी The day
of full moon in the month of
Ashāḍha. -Comp. -भव, -भू a. pro-
duced in the month of Ashāḍha.
(-वः, -भूः) the planet Mars.

आषाढकः The month आषाढ.

आषाढिन् a. Bearing a Palāsa
staff; K. 21.

आषाढीय a. [आषाढा-ङ] Born under
the constellation Ashāḍhā.

आष्टमः [अष्टमो भागः, अष्टम-ञ] The
8th part; P. V. 3. 50-1.

आष्ट्रं [अष्ट्र-व्याप्ति इन् Up. 4. 159]
Sky, ether, atmosphere.

आशी 1 An extensive forest. -2
A kitchen, fire-place.

आस, आः ind. An interjection,
implying (a) Recollection; आः उपन-
यतु भवान् भूर्जपत्रं V. 2. (b) Anger;
आः कथमद्यापि राक्षसत्रासः U. 1; आः
पापे तिष्ठ तिष्ठ Māl. 8. (c) Pain; आः
शीतं K. P. 10. (d) Angry contradic-

tion (आ, करण); आः का एव मयि निद-
धे Mu. 1; आः वृथायां चक्रक Ve. 1.
(e) Sorrow, regret. विद्यानांतराः
महर्षे नृपयान् निभानहे निखपाः Udb;
(आः स्मरणेऽन, करणे कोपनं तापश्च स्वथा
Med.).

आस I. 2 A. (आस्ते, आसां चक्रे, आसिदः;
असितुं, असित) 1 To sit, lie, rest.
एतदासनमास्यतां V. 5: आस्यतानिति
चौकः सत्रासीतानिमुखं गुरोः Ms. 2. 193.
-2 To live, dwell तावदुषाण्यानते देवको-
के Mb.; यत्रास्ते रोचते तत्रायमासां
K. 196; कुहूरास्ते Sk.; यत्रा-
तास आसते Rv. 9. 15. 2; Bk. 4. 6,
8. 79. -3 To sit quietly, take no
hostile measures, remain idle; आसातं
तदास्त्याययति द्वयम् Ms. 2. 57. -4 To be,
exist. -5 To be contained in; जगति
यस्यां सविकाशमासत Si. 1. 23. -6 To
abide, remain, continue or be in any
state, be doing anything, last; oft.
used with present participles to de-
note a continuous or uninterrupted
action; विशस्यन्प्रगर्भश्चास्ते Pt. 1 kept
on, continued, tearing up and bel-
lowing; used in this sense also
with an adj., subst., indeclinable,
past part., an adverb (तूष्णीं &c.),
or with the instr. of a noun; सुखे-
नास्ते &c. -7 To lead to, result in
(with dat.); आस्तां मानसदुष्टये सुकृ-
तिनां नीतिर्वोदेव वः H. 1. 212. -8
To cease, have an end. -9 To solemn-
ize, celebrate. -10 To let go,
lay or put aside; आस्तां तावत् let
it aside, let it go, to say noth-
ing of, not to mention; K. 18.
-Caus. To cause to sit, seat, fix:

आसयत्सलिले पृथ्वीं Sk. -Desid. आ-
सिष्यते To wish to sit &c. -II. 4 P.
[आस्यति, असितुं] 1 To enclose, bor-
der. -2 To admit (as water) into.

आसः [आस्-घञ्] 1 A seat. -2 A
bow (-सं also); स सासिः सासुसुः
सासः Ki. 15. 5. -3 Ashes. -सं 1 Seat
or lower part of the body. -2
Proximity.

आसनं [आस्-ल्यट्] 1 Sitting down.
-2 A seat, place, stool; स वासवेनास-
नसन्निकुटं Ku. 3. 2; आसनं मुचु-
to leave one's seat, rise; R. 3. 11. -3
A particular posture or mode of sit-
ting; cf. पद्म°, वीर°, भद्र°, वज्र° &c.
-4 Sitting down or halting, stop-
ping, encamping. -5 Abiding, dwell-
ing; Ms. 2. 245, 6. 59. -6 Any
peculiar mode of sexual enjoyment

34 such *asanas* are usually men-
tioned. -7 Maintaining a post
against an enemy (o.p. यानं), one
of the six modes of foreign policy;
which are: संघर्षं, विद्वे, यानमासनं, दैध-
नयथ Ak.; प्रतिबद्धासन्धोः कालमर्तस्य
तृणीयवन्मानमानतः परस्परस्य सामर्थ्यवि-
धानदसनं स्तुतं Agni P.; Ms. 7. 160,
162, 163; Y. 1. 346; Pt. 3. -8 The
front part of an elephant's body,
withers. -9 Throwing (fr. अस् to
throw). -10 N. of two trees (यतन and
जीवक). -ना A seat, stool, stay. -नी
1 Stay, abiding, sitting. -2 A small
seat or stool. -3 A shop, stall.
-Comp. -बन्धवीर a. resolute to sit
down, firm in one's seat: निषेदुर्वीमास-
नबन्धवीरः R. 2. 6.

आसित p. p. [आस्-क] Seated, at
rest: आसितः सः; आसितं तेन Sk. -तं 1
Sitting down. -2 A seat; इहनेत्रमा-
सितं Sk. -3 Abode, a place where
one has lived; a city.

आसीन pres. p. Sitting, seated;
प्रवचयित नodding when seated,
falling asleep.

आस्या Sitting, abode, state of rest.

आसा, आसः (Instr. and abl.
of अस्) Before one's eyes, by word of
mouth, personally; in close vicinity.

आसंसार, संवृति a. Liable to
progress or alteration. -रं, -ति ind.
1 Till the end of the world or
worldly existence; Pt. 1. -2 Within
the limits or range of worldly
existence, throughout the sphere
of worldly life: Bh. 3. 46; Ki. 3.
6 (Malli. यावत्संसार).

आसंगत्यं Detachment, disunion.

आसंज् 1 P. 1 To fasten, fix on, at-
tach to, join or add to, place or put
on (dress, armour &c.); चापमासज्य
कंठे Ku. 2. 64; अनुबध् आसज्यते
Sk.; आसज्यमानेक्षणः S. 3. 26 with
the eyes intently fixed; (fig. also);
भुजे...स भूनेर्धुमाससंज R. 2. 74; so पुत्रे
राज्यं; जने वीर्यं &c.; आससंज भयं तेषां
Bk. 14. 104 fear overtook them.
-2 To confer upon, conduce to; Ki.
13. 44. -3 To stick or adhere to,
depend upon. -4 To take up.
-Caus. 1 To cause to attach, have
anything fastened or put on. -2
To place, put, throw round; आसं-
जयामास यथाप्रदेशं कंठे गुणं R. 6. 83.
-3 To entrust or appoint. -pass.
(सज्यते) To adhere, stick, be at-

tached; यदि नेष्टात्तनः पीडा मासंजि भवता जने Ki. 11. 23. cf. "Do unto others as you would be done by."

आसक्त *p. p.* 1 Strongly attached to, intent on, devoted or addicted to, (usually with loc. or in comp.); धून्, मृगया. -2 Absorbed or engaged in, zealously following or pursuing. -3 Fixed on, directed towards, joined or attached to, placed or resting on; मन्मुखासक्तपुष्टिः K. 153; यदासक्तं सख्यं जने Mv. 5. 58 formed; दिखरासक्तमया S. -4 Surrounded, encircled. -5 Continuous, perpetual, eternal. -6 Trusting to, confiding in. -*क्त ind.* Eternally, perpetually. -*Comp.* -चित्त, -चैतस्, -मनस् *a.* having the mind fixed on any object.

आसक्तिः *f.* 1 Attachment, devotion, fondness; बलिशचरितेष्वासक्तिः K. 120; intentness, application. -2 Waylaying (Ved.). -*क्ति ind.* Ved. Purposely.

आसंग *a.* Uninterrupted, perpetual. -*गः* 1 Attachment, devotion (to any object) (to enjoy or protect it); सुखं लुब्धः K. 173; U. 3; Bh. 3. 60. -2 Intentness, close application. -3 Contact, adherence, clinging; (पंकजं) सशिवलासंगमपि प्रकाशते Ku. 5. 9; 3. 46; व्रतति-बलयासंगसंज्ञातपाशः S. 1. 33; Mu. 1. 14; अनासंगः absence of consolation; Māl. 2. -4 Association, connection, union; त्यक्त्वा कर्मफलासंगं Bg. 4. 20; so कंतासंग &c. -5 Fixing, fastening to. -6 Pride about the authorship of a thing (कर्तृत्वाभिमान). -7 That which is fastened; cf. उचरासंग. -8 Waylaying (?). -*गं* A kind of fragrant earth; (सौराष्ट्रमृत्तिका) -*गं ind.* Without interruption, eternally.

आसंगिनी A whirlwind.

आसंगिमः [आसंगे भवः डिमच्] (In surgery) A kind of bandage.

आसंजनं 1 Fastening to, fixing, putting on the body (as dress, armour &c.). -2 Getting entangled, clinging; व्रततिबलयासंजनात् S. 1. 33 v. 1. -3 Attachment, devotion. -4 Contact, proximity. -5 A handle, hook.

आसद्य *i p.* 1 To sit down or near (with acc. or loc.). -2 To watch or lie in wait for. -3 To ap-

proach, reach, to go to or towards (a place &c.); हिमालयस्यालयमासाद्य Ku. 7. 69; Bk. 7. 31; Si. 2. 2; आसनं R. 6. 4, 53; 11. 23. -4 To meet with, find, form; सख्यं R. 5. 60; 14. 25; अपायं Bk. 3. 26 suffering; 4. 43. -5 To encounter, attack. -6 To commence, undertake. -7 To place. -10 P. or *Caus.* 1 (a) To meet with, find; मृत्युभयमासादितः Bhāg. (b) To get, obtain; अमरगणनालेख्यमासाद्य R. 8. 95; Ms. 4. 227; धनं सुखं &c. -2 To approach, go to, reach; नक्रः स्वस्थानमासाद्य गजैर्द्रमपि कर्षति; ते पुण्यमासाद्य सुरैर्द्रलोकां Bg. 9. 20; Me. 34; Bk. 8. 37. -3 To overtake, come up with; अनेन रथवेगेन पूर्वग्रस्थितं नैनतेयमप्यासादयेयं V. 1, Ve. 3. 7. -4 To encounter, attack; आसादितौ कथं ब्रूतं न गजैः कूलमुद्रुजैः Bk. 6. 95. -5 To effect, occasion, accomplish. -6 To make one sit down (Ved.).

आसक्तिः *f.* [आ-सद् किन्] 1 Meeting, junction. -2 Intimate union, nearness, close contact; किमपि किमपि मंदं मंदमासक्तियोगात् U. 1. 27. -3 Gain, profit, acquirement. -4 (In Logic) Proximity, the absence of interruption in the apprehension of what is said, relation between two or more proximate terms and the sense conveyed by them; कारणं सन्निधानं तु पदस्यासक्तिरुच्यते Bhāṣā P. 83; वाक्यं स्याद् योग्यताकांक्षासक्तियुक्तः पदोचयः S. D. 2.

आसदनं 1 Gain, profit. -2 Contact, union. -3 Nearness, proximity. -4 The act of sitting down. -5 A seat.

आसन्न *p. p.* 1 Drawn near, approached, near (in time, place or number); आसन्नविशः nearly or about 20; at hand, close by, impending, imminent; आसन्नपतने कूले S. B.; मरण, काल q. v. -2 Adjacent, adjoining. -3 Well-placed. -4 About to die. -*जः* The setting sun. -*Comp.* -कालः 1. the hour of death. -2. one whose death is near. -परिचारकः, -चरिका personal attendant, body-guard; U. 1; S. 6. -प्रसव *a.* about to be confined or delivered; about to bring forth or lay eggs (as a hen &c.). -मृत्यु-गरिपात *a.* one whose death has drawn near; Ku. 3. 44.

आसादः Ved. Cushion.

आसादनं 1 Putting or laying down. -2 Attacking. -3 Overtaking, meeting with, going towards. -4 Obtaining, attaining, accomplishing.

आसादयितव्य, आसाद्य *pot. p.* Attainable, to be attained &c.

आसादित *p. p.* 1 Obtained, got. -2 Reached, gone to. -3 Spread, extended. -4 Effected, completed. -5 Met with, attacked, overtaken.

आसन *n.* Mouth; (a word optionally substituted for आस्य in all cases after acc. dual).

आसन्वत् *a.* Ved. Having a mouth. **आसन्व** *a.* Ved. Being in the mouth.

आसंदः [आसीदत्यस्मिन् प्रलयकाले निपातः] Vishnu or Vāsudeva. -*दी* [आसयतेऽस्यास्] 1 A small couch or oblong chair; an arm-chair; K. 94; इयं वा आसंदी अस्यां हीदं सर्वमासन्नं Sat. Br. -2 A raised seat in a hall or assembly.

आसंदिका [स्वल्पार्थे कर्] A small chair; K. 219.

आसंबाध *a.* Blocked up, obstructed, confined (on all sides); आसंबाधा भविष्यति पंथानः शरद्वटिभिः Rām. **आसव** see under आसु.

आसा Ved. Proximity, nearness; आसया near, in the presence of.

आसाधनं Accomplishment, attainment.

आसारः [आ-सृ-घञ्] 1 A hard or sharp-driving shower (of anything); आसारसिक्तक्षितिबाष्पयोगात् R. 13. 29; Me. 17; पुष्पासारैः 43; so तुहिनं, रुधिरं &c.; बाष्पासारं M. 3. 20 flooded or suffused with tears; धारासारैर्दृष्टिर्बभूव H. 3 it rained in torrents. -2 Surrounding an enemy. -3 Attack, incursion. -4 The army of an ally or king (whose dominions are separated by other intervening states). -5 Provision, food; Pt. 3. 41, 51.

आसिकः [आसिः प्रहरणमस्य ठक्] A swordsman.

आसिका [पर्यायेण आसनं, आस-ण्वल्] Turn or order of sitting, sitting.

आसिधारं [असिधारा इव अस्त्यत्र अण्] N. of a particular vow; अन्व-स्थतीव व्रतमासिधारं R. 13. 67; for explanation see असिधारा.

आसिच 6 P. 1 To pour in or on, wet, water, sprinkle. -2 To fill with. —Caus. To have anything poured in.

आसिच *f.* An oblation which is poured out; a dish, vessel (†).

आसेक: Wetting, watering, pouring in.

आसेक्य: A kind of eunuch or neuter man; पित्रोस्तु तुल्यवीर्यत्वासेक्यः पुरुषो भवेत् ।

आसेचन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Charming, beloved; so आसेचनक. —नं 1 Pouring into, wetting, sprinkling. -2 A vessel for fluids (Ved.); वत् hollow, concave. —नी A small vessel.

आसिध 1 P. To arrest, keep in custody (only in *p. p.*).

आसेद्ध *m.* One who arrests another.

आसेध: Arrest, custody, legal restraint; it is of four kinds:—स्थानासेधः कालकृतः प्रज्ञासात् कर्मणस्तथा Nārada; *i. e.* confinement to a place, limitation of time, prohibition against departure, and restriction from doing anything.

आसेधक *a.* Restraining, confining.

आसु 5 U. 1 To press out Soma juice, distil (mostly Ved.). -2 (P.) To excite, enliven (Ved.).

आसव: [आसु-अण्] 1 Distillation. -2 Decoction. -3 Any spirituous liquor (distilled from sugar, molasses &c.); अनासवाख्यं करणं मदस्य Ku. 1. 31; कुमारी°, द्राक्षा° &c; यच्च पक्षौषधौर्भास्यं सिद्धं मयं स आसवः Bhāva P. -5 A vessel for liquor. -6 Exciting. —Comp. —हुः [आसवस्य कारणं हुः शाक° त°] N. of the Palmyra tree (the juice of which, on fermenting, forms a spirituous liquor).

आसाव: A praiser, or one who extracts Soma juice.

आसृति: *f.* 1 Distilling, distillation. -2 Decoction. -3 A drought so prepared. -4 Birth, production (प्रसव). -5 Exciting; enlivening (Ved.).

आसृतीबल: [आसृतिरस्यस्य बलञ् दीर्घः P. V. 2. 112] 1 A sacrificing priest (who extracts Soma juice). -2 A sacrificer at the full and change of the moon. -3 A distiller. -4 A guardian of girls (कन्यापालक).

आसुर *a.* (सि *f.*) [असुरस्येदं अण् opp. देव] 1 Belonging to *Asuras*. -2 Belonging to evil spirits; आसुरी

माया, आसुरी रात्रिः &c. -3 Infernal, demoniacal; आसुरं भावमाश्रितः Bg. 7. 15 (for a full exposition of what constitutes आसुर conduct, see Bg. 16. 7-24). -4 Not performing sacrifices. -5 Divine, spiritual. —रः 1 A demon [स्वार्थे अण्]. -2 One of the eight forms of marriage, in which the bridegroom purchases the

bride from her father or other paternal kinsmen; (see उद्वाह); आसुरो ब्रविणादानात् Y. 1. 61; Ms. 3. 31. -3 (pl.) The stars of the southern hemisphere. -4 A prince of the warrior-tribe Asura. —री 1 Surgery, curing by cutting by instruments. -2 A female demon, demoness; सभ्रमादा-सुरीभिः Ve. 1. 3. -3 N. of a plant Sinapis Ramosa Roxb. (Mar. मोहरी; रुई). —रं 1 Blood. -2 Black salt.

आसुरि: A pupil of Kapila.

आसुरीय *a.* Belonging to or coming from Asuri.

आसूत्रित *a.* 1 Forming or wearing a garland. -2 Interwoven.

आसेच 1 A. To carry out, practise, perform zealously; धर्मे, व्रतं &c. -2 To indulge in, enjoy; अमवातमासेवमाना M. 1; V. 4; Ku. 1. 15. -3 To accomplish; attend to.

आसेवा, —वनं 1 Zealous practice, assiduous performance of any action. -2 Frequency, repetition; P. VIII. 3. 102; आसेवनं पौनःपुन्यं Sk. -3 Intercourse.

आसेवित *p. p.* 1 Performed, done. -2 Repeated. —तं Performance.

आसेविन् *a.* Performing assiduously, indulging in.

आस्कंद 1 P. 1 To invade, attack; कथमिदानीमुन्मादोपरागो माधवेदुमास्कंदति Māl. 9; आस्कंददक्षमणं बाणैः Bk. 17. 82. -2 To step over, tread; Ki. 2. 20. -3 To depend or hang on (as the Vedāṅgas on the Vedas). -4 To jump, leap.

आस्कंदः, —नं 1 An attack, assault; assailing, outraging; परवनिता ° प्रगल्भस्य Ve. 2. -2 Ascending, mounting; treading, stepping over; Ki. 13. 18. -3 Reproach, abuse. -4 The walk of a horse. -5 An assailant. -6 Battle, war. -7 Drying. -8 Effacing, destroying.

आस्कंदित, —तकं The walk of a horse, galloping at full speed.

आस्कंदिन् *a.* 1 Jumping upon, assailing, attacking; R. 17. 52. -2 Causing to flow. -3 Granting. -4 Spending.

आस्क *a.* 1 Attacking or assailing enemies, approaching. -2 Joined or united.

आस्तावः [आ-स्तु-घञ्] 1 The place of reciting hymns in a sacrifice. -2 Praise, hymn.

आस्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अस्ति परलोकः इति मतिर्यस्य, ठक्] 1 One who believes in God and another world; यन्नास्त्येव तदस्ति वस्तिवति मृषा जल्पद्भिरेवास्तिकैः Prab. 2. -2 A believer in sacred tradition. -3 Pious, faithful, believing; आस्तिकः अश्वधानश्च Y. 1. 268. —कः or आस्तीकः N. of a Muni.

आस्तिकता, —त्वं, आस्तिक्यं 1 Belief in God and another world; आस्तिक्य-शुद्धमवतः प्रियधर्मं धर्मे Ki. 18. 43. -2 Piety, faith, belief; Bg. 18. 42; आस्तिक्यं अश्वधानता परमार्थेष्वगमार्थेषु San-kara.

आस्तीक *a.* Relating to, or treating of, the sage आस्तीक. —कः N. of an old saint, son of Jaratkāru; (at whose intercession King Janamejaya spared the Nāga Takshaka from the destruction to which he had doomed the serpent race). Mb. gives the following etymology of the name; नाम चास्याभवत्क्यातं लोकै-ष्वास्तीक इत्युत । अस्तीत्युक्त्वा गतो यस्मात्पिता गर्भस्थमेव तम् ॥ —कं A section (पर्व) of the first book of the Mahābhārata.

आस्तृ-स्तृ 5. 9. U. To spread over, strew, cover, scatter over, bestrew, deck; इगर्नास्तीर्य, वसनमास्तीर्य &c.

आस्तरः [आ-स्तृ-अण्] 1 A covering, coverlet. -2 A carpet, bed, mat; दासो वल्कलमास्तरः किसलयानि Sānti. 2. 20. -3 Spreading (clothes &c.).

आस्तरण *a.* 1 Spreading, covering. —णं 1 Spreading, strewing. -2 A bed, layer; कुसुम° a bed of flowers; Ku. 4. 35; सकुसुम° strewn with flowers S. 3; तमालपत्रास्तरणासु रंजु R. 6. 64. -3 A cushion, quilt, bed-clothes; गत° without the bed-clothes. -4 A rug, carpet. -5 An elephant's housings, painted cloth (thrown on his back). -6 A layer

of Kusa grass spread out at a sacrifice.

आस्तरागिक *a.* (की *f.*) [आस्तरं प्रयोजनमस्य ठक्] 1 For spreading (as clothes &c.). -2 Resting on a carpet.

आस्तरः [आ-स्तृ-घञ्] Spreading, strewing, scattering. -**Comp.** -पक्तिः *N.* of a metre, see App.

आस्त्र *a.* [अस्त्रेदं अण्] Belonging to a missile.

आस्था 1 *U.* 1 To stand or remain on or by, to occupy. -2 To ascend, mount; रथं, स्थानं &c. -3 To use, have recourse to, resort to, practise, take, assume, follow; यथा यथा हि सङ्गतमातिष्ठेत्यनसूयकाः *Ms.* 10. 128, 2. 133, 10. 101; समाधिनास्थाय *Ku.* 5. 2 practising concentration of mind; स्वरूपं *Ku.* 5. 84 assuming his own form; तनुं *Mu.* 7. 10; *R.* 6. 72; कूर्मसंकोचं *Pt.* 3. 21 contracting himself like a tortoise; पदमातस्थुषा *Ku.* 6. 72 taking a place among; व्रतं *Ve.* 3. 19; so स्त्रीरूपं *Pt.* 3. 31; आस्थितविषादविषः *Ki.* 6. 29 gloomy; *Bg.* 7. 20; *K.* 165; आस्थितविष्टः *R.* 15. 79; सुहृन्नास्थितायां समायां *Ku.* 7. 29; विषममि जलं रज्जुमास्थायै तव कारणान् *Mb.* use; चित्तमौ नमिवास्थिता *V.* 4. 38 lost in moody abstraction. -4 To do, perform, carry out. -5 To recognise, acknowledge, own. -6 To exhibit, aim at. -7 To undertake, promise, agree. -8 To behave. -**Caus.** 1 To cause to stand. -2 To hold fast, cling to. -3 To collect, obtain. -4 To place in, infix. -5 To show, represent, introduce; प्रविश्य स्थापकस्तद्वत्काव्यमास्थापयेत्तः *S. D.* 283; *Mr.* 1. 13. -6 To step.

आस्था [आस्था-अङ्] 1 Regard, care, respect, consideration, care for (with loc.); मर्त्येष्वास्थापराङ्मुखः *R.* 10. 43; मर्त्यस्यास्था न ते चेत् *Bh.* 3. 30; 2. 98; see अनास्था also. -2 Assent, promise. -3 Prop, support, stay. -4 Hope, confidence; जगद्व्यायां वदध्यायां *Rāj. T.* 5. 245. -5 An effort. -6 State, condition. -7 An assembly. -8 A place or means of abiding.

आस्थान् *a.* Standing, mounting. आस्थानं 1 A place, site. -2 Ground, base. -3 An assembly. -4 Care, regard, see अस्था. -5 A hall of audience, *R.* 6. 14. -6 Recreation-ground

(विधानस्थानं). -नी An assembly-room. -**Comp.** -गृहं. -निकेतनं. -मंडपः an assembly-room; तदीयमास्थाननिकेतनाजिरं *Ki.* 1. 16.

आस्थापनं 1 Placing, fixing, causing to stay or remain. -2 A strengthening remedy. -3 An enema of oil or ghee.

आस्थायिका An audience.

आस्थित *p.p.* (Used actively) 1 Dwelt, abiding; यत्नं *Pt.* 1. 220 using efforts carefully; उपायमास्थितस्यापि *Si.* 2. 8. 9. 84; so नियमं, ध्यानं, धर्मं &c. -2 Having recourse to, resorting to, using, practising, betaking oneself to; सलिलाशयं *Pt.* 2. -3 Having obtained or got, having reached to; पेश्वर्यं. कामवशं &c. -4 Occupied; enclosed (as a hunting ground); *R.* 9. 53; दानवास्थितः शैलः *Rām.* -5 Engrossed, engaged. -6 Covered (व्यात); *Ki.* 9. 9: spread, over-spread. -7 Got, obtained.

आस्थितिः *f.* Condition.

आस्तानं 1 Purity. -2 Water for washing, bath.

आस्तेय *a.* Bloody (fr. अस्तन्); being in the mouth (fr. आस्तन्).

आस्पदं [आ-पद्-घ सुट्] 1 A place, site, seat, room; तस्यास्पदं श्रीयुवराजसंज्ञितं *R.* 3. 36; ध्यानास्पदं भूतपतेर्विशेष *Ku.* 3. 43, 5. 10, 48, 69; कथं तादृशानां गिरि वैतथ्यमास्पदं कुर्यात् *K.* 174; राजन्यास्पदमलभत *Dk.* 160 obtained a hold on the king. -2 (Fig.) An abode, subject, receptacle; निधनता सर्वोपदामास्पदं *Mk.* 1. 14; कल्पिष्यः कारुण्यास्पदं *Bv.* 1. 2; आस्पदं त्वमासि सर्वसंपदां *Ki.* 13. 39; so दोषः, उपहासः &c. -3 Rank, position, station; काव्यार्थभावेननायनपि सभ्यपदास्पदं *S. D.* -4 Dignity, authority, office; लब्धास्पदोस्मीति विवाहभीरो *M.* 1. 17. -5 Business, affair. -6 Prop, support. -7 The tenth place from the लग्न *q. v.*

आस्पर्धा Emulation, rivalry.

आस्पर्धिन् *a.* Emulous, striving after.

आस्फल्, स्फुल् 10 *P.* or *Caus.* 1 To cause to flap, rock or shake; to strike or press against; आस्फालितं यत्प्रमदाकराद्यैः *R.* 16. 13; पयोराशोरोचः प्रलयपवनास्फालित इव *U.* 5. 9 lashed, stirred; *Nāg.* 1; शिलायामास्फालितः *Pt.* 1. -2 To twang; धनुरास्फालयन्

U. 4. -3 To sound, play upon (as a lute), strike; वीणामास्फालयन्ती *K.* 131; *Si.* 1. 9. -4 To rend assunder, tear in pieces.

आस्फालः 1 Striking, rubbing, causing to move gently. -2 Flapping. -3 Particularly, the flapping motion of an elephant's ears.

आस्फालनं 1 Rubbing, striking or pressing against, stirring (as water &c.); flapping; अनवरतधनुर्ज्यास्फालन-कुर्यात् *S.* 2. 4; आसां जलास्फालनतत्पराणां *R.* 16. 62, 3. 55, 6. 73; *Amaru.* 54; कुचतटं *K.* 6, 14, 57; ऐरावतं कर्कशेन हस्तेन *Ku.* 3. 22 striking against. -2 Pride, arrogance.

आस्फुजित् *m. N.* of the planet Venus.

आस्फोटः 1 The Arka plant. -2 The sound made by striking on the arms (Mar. छड् ठोकणें); करं मिश्रेण *K.* 28. -3 Trembling, quivering. -4 Striking or rubbing against, blow; पुच्छं *Mv.* 5. 63; लांगुलास्फोटशब्दाच्च चलितः स महागिरिः *Mb.* -टा The नवमहिका plant, wild variety of jasmine.

आस्फोटक *a.* Making a sound by striking on the arms. -क = पर्वतजपी-लुभेदः

आस्फोटनं 1 Flapping, moving to and fro. -2 Trembling, shaking. -3 Blowing, expanding. -4 Contracting, closing. -5 Slapping or clapping the arms, or the sound produced by it. -6 Disclosing, manifesting. -7 Winnowing, thrashing. -नी A gimlet.

आस्फोटः, -तकः [आ-स्फुट् अच् पृषो० टस्य तत्त्वं] *N.* of several trees; अर्क, कोविदार, भूपलाश. -ता, -तका *N.* of several plants; महिका, अपराजिता, सारिवा.

आस्माक *a.* (की *f.*), आस्माकीन *a.* [अस्मद्-अण्-खञ् अस्माकदेशः] Our, ours; आस्माकदेशितानिध्यात् *Si.* 2. 63, 8. 50.

आस्य *a.* Belonging to the mouth or face. -स्य [अस्यते प्रासोऽत्र, अस्यत्] 1 The mouth, jaws; आस्यकुहरे, विद्वतास्यः -2 Face; आस्यकमलं. -3 A part of the mouth used in pronouncing letters; तुल्यास्यप्रयत्नं सर्वर्षं *P. I.* 1. 9; आस्ये भवमास्यं तात्त्वाविस्थानं *Sk.*; षडास्यानि *Pt.* 5. 55; (the six parts being the throat, head or brain

palate, tooth, lip, and nose. —4 Mouth, opening; त्रगास्यं, अंकास्यं &c. —Comp. —आसवः spittle, saliva. —पत्रं a lotus. —लांगलः 1. a dog. —2. a boar. —लोमन् *n.* beard.

आस्यंधय *a.* [आस्यं धयति धे-ख मुम्] Kissing.

आस्यंदनं Flowing, oozing.

आस्या See under आस्.

आस्रं [अस्त्रमेव स्वार्थेऽण्] Blood. —Comp. —पः 1. 'blood-drinker', demon. —2. the 19th lunar mansion.

आस्रवः [आस्र-अप्] 1 Pain, affliction, distress. —2 Flowing, running. —3 Discharge, emission. —4 Fault, transgression. —5 The foam on boiling rice. —6 (With Jainas) The impulse called योग or attention which the soul participates in the movement of its various bodies; it is defined as the 'action of the senses which impels the soul towards external objects'; it is good or evil according as it is directed towards good or evil objects.

आस्राव *a.* Flowing, running. —वः 1 A wound. —2 Flow, issue, discharge. —3 Spittle, saliva. —4 Pain, affliction. —5 A disease of the body. —Comp. —अेषजं medicament, medicine.

आस्राविन् *a.* Flowing, emitting fluid or humour; an epithet of the elephant when ichor is issuing from its temples.

आस्वद् 1 A. To taste. —Caus. To taste, enjoy; संभोगं Me. 87; R. 3. 54; (fig.) to plunder, defraud; नास्वाद्यते मुग्धैः K. 109.

आस्वाद् *a.* Tasting, eating. —वः 1 Tasting, eating; चूतकृतस्वाद्कषायकंडः Ku. 3.32; काल्यावृतमलास्वाद् H. 1. 152; सूत्रस्वाद् Y. 3. 229 kissing. —2 Relish, flavour, taste; ज्ञातास्वादे विवृतजयनां को विहानुं समर्थः Me. 41; सुखास्वाद्परः H. 4. 76; निवास्वाद्कथैर्भृत्यैः Pt. 1. —3 Enjoying, experiencing; °वत् *a.* delicious in flavour, palatable; आस्वाद्वह्निः कवलेस्तृणानां R. 2. 5.

आस्वादक *a.* Tasting, enjoying.

आस्वादनं Tasting, eating.

आस्वाद्य *pot. p.* To be tasted, delicious, sweet, palatable.

आस्वनेत or आस्वात [आ-स्वन्-क्त] Sounded.

आह *ind.* 1 An interjection showing (a) reproof; (b) severity; (c) command, (d) casting, sending. —2 An irregular verbal form of the 3rd. pers. sing. Pres. of a defective verb meaning 'to say,' or 'to speak' (supposed by Indian grammarians to be derived from ब्रू and by European scholars from अह्; the only forms of the root existing in the language are:— आत्य, आह्युः, आह, आहूः, and आहुः).

आहकः [आ-हन्-ङ-कन्] A peculiar disease of the nose; तनुना रक्तशोधेन युक्तो नासापुटान्तरे। गात्रशूलज्वरकरः श्लेष्मणा ह्राहको ज्वरः॥

आहंकार्यं Conceitedness.

आहन् 2 P. 1 To strike, hit, beat; कुडिनामजवान् K. 10; परस्य गिर आहन्ति Sk.; Si. 7. 17; दुर्जयान् करिणः ... आहन्यात् Kām. 19. 60; said to be Atm. when the object is some limb of one's own body; आहते शिरः, but cf. आज्ञे विषमविलोचनस्य वक्षः Ki. 17. 63; so आहर्षं सा रघूत्तमः Bk. 8. 15, 5. 102 (see Sk. on P. I. 3. 28 also). —2 To strike, ring, beat (as a bell, drum &c.) Bk. 1.27, 17. 7, Me. 66; R. 17. 11. —3 To kill, slaughter.

आहत *p. p.* 1 Struck, beaten (as a drum &c.); Ku. 4. 25, 30; R. 4. 23, 12. 77. —2 Trodden; पादाहतं यदुत्पाय मूर्धनानधिरोहति Si. 2. 46; गजदंताहता वृक्षाः Rām. —3 Injured, killed. —4 Dispersed, destroyed, removed. —5 Multiplied (in Math.); सूर्यान्विमंख्यया द्वित्रिंसागरेर्युताहतेः Sūrya S. एकैकनन्देषु नवाहतेषु Bri. S. 8. 22. —5 Known, understood. —6 Rolled (as dice). —7 Uttered falsely. —तः A drum. —तं 1 A new cloth or garment. —2 An old garment. —3 A nonsensical or meaningless speech, an assertion of impossibility; e.g. एष वंश्चासुतो याति Subhāsh. —Comp. —लक्षण *a.* =आहितलक्षण q. v. under आधा.

आहतिः *f.* 1 Killing. —2 A blow, hit, striking. —3 Coming (आगति). —4 Multiplication; अंशाहतिच्छेद्वधेन भक्ता Lilā.

आहननं 1 Striking at, beating. —2 A stick.

आहननीय *a.* Making oneself

known by beating a drum.

आहनस् *a.* [आ-हन्-अनुन्] To be beaten or pressed out (as Soma).

आघातः [आ-हन्-घञ्] 1 Striking, striking against; अभ्यस्यति तदाघातं Ku. 2. 50; U. 5. 9. —2 A blow, stroke; तीत्राधानप्रतिवृत्ततस्त्वंधलमैकदंतः S. 1. 33; कठिनकुचनटः Amaru. 55; पवन° पाद° &c. —3 A wound. —4 Killing; प्राणाघातान्निवृत्तिः Bh. 2. 26; Y. 3. 275. —5 One who beats or strikes. —6 A misfortune, distress. —7 Retention of urine (घृणाघात). —8 A slaughter-house; आघातं नीयमानस्य वंध्यस्येव पदे पदे H. 4. 67.

आघातनं 1 Striking, killing. —2 A slaughter-house.

आहव, आहाव, आहवन &c., See under आहु and आह्वे.

आहिकः [अहिरिव, कन् स्वार्थे अण्] 1 The descending node (केतु). —2 An epithet of Pāṇini.

आहिङ् 1 A. To roam about, wander; आहिङ्यते अटव्या अटर्वा S. 2.

आहिङिकः A man of mixed origin, the son of a Nishāda father and Vaidehi mother; आहिङिको निषादेन वैदेह्यानेव जायते Ms. 10.37; (according to Kull., he was employed as a watchman on the outside of jails, and hence called आहिङिक).

आहितुङिकः [अहितुङेन दीप्यते ठक्] A juggler, a snake-catcher, conjurer; अहंखन्वाहितुङिको जर्षिविषो नाम Mu. 2.

आहीरणिन् *m.* A two-headed snake.

आहु 3 U. To sacrifice, offer an oblation, worship (as fire).

आहवः A sacrifice; तत्र नाभवदसौ महाह्वे Si. 14. 44 (for other meanings see under आह्वे).

आहवनं 1 A sacrifice; द्रष्टुमाहवनमवज्जन्मान् Si. 14. 38. —2 An oblation.

आहवनीय *pot. p.* To be offered as an oblation. —यः A consecrated fire taken from the house-holder's perpetual fire, one of the three fires (i. e. the eastern) burning at a sacrifice; गार्हपत्यादाहवनीयं ज्वलंतमुद्धरेत्। पिता वा एषोऽनीनां यदक्षिणः पक्षो गार्हात्यः पौत्र आहवनीयः Asval.; see also अहवनीय under अग्नि.

आहवनीयक *a.* Fit for a burnt offering. —कः A consecrated fire.

आहावः [आहु आधारे वय] Fire: see under आह also.

आहुत *p. p.* Offered to the gods, sacrificed. —तं 1 An offering made to men, hospitality. —2 The nourishment of all created beings (भूतयज्ञ or मनुष्ययज्ञ), regarded as one of the five principal sacrifices of the Hindus; cf. पंचयज्ञ.

आहुतिः *f.* 1 Offering an oblation to a deity, any solemn rite accompanied with oblations; होतुराहुतिसाधनं R. 1. 82. —2 An oblation offered to a deity.

आहुकः *N.* of a prince, grandfather of Krishna. —काः *N.* of a people.

आहुल्यं *N.* of a leguminous shrub: (नगर, तरुट &c.).

आह 1 *P.* 1 To bring, fetch; यदेव वज्रे तपश्चयसाहृतं R. 3.6; पुष्पं फलं चार्तवमाहरन्त्यः 14. 77, 18. 8: प्रतिवाक्यं to bring an answer; वार्ता bring news. —2 To bring near, give; चंद्रगुप्तय नेदिनी Kām. 1. 5; अयाचिताहृत Y. 1. 215. —3 To recover, bring back. —4 To obtain, get, receive; Ms. 2. 183, 6. 27, 7. 80, 8. 151, 11. 12; Y. 1. 97. —5 To have, assume; आजहनुस्तचरणौ ... अयं Ku. 3. 33. —6 To cause, produce, lead to; बलोपचयं K. 105: प्रीति, क्रोध &c; जनकानां कुले कीर्तिनाहरिष्यति मे सुता Rām. —7 To bring near (as wife), marry; Ku. 6. 28. —8 To wear, put on (as armour &c.); Ki. 1. 35. —9 To offer in a sacrifice, to perform (as a sacrifice); स विश्वजित्माजोह R. 4. 86, 14. 87. —10 To take away, attract (as mind). —11 To separate, remove, draw off from. —12 To scare or frighten away, drive forth. —13 To use as food or drink, eat. —14 To speak, say, name, call. —*Caus.* 1 To make one fetch or bring, cause to give or pay; Ms. 10. 119. —2 To eat. —3 To bring together, collect; Pt. 3. 151. —4 To cause, produce. —5 To exact. —6 To show, exhibit.

आहर *a.* (At the end of comp.) Bringing, fetching, taking, seizing; समिक्कुषाफलाहरैः R. 1. 49. —रः 1 Taking, seizing. —2 Accomplishing, performing. —3 Offering a sacrifice. —4 Drawing in breath, inhaling. —5 The air inhaled. —6 Inspiration, breath inhaled. —*Comp.* —करटा,

—चेला, —निवपा, —निष्क्रिरा, —वसना, —विनना, —सेना compounds of the class called मयूरव्यंसकादि.

आहरण *a.* Taking away, robbing; as in अमृताहरणः. —णं 1 Fetching, bringing (near); समिदाहरणाय प्रस्थिता वयं S. 1. —2 Seizing, taking, R. 6. 75. —3 Removing, extracting. —4 Performing, accomplishing (as sacrifice); अश्वमेधस्य कौरव्य चकाराहरणे मति Mb. —5 A dowry or present given to a bride (at the time of her marriage); सत्वानुरुपाहरणीकृतश्रीः R. 7. 32. —6 Causing, inducing.

आहर्तृ *a.* 1 One who takes or seizes. —2 Bringing, fetching. —3 Performing; आहर्ता क्रतूनां K. 5. —4 Causing, bringing on; आत्मनो वधमाहर्ता कासौ विहगतस्कारः V. 5. 1. —*m.* (—र्ता) A copy-holder (in law).

आहार *a.* (रा or री *f.*) 1 Bringing near, procuring, getting; भाराहारः कार्यवशात् Sk. —2 Going to fetch; अयं गच्छति भर्ता मे फलाहारो महावनं Sāv. 4. 23. —रः 1 Taking, fetching, or bringing near. —2 Employing, using. —3 Taking food. —4 Food; (आहरन्ति रसमस्मादित्याहारः Sk.); °वृत्तिमकरोत् Pt. 1 took his dinner; फलाहार, °वृत्तिः means of livelihood; भैशाहारः living on alms; यवाहार, निराहार &c. —*Comp.* —अर्थिन् *a.* begging or seeking for food. —निःसरणमार्गः the posterior part, passage of voiding excrements. —पाकः 1. cooking. —2. digestion (of food). —विरहः want of food, privation, starvation. —संभवः the juice of the body, chyle, lymph.

आहारक *a.* Going to fetch or bring; एधानाहारको ब्रजति Sk.

आहारिक (With the Jains) One of the five bodies belonging to the soul; according to Colebrooke, it is 'a minute form issuing from the head of a meditative sage to consult an omniscient saint and returning with the desired information.'

आहार्य *pot. p.* 1 To be taken or seized. —2 To be fetched or brought near. —3 To be extracted or removed. —4 To be pervaded (व्याप्य). —5 Artificial, adventitious, incidental, external, accessory; आहार्यशोभारहितैरमायैः Bk. 2. 14; न रम्यमाहार्यमपेक्षते गुणं Ki. 4. 23; निसर्गसुमगस्य किमाहार्यकांडवरेण Malli. on Ku. 7. 20. —6

Purposed, intended (as for instance, the identification or आरोप of उपमान or उपमेय in रूपक of which the speaker is fully cognisant); अयं चंद्रो मुखमित्यादौ चंद्रभिन्ने मुखे चंद्रभेदज्ञानं तच्चाहार्यमेव Tv. —7 Conveyed or effected by decoration or ornamentation, one of the 4 kinds of अभिनय q.v. —8 To be eaten. —9 To be worshipped (as Agni). —र्चः A kind of bandage (बंध). —र्चं 1 Any disease to be treated by means of extracting. —2 Extraction. —3 A vessel. —4 The ornamentative part of the drama, such as dress, decorations &c.

आहेय *a.* [अहेरिदं ढक] Pertaining to a serpent; Pt. 1. 111.

आहो *ind.* An interjection expressing (a) Doubt or alternative (or), and usually standing as a correlative of किं; किं वैखानसं व्रतं निषेवितव्यं...आहो निवस्यति सद्यं हरिणांगनाभिः S. 1. 27; दारव्यागी भवान्याहो परस्त्रीस्पर्शपांसुलः S. 5. 29. (b) Interrogation. —*Comp.* —पुरुषिका [अहोपुरुषवुञ्ज P. II. 1. 72] 1. great self-conceit or pride; आहोपुरुषिका क्पाद्या स्वात्सभावान्त्वानि Ak.; आहोपुरुषिकां पश्य मम सद्रत्नकांतिभिः Bk. 5. 27. —2. military vaunting, boasting. —3. vaunting of one's own prowess; निजभुजबलाहोपुरुषिकां Bv. 1. 84. —स्वित् *ind.* a particle implying doubt, 'or perhaps,' or 'may it be &c.' (corr. of किं); आहोस्वित्सवो ममापचरितैर्विदंभितो वीरुधाम् S. 5. 9; किं द्विजः पचति आहोस्विद् गच्छति P. VIII. 1. 44 Sk.

आह *a.* (ही *f.*) Daily, performed in a day. —हं [अहां समूहः अञ्] A series of days, many days,

आहिक *a.* (की *f.*) [आहि भवः, अहो निर्बृत्तः सान्यः ढञ्] 1 Daily, diurnal, performed every day or on a day; आहिकः स्वाध्यायः daily course of study; °आचारः daily observances. —2 Employed or occurring every day (as a teacher, servant, or fever). —कं 1. Any religious rite or duty which is to be performed every day at a fixed hour; अत्राहिकं सुरश्रेष्ठो जपते Mb. —2 Anything to be performed daily, such as taking meals, bathing &c.; कृताहिकः संबुतः V. 4; ससुध्रे कृताहिकः Mv. 5. —3 Daily food. —4 Daily work or occupation, what may be read on one day.

-5 A division of a work (such as that of the Mahābhāṣya).

आह्लादः Delight, joy; साद्वारं वचन Pt. 4; °द्वय *a.* conferring delight.

आह्लादन *a.* Giving delight. —नं Gladdening, delighting.

आह्लादिन् *a.* 1 Delighted, glad. —2 Giving delight, gladdening.

आह्व 1 P. Ved. To make crooked, injure.

आह्व्य *a.* 1 To be invoked. —2 To be bent down or brought near. —3 To be made favourable.

आह्वित *p. p.* Injured; °नेषज *a.* curing what is injured or bent.

आह्वितः A low or expelled man (who, after having offered a sacrifice to the manes, takes the sacrificial food for himself); अत्राह्वितं आह्वितं भवति यज्ञे ति द्वे P. III. 2. 135 Com.

आह्वारकः A recension of the black Yajur-veda.

आह्वति *a.* Making crooked.

आह्वे 1 P. 1 To call, summon. —2 To invite, invoke (in a liturgical sense). —3 (A.) To provoke, challenge; कृष्णश्चापूमाह्वयते Sk.; आह्वत

वेदिः।गुप्तः Si. 20. 1; Bk. 6. 25, 8. 18, 15. 28, 42, 89. —*Caus.* 1 To send for, call: कविः।ह्वयः।नास प्र-रुतुनपतिपत्तये R. 15. 75; Bk. 6. 121.

—2 To cause to invite or summon
आह्वः [आह्वयेत्यस्येति, अ-ह्वे-अप्] 1 Battle, war, fight; एवमिधेनाह्वयं, एतेन R. 7. 67; हत्वा स्वजनमाह्वे Bg. 1. 31.
—2 Challenge, provoking, calling; °कस्या desire of fighting.

आह्वः 1 A trough near a well for watering cattle. —3 War, battle
—3 Invoking, calling.

आह्वति *f.* Calling, invoking, challenging.

आह्वः Ved. Calling, invoking.

आह्वित *p. p.* 1 Called, invoked, invited, यियन्नमयेनाह्वितः पार्थनाय द्विषामुर-न् Si. 2. 1. —3 Named, called. —नं Calling. —तं °आह्वयिन् *m.* a defendant or witness not appearing when summoned. —संहरः the time of universal destruction.

आह्वति *f.* [आ-ह्वे-क्तिन्] Calling, invoking.

आह्व *a.* [आ-ह्वे-ड] 1 Who or what calls, a crier. —2 Named, called. —ह्व [आ-ह्वे-अड] 1 Calling, calling out. —2 A name, appellation,

oft. at the end of comp.; अह्वताह्वः, यताह्वता &c.

आह्वयः 1 A name, appellation (as last member of comp.); काश्यं रा-मायणह्वयं Rām.; चक्रसाह्वयं, चरणाह्वयः; वृद्धरण्याह्वया इने Ak. —2 A lawsuit arising from a dispute about games with animals, as cock-fighting &c.; (one of the 18 titles of law); तत्रपूर्वकप्रक्षिप्यद्विषयं आह्वयः Rāghavānanda on Ms. 8. 7.

आह्वयन *a.* Taking one's name. —नं Name, appellation.

आह्वान 1 Calling, inviting. —2 A call, invitation, summons (in general); सुहृदा नं प्रकुर्वीत Pt. 3. 47. —3 A legal summons (from court or govt. to appear before a tribunal); Mk. 9. —4 Invocation of a deity; Ms. 9. 126. —5 A challenge. —6 A name, appellation. —7 N. of a liturgical formula. —*Comp.* —दर्शनं day of trial.

आह्वानयति Den. P. (In law) To summon.

आह्वयः 1. A summons. —2 A name.

आह्वायक *a.* Calling, inviting. —कः A messenger, courier; आह्वायकान् भूमिपतेरयोध्यां Bk. 2. 43.

इ.

इ The third letter of the Devanāgarī alphabet.

इः [अ-इ-इ] N. of Kāmadeva. —*ind.* An interjection 'of (1) anger; (2) calling; (3) compassion; (4) reproach; (5) wonder; (6) sorrow, (7) distress.

इ I. 2 P. (In Dhātup. written as इण्) (एति, इयाय, अयात्, एज्, इत) 1 To go, go to or towards, come to or near; राशिर्न एनंति शर्वरी R. 8. 56; ईश्वरं द्वाजुननिकेतं Bk. 3. 40. —2 To arrive at, reach, obtain, attain to, go to or be reduced to a particular state, fall into; निर्बुद्धिः अयनेति Mk. 1. 14 goes to (ruin), is ruined, so वयं, वायुव, इन्द्रा &c. —3 To return. —4 To go away, retire;

elapse, pass. —5 To spring from, come or arise from. —6 To undertake anything (with acc.); सत्रनायन् Vāj. —7 To ask, beg. —8 To be; to appear. —9 To be employed in, go on with, be in a particular condition or relation, with a part. or instr.; कृषंती हस्य वै वपंती यति Sat. Br., गवामयनेनसुः Kāty. —10 To thrive, prosper. —II. 1 U. =अय् क् v. III. 4 A. 1 To come, appear. —2 To run, wander. —3 To go quickly or repeatedly. —4 To ask, request. —*Caus.* To cause to go or come. [cf. L. eo; Gr. eimi with एमि].
इत् *a.* [इ-क्तिप्] Going (at the end of a few comp.; as अयेत्).

इत *p. p.* [इ-क्त] 1 Gotten to; इच्छितं इतं यत रागमिता Si 6. 71. —2 Returned. —3 Obtained. —4 Remembered.

—5 Attended by; स खलु तुरगैः समनिरितः K. P. 10. —तं 1 Course, mode of going. —2 A way. —3 Knowledge.

इति *f.* Going, moving.

इत्य *a.* To be gone towards or approached; इत्यः शिष्येण गुरुवत्. —त्वा 1 Going, way. —2 A litter, palanquin.

इत्स्वन् *a.* [इ-क्त्विन्] Going.

इत्वर *a.* (री *f.*) [इ-क्वरप्] 1 Going, travelling, a traveller. —2 Cruel, harsh. —3 Low, vile. —4 Despised, contemned. —5 Poor. —रः A eunuch. —री 1 A disloyal or unchaste woman. —2 An abhisārikā *q. v.*

एच्छन् *a.* Future, to come; Ki. 1. 23; Si. 1. 26.

इकटः A sprout or stem of a reed.

इकटः A kind of reed or grass for mats.

इकवालः (In astr.) Good fortune, prosperity [cf. Pers. *iqbal*].

इक्षुः [इष्यतेऽसौ माधुर्यत्, इक्षु-स्तु Up. 3. 157] 1 Sugar-cane. -2 N. of another tree कोफिल. -3 Wash, desire. -**Comp.** -कांडः, -इ N. of two different species of sugar-cane (काश and मंजुतृण). -कुडकः a gatherer of sugar-cane. -गंधः Saccharum Spontaneum. -ज a. produced from sugar-cane. -इंडः, -यटिः f. the stem or cane of Saccharum Officinale.

-इर्मा a kind of grass. -इ N. of a river. -नेत्र 1. a kind of sugar-cane. -2. the eye of sugar-cane. -पत्रः a kind of grain. -पाकः molasses. -प्रः N. of a tree (शरवृक्ष). -बालिका a kind of grass (काश). -भक्षिका a meal of sugar and molasses. -भक्षिनी a woman who eats a sugar-cane. -मती, -मालिनी, -मालवी N. of a river. -मूलं the root of sugar-cane; a kind of sugar-cane. -मेहः diabetes or *diabetes mellitus* (cf. मधुमह). -मेहिन् a. diabetic. -यंत्रं a sugar-mill. -यौनिः [इक्षुरिव योनिः यस्य] Saccharum Officinatum (पुंड्रकइक्षु). -रसः 1. the juice of sugar-cane. -2. molasses, unrefined sugar. -3. a kind of काश grass; °कायः raw or unrefined sugar, molasses. -वणं a sugar-cane wood. -वल्लरी, -वल्ली the common yellow cane. -वारि n., समुद्रः the sea of syrup, one of the seven seas. -बालिका [इक्षुरिव बलति वल्-पुल्] 1. N. of a tree. (Mar. तालिमखाना.) -2. the काश grass. -वाटिका, -वाटी 1. a kind of sugar-cane (पुंड्रक). -2. a garden of sugar-canes. -त्रिकारः 1. sugar, molasses. -2. any sweetmeat. -शाक-टं, -शाकिनं a field fit for planting the sugar-cane. -सारः molasses, raw or unrefined sugar.

इक्षुकः Sugar-cane; see इक्षु.

इक्षुक्षीया A place abounding in sugar-cane.

इक्षुरः 1 Sugar-cane. -2 N. of a kind of grass (काश).

इक्ष्वाकुः 1 N. of the celebrated ancestor of the solar kings who ruled in Ayodhya; (he was the first of the Solar kings and was a son of Manu Puruṣottama, (cf. Bhāg. खवतस्तु मनो-जैव स्वयंभुवःकः पुनः). इक्ष्वाकुवंशोऽभि-

मतः प्रजानां U. 1. 44. -2 A descendant of Ikshvāku; गलित्वयसामिक्ष्वा-कूपानिदं हि कुलव्रतं R. 3. 70. -कुः f. A kind of bitter gourd.

इक्ष्, **इंक्ष्** 1 P. (इक्षति, इंक्षति) To go, move; usually with प्र, प, व.

इंग् 1 U. (इंगति-ते, इंगितुं, इंगित) 1 To move, shake, be agitated; यथा दीपा निवातस्थो नैगते Bg. 6. 19, 14, 23; त्वया सटनिदं विश्वं यच्चैंगं यच्च नैगति Mb. -2 To go, move. -**Caus.** 1 To move, agitate, shake. -2 (Ingram.) To separate the members of a compound; cf. इंग्य below.

इंग् a. 1 Moveable; त्वया सुष्टमिदं विश्वं यच्चैंगं यच्च नैगति Mb. -2 Wonderful, surprising. -गः 1 A hint or sign. -2 An indication of a sentiment by gesture. -3 Knowledge. -गा A kind of counting.

इंगनं [इंग्-ल्युट्] 1 Moving, shaking, causing to move. -2 Knowledge. -3 The operation of separating one member of a compound from another, as by an *Avagraha*.

इंगित p. p. Moved, shaken. -त् [भावे-क्] 1 Palpitation, shaking. -2 Internal thought, inward thought or secret aim, intention, purpose; °आकारवैदिभिः K. 7; Pt. 1. 43; अगु-इत्तद्भावनिर्णीगितज्ञया Ku. 5. 62; तस्य संवृत्तनवस्थ गुडाकारेणितस्य च R. 1. 20; Si. 9. 69. -3 A hint, sign, gesture; Pt. 1. 44. -4 Particularly, the gesture or motion of the various limbs of the body indicating one's intentions; gesture suited to betray internal feelings; आकारैरिगितैर्गत्या ...गृह्यतैर्लगतं मनः Ms. 8. 26. -**Comp.** -कोविद, -ज्ञ a. skilled in the interpretation of internal sentiments by external gestures, understanding signs.

इंग्य pot. p. 1 Moveable from its place. -2 (In the Prātisākhya) A term for those words or parts of a compound which in certain grammatical operations may be separated from the preceding parts; a word which in the Pada-Pāṭha is divided by the *Avagraha*.

इंगुः A disease.

इंगुदः, -वी, **इंगुलः** N. of a medicinal tree, Terminalia Catappa; (Mar. हिंगनबेट); इंगुदीपादपः सोऽयं U. 1. 21; मालिन्धाः कचिदिंगुदीफलमिदं सूच्यते ए-

वोपलाः S. 1. 14. -इ The nut of the tree.

इचिकिलः A pond; mud.

इच्छक, इच्छा See under इष्.

इच्छकः N. of a tree, the citron.

इज्जलः A small tree growing near water (हिज्जल).

इज्य pot. p. (of यज्) To be worshipped. -ज्यः 1 A teacher. -2 An epithet of बृहस्पति, the teacher of the gods. -3 The Pushya Nakshatra. -4 The Supreme being. -5 An epithet of Vishṇu. -ज्या i A sacrifice; जगत्प्रकाशं तद्दोषमिज्यया R. 3. 48, 1. 68, 15. 2; Bg. 11. 53, 9. 25. -2 A gift, donation. -3 An image. -4 Worship, reverence. -5 Meeting, union. -6 A bawd or procuress. -7 A cow. -**Comp.** -शीलः a constant sacrificer.

इंचाकः A shrimp (जलवृश्चिक).

इट् 1 P. [एटति, इटति] 1 To go, go to or towards. -2 To err. -3 To make haste (Ved.).

इटः Ved. 1 Cane or grass. -2 A mat, a web made of cane or grass. -**Comp.** -सूनं a mat (Ved.).

इट्चरः [इषाकामेन चरति] A bull or steer allowed to go at liberty.

इड् f. (also written इल् in Veda). [इल्-किप, वा लस्य डः] 1 An offering or oblation, libation offered to the gods. -2 Prayer, flow of speech. -3 The earth. -4 Food. -5 The rainy season. -6 The third of the five *prayāgas* (इडो यजति). -7 People or subjects. -(-pl.) The object of devotion. -**Comp.** -देवता a deity of libation.

इड (ल) स्पतिः N. of Vishṇu or of Pūshan.

इडः An epithet of Agni.

इडा-ला [इल्-अच्, वा लस्य डत्वं] 1 The earth; प्रबुध्यते नूनमिडातलस्यः Mb. -2 Speech. -3 An offering, libation (coming between प्रयाग and अनुयाग). -4 Refreshing draught. -5 (Hence) Food. -6 (Fig.) Steam or flow of praise or worship personified as the goddess of sacred speech. -7 Libation and offering of milk. -8 A cow. -9 N. of a goddess, daughter of Manu. (She is the wife of Budha and mother of Purūravas;

she is also called भैरावकणी as the daughter of मित्र and वरुण). -10 N. of Durgā. -11 Heaven. -12 A tubular vessel (नाडीपिद), (being in the right side of the body).

इडावत् a. 1 Possessed of sacrificial food. -2 Refreshing.

इडाचिका A wasp.

इडिका The earth.

इडिकः A wild goat.

इङ्गरः see इङ्गर.

इङ्गः, -इङ्ग (इङ्ग) (Dual) Two round small plates used as coverings for the hands in taking the fire-pans from the fire; अथैनर्मिड्याभ्यां परिगृह्णाति Sat. Br. (उक्ता याम्यां गृह्णाते तौ इङ्गा Karka).

इतर pron. a. (रा f., -रत् n.) 1 Another, the other (oftwo), the remaining one of the two; इतरो इहने स्वकर्मणां R.8.20 v.1.-2 The rest or others (pl.). -3 Other than, different from (withabl.); इतरताप-शतानि यथेच्छया वितर तानि सह चतुरान-न Udb.; इतरो रावणादेष राघवानुचरो यदि Bk. 8. 106. -4 Opposite of, either used by itself as an adj. or at the end of comp.; जंगमानीतराणि च Rām.; विजयायेतराय वा Mb.; सुल-भेतरसंप्रयोगां M. 5. 3 opposite of, other than easy, difficult; so दक्षि-ण° left; वाम° right &c. -5 Low, mean, vulgar, ordinary; इतर इव परि-भूय ज्ञानं मन्मथेन जडीकृतः K. 154, 160, 203, 273. इतर-इतर the one-the other, this-that. -Comp. -इतरpron. a. respective, reciprocal, one with another (chiefly in oblique cases or in comp.); विद्युत्कवितरेतरं Ms. 9. 102; °काम्यया 3. 35; R. 7. 54. °आश्रयः mutual dependence, inter-connection. °योगः 1. mutual connection or union; Si.10.24.-2. a variety of the Dvandva compound (opp. समहारद्वय) where each member of the compound is viewed separately; as दृक्क्षन्मयोधौ छि-नान्ति. -जनाः (pl.) 1. other men. -2. euphemistically said of certain beings considered as spirits of darkness of which Kubera is one.

इतरतः, इतर ind. Otherwise than, different from, elsewhere; see अन्यतः, अन्यत्र.

इतरथा ind. 1 In another manner, in a contrary manner. -2 Per-versely. -3 On the other hand.

इतरद्युः ind. On another day, the other day.

इतस् ind. [इदम्-नासिल् इडादेशः Tv.]

1 Hence, from here or hence. -2

From this person, from me; इतः स

देव्यः प्राप्तमभिनंत एवार्हति क्षयं Ku. 2.

55. -3 In this direction, towards

me, here; इतो निषीदति विसृष्टभूमिः Ku

3. 2; प्रयुक्तमप्यस्त्रमितो वृथा स्यात् R. 2.

34; इतः स्वपिति केशवः &c. Bh. 2. 76;

इतो गतमनुरागं V. 2: °गतवृत्तांतं न स्म-

रति S. 4 news of this place; इत इतो

देवः this way, this way, my lord (in

dramas). -4 Hence, for this reason,

on this ground; इतश्च परमात्मैवेहात्ता

भवितुमर्हति S. B.-5 From this world.

-6 From this time. इतः-इतः (a)

on the one hand-on the other

hand; इतस्तपस्विकार्यमितो गुरुजना-

ज्ञा S. 2; (b) in one place-in

another place, here-there; K. 27;

इतश्चेतश्च hither and thither; hence

and thence, here and there, to and

fro; इतश्चेतश्च धावतां; now, there-

fore; इतस्ततः here and there, hi-

ther and thither, to and fro; लांगुल-

विक्षेपविसर्पिणोभैरितस्ततश्चंद्रमरीचिगौरैः

Ku. 1.13.

इति ind. 1 This particle is

most generally used to report the

very words spoken or supposed to be

spoken by some one, as represented

by the quotation marks in English.

The speech reported may be

(1) a single word used merely

to express what the form of the

word is, when it is used as it is

(शब्दस्वरूपयोक्त); राम रामेति रामेति कू-

जंतं मधुराक्षरं Rām.; अत एव गवित्याह

Bhartri.; (2) or a substantive, which

must be put in the nominative case

when its meaning is to be indicat-

ed (प्रातिपदिकार्थयोक्त); चयस्त्विषामि-

त्यवधारितं पुरा. . क्रमादमुं नारद इत्यबो-

धि सः Si. 1. 3; अथैमि चैनामनयेति R.

14. 40; इतिप इति राजेन्द्रः R. 1. 12;

sometimes with acc. कैवर्तमिति यं

प्राहुः Ms. 10. 34; Bg. 6. 2; (3)

or a whole sentence when इति is

merely used at the end of that

sentence; (वाक्यार्थयोक्त); ज्ञास्यसि

क्रियकुंजो मे रक्षति भौर्भीकृणां इति S. 1.

13; तयोमुनिकुमारयोरन्यतरः कथयति अक्ष-

मालामुपयाचिनुमागतौस्मीति K. 151. -2

Besides this general sense इति has

the following senses:—(a) Cause,

as expressed by 'because', 'since',

'on the ground that', in English;

वैवेकिकोस्मीनि पृच्छामि U.; पुराणमित्येव न

साधु सर्वं M. 1. 2; oft. with किं

q. v. (b) Purpose or motive, as ex-

pressed by 'that' 'in order that'

शरीरस्य विनाशो ना भूदिति मल्लमुत्तिष्ठत्य

समानीतं K. 320; R. 1. 37. (c)

Thus, to mark the conclusion

(opp. अथ); इति प्रथमोऽक्षः thus

or here ends the first Act. (d) It is

often used to include under one head

a number of separate objects grouped

together; पृथिव्यापस्तेजो वायुराकाशं

कालो दिगात्मा मन इति द्रव्याणि T. S.

(e) So, thus, in this manner; इत्यु-

क्तवतं परिभ्य षोडशी Ki. 11. 80. (f)

Of this nature or description; गौर-

श्चः पुरुषो हस्तीति जातिः. (g) As fol-

lows, to the following effect; रा-

मानिधानो हरित्युवाच R. 13. 1. (h)

As for, in the capacity of, as re-

gards, showing capacity or rela-

tion; पितेति स पूज्यः, अध्यापक इति

निन्दः, श्रीप्रामिति सुकरं, निभूतमिति चिं-

तनीयं भवेत् S. 3. (i) It is often

used with the name of an author to

form an *Avyayibhāva* comp; इति-

पाणिनि thus according to Pāṇini.

(j) Illustration (usually with

आदि); इन्द्रिन्द्रिष श्रीमानित्यादौ तदनन्वयः

Chandr.; गौः शुक्रश्चलो इत्य इत्यादौ K.

P. 2. (k) A quotation or an opi-

nion accepted; इति पाणिनिः, इत्यादि-

शालिः, इत्यमरः, विश्वः &c. (l) It is often

used by commentators after quot-

ing a rule in the sense of 'accord-

ing to such a rule'; शक्ति लिङ् च (P.III.

3. 172) इति शक्त्यर्थे लिङ् Malli. Other

senses mentioned are:—(m) Mani-

festation. (n) Order. (o) Arrange-

ment. (p) Identity. (q) Proxi-

imity. (r) Visibility. (s) Ex-

cess or superiority. (t) Requiring.

(इति स्वरूपे सान्निध्ये विवक्षानियमे मते । हेतो

प्रकारप्रत्यक्षप्रकाशेप्यवधारणे, एवमर्थे समाप्तौ

च ॥ Hem.). -Comp. -अर्थः sum

and substance, meaning in short (of-

ten used by commentators). -अर्थे

ind. for this purpose, hence. -अदि

a. having such a thing or things at

the beginning, so forth, et cetera

(&c.). -उक्तं information, report.

-कथ-a. 1. not fit to be believ-

ed, untrustworthy.-2. wicked, lost.

(-या) a meaningless or non-

sensical talk. -कर्तव्यः, कर्तव्य

a. proper or necessary to be done according to certain rules. (-इयं, -यं) duty, obligation; एवं स-वं विवाधेऽनितिकं नव्यनाहनः Ms. 7 142, Ki. 7.17; ता, कार्यता, कृत्यता any proper or necessary duty, obligation; इतिकर्तव्यतामूढः wholly at a loss what to do, embarrassed, perplexed. —मान् a. of such extent or quality. —वृत्तं 1. occurrence, event —2. a tale, story.

इतिथि a. Ved. Such a one, such.

इतिवत् ind. In the same manner.

इतिह ind. Thus indeed, quite in conformity to tradition.

इतिहासः [fr. इति-ह-आस (3rd. pers. sing. Perf. of असु to be); so it has been] 1 History (legendary or traditional); धर्मार्थकाममोक्षानामुपदेशसमन्वितं। पूर्ववृत्तं कथायुक्तमितिहासप्रचक्षते॥ —2 Heroic history (such as the Mahābhārata). —3 Historical evidence, tradition (which is recognized as a proof by the Paurāṇikas). —Comp. —निबंधनं legendary composition or narrative; S. 3. —पुराणं history and legendary stories. —वादः historical story, legend; Mā. 3. 3.

इतिकला N. of a perfume.

इत्थं ind. Thus, so, in this manner; इत्थं रतेः किमपि भूतनद्वयद्वयं Ku. 4. 45; इत्थंगते under these circumstances, such being the case. इत्थंगते किमस्मानिः करणीयं S. 4. R. 9. 81. —Comp. —कारं ind. in this manner. —भूत a. 1. so circumstanced, being in this state, being thus; °आख्यानं P. I. 4. 90; Me. 94; Ku. 6. 26; S. 3, 5; कथमित्यभूता M. 5, K. 146. —2. true or faithful (as a story). —भावः being thus endowed, having these qualities. —विध a. 1. of such kind. —2. endowed with such qualities.

इत्थंशालः N. of the third Yoga.

इत्था ind. Ved. 1 In this manner, thus. —2 A particle of affirmation used to lay stress on a following word, indeed. —3 Truly, really. °धी a. performing such or true works.

इत्थात् ind. Thus, in this way.

इद् ind. 1 A particle of affirmation, even, just, only; especially in strengthening a statement; अयं इद् इत्सकलं भद्रमश्नुते Nir. —2 It is often

added to words expressing excess or exclusion: विन्ध इत्, एत इत् &c. —3 At the beginning of sentences it often adds emphasis to pronouns, prepositions &c. (Its place is taken by एव in classical Sanskrit).

इदं pron. a. [अयं m.; इयं f., इदं n.] 1 This here, referring to something near the speaker, इदमस्तु संनिकृष्टं (इत्तं): इदं तत्... इति यदुच्यते S. 5 here is the truth of the saying. —2 Present, seen; the nominative forms are used with verbs in the sense of 'here'; इयमस्मि here am I; so इमे स्मः; अयनागच्छामि here I come. —3 It often refers to something immediately following, while एतद् refers to what precedes; अनुकल्पत्व-यं ज्ञेयः सदा सद्धिः (नुष्ठितः। Ms. 3. 147 (अयं = वदनागः Kull.); अथैतद्विमुक्तः. —4 It occurs connected with यत्, तत्, एतद्, अदत्, किं or a personal pronoun, either to point out anything more distinctly and emphatically, or sometimes pleonastically; कोयमाचरत्स्वविनयं S. 1. 25; सेयं, सोऽयं, this here; so इमास्तः; अयमहं भोः S. 4 ho, here am I. —ind. Ved. 1 Here, to this place. —2 Now. —3 There. —4 With these words, herewith. —Comp. —प्रथम a. doing anything for the first time. —प्रकारं ind. in this manner. —युगं the present Yuga. —रूपा a. of this shape. —वसु a. Ved. rich in this and that.

इदमन a. (नी f.) Of this time, present, momentary.

इदंता [इदमो भावः] Identity, sameness.

इदंय a. Made or consisting of this.

इदंयु a. Wishing this.

इद्वा ind. Now, at this (present) moment; oft. with अहः; इदंविहः; इद्वा ह्यः only yesterday. —Comp. —वत्सरः, so इदुवत्सरः or इद्वत्सरः one of the five years in which gifts of clothes and food are said to be productive of great rewards. —वत्सरीय or इद्वत्सरीय a. belonging to such a year.

इदानीं ind. [इदं-दानीं इद्वा च] 1 Now, at this moment, in this case, just now, even now; वत्से प्रतिष्ठस्वेदानीं S. 4; आर्धयुव इदानीमासि U. 3; इदानीमनः now a days; इदानीमेव just now; इदानीमपि now also, in this

case also; तत् इदानीं thereupon, then, from that time. —2 As a measure of time, it is equal to one-fifteenth part of an एतदि; cf. यावन्त्ये-तर्हीणि तावन्ति पंचदशकृत्व इदानीनि Sat. Br. इदानीतन a. (नी f.) Present, momentary, of the present moment.

इधम, इध् See under इध्

इन् 6.8. P. Ved. 1 To go. —2 To advance or rush upon, press upon; drive. —3 To invigorate. —4 To force, compel. —5 To drive away, remove. —6 To take possession of, pervade, fill. —7 To dispose. —8 To be lord or master (of anything).

इन a. 1 Able, strong, powerful, mighty. —2 Bold, determined. —3 Glorious. —नः 1 A lord, master. —2 The sun; Si. 2. 65. —3 A king; न न महीनमहीनपराक्रमं R. 9. 5. —4 The lunar mansion Hasta. —Comp. —क्रांतः sunstone (सुक्रांत); Bh. 2. 37. —सभं a royal court or assembly.

इनक्षति (Desid. of नक्ष्) Ved. To try to reach, strive to get.

इयिहा An astronomical term taken from the Arabic (= मृगश्र).

इद् 1 P. [इदति, इदितुं] To be powerful (occurring in the etymology of इद्र q. v.).

इंद्वरं = इंदीवर q. v.

इंदिदिरः A large bee; लोभादिदिशेषु निपत-सु Bv. 2. 183.

इन्दिरा [इद्र-निरा] N. of Lakshmi, wife of Vishnu. —Comp. —आलयं 'abode of Indirā,' the blue lotus. —भिरः an epithet of Vishnu. (—रं) the blue lotus.

इंदि(दो)वरं [इंदीन्द्रमस्तित्वा वरं वरं नीयं Bv.] The blue lotus; बाले तत्र मुखभागे कथमिंदीवरद्वयं S. Til. 17.

इंदीवरिणी A group of blue lotuses.

इंदोवारः A blue lotus.

इंदुः. [उत्तमि क्लेदयति चांद्रकया भुवनं इन्-उ आदिरिच Uq. 1. 12] 1 The moon; इंदीप इति रात्रिंशुर्इंदुः क्षीरनिधायिव R. 1. 12 (इंदु is said to mean in the Veda a drop of Soma juice, a bright drop or spark; सुतास इंदवः Rv. 1. 16. 6). —2 The मृगशिरः Nakshatra. —3 (In Math.) The number 'one'. —4 Camphor. —(pl.) 1 The periodical changes of the moon. —2 The time of moon-

light, night. -**Comp** -**कल** the white lotus. -**कल** 1. a digit of the moon. (These are 16, each of which is mythologically said to be devoured by 16 deities in succession). -2. N. of several plants; अमृता, गृद्धी, मैमलता. -**कलिका** 1. N. of a plant (केतकी). -2. a digit of the moon. -**कान्त**: the moon-stone. (-**ता**) 1. night. -2. N. of a plant (केतकी). -**क्षय**: 1. waning or disappearance of the moon. -2. the new moon day. -**ज**:-**गुरु**: the planet Mercury. (-**जा**) N. of the river Revā or Narmadā. -**जलक**: 1. the ocean (the moon being produced amongst other jewels at the churning of the ocean). -2. the sage अत्रि. -**दल**: a digit, crescent. -**पुष्पिका** N. of a plant (कलिकरी or जंगली). -**भ** 1. the sign called Cancer. -2. the Nakshatra called मृगशिरस्. -**भा** a kind of water-lily. -**भूत**, -**शेखर**:-**मौलि**: 'the moon crested god,' epithets of Siva. -**मणि**: 1. the moon stone. -2. a pearl. -**मंडल** the orb or disc of the moon. -**रत्न** a pearl. -**ले (रे) खा** 1. a digit of the moon. -2. N. of several plants, see इन्द्रक. -**लोक**: the world of the moon. -**लोहक**, -**लोह** silver. -**वज्र** N. of a metre; see 'Appendix. -**वार**: a kind of yoga. -**वलर**: Monday. -**व्रत** a religious observance depending on the age of the moon. It consists in diminishing the quantity of food by a certain portion daily, for a fortnight or a month, cf. चंद्रायण.

इंद्रमत *m.* An epithet of Agni.

इंद्रमती 1 A day of full moon. -2 The wife of अज and sister of भोज.

इंद्र: A rat, mouse.

इंद्र: [**इंद्रन्**: इंदतीति इंद्रः; इति ऐश्वर्ये Malli.] 1 The lord of gods. -2 The god of rain, rain; cloud. -3 A lord or ruler (as of men &c.); first or best (of any class of objects), always as the last member of comp.; **नरेंद्र**: a lord of men i. e. a king; so **सुगेंद्र**: a lion; **गजेंद्र**: the lord or chief of elephants; so **योगीश्वर**, **करीश्वर**. -4 A prince, king. -5 The pupil of the right eye. -6 N. of the plant कुटज. -7 Night. -8 One of the divisions of भारतवर्ष. -9

N. of the 23th Yoga. -10 The human or animal soul. -11 A vegetable poison. -12 The Yōga star in the 23th Nakshatra. -13 Greatness. -**द्रा** The wife of Indra, Indrāṇī. Indra, the god of the firmament, is the Jupiter Pluvius of the Indian Aryans. In the Vedas he is placed in the first rank among the gods; yet he is not regarded as an uncreated being, being distinctly spoken of in various passages of the Vedas as being born, and as having a father and a mother. He is sometimes represented as having been produced by the gods as a destroyer of enemies, as the son of Ekashtaka, and in Rv. 10. 50. 13 he is said to have sprung from the mouth of Purusha. He is of a ruddy or golden colour, and can assume any form at will. He rides in a bright golden chariot drawn by two tawny horses. His most famous weapon is the thunderbolt which he uses with deadly effect in his warfare with the demons of darkness, drought and inclement weather, variously called Ahi, Vritra, Sambara, Namuchi &c. He storms and breaks through their castles, and sends down fertilizing showers of rain to the great delight of his worshippers. He is thus the lord of the atmosphere, the dispenser of rain, and governor of the weather. He is represented as being assisted by the Maruts or storm-gods in his warfare. Besides the thunderbolt he uses arrows, a large hook, and a net. The Soma juice is his most favourite food, and under its exhilarating influence he performs great achievements (cf. Rv. 10. 119), and pleases his devout worshippers, who are said to invite the god to drink the juice. He is their friend and even their brother; a father, and the most fatherly of fathers; the helper of the poor, and the deliverer and comforter of his servants. He is a wall of defence; his friend is never slain or defeated. He richly rewards his adorers, particularly those who bring him libations of Soma, and he is supplicated for all sorts of temporal blessings, as cows, horses, chariots, health, intelligence, prosperous days, long life, and victory in war. In the Vedas Indra's wife is Indramī, who is invoked among the goddesses.

Such is the Vedic conception of Indra. But in later mythology he falls in the second rank. He is said to be one of the sons of Kasyapa and Dakshayani or Aditi. He is inferior to the triad Brahma, Vishnu and Mahesa (though in some places Vishnu is regarded as his younger brother, cf. R. 14. 59, 15. 40), but he is the chief of all the other gods, and is commonly styled Suresa, Devendra &c. As in the Vedas so in later mythology, he is the regent of the atmosphere, and of the east quarter, and his world is called Svarga. He sends

the lightning, uses the thunderbolt and sends down rain. He is frequently at war with Asuras, whom he constantly defeats, and by whom he is sometimes defeated. The Indra of mythology is famous for his licentiousness and adultery, one prominent instance of which is his seduction of Ahalya, the wife of Gautama (see Ahalya), and for which he is often spoken of as Ahalya-jāra. The curse of the sage impressed upon him a 1000 marks resembling the female organ, and he was therefore called Sayoni; but these marks were afterwards changed into eyes, and he is hence called Netra-yoni and Sahasraksha. In the Ramayana Indra is represented as having been defeated and carried off to Lanka by Ravana's son called Meghanada, who for this exploit received the title of 'Indrajit.' It was only at the intercession of Brahma and the gods that Indra was released, and this humiliation was regarded as a punishment for his seduction of Ahalya. He is also represented as being in constant dread of sages practising potent penances, and as sending down nymphs to beguile their minds (see *Apsaras*). In the Puranas he is said to have destroyed the offspring of Diti in her womb, and to have cut off the wings of mountains when they grew troublesome. Other stories are also told in which Indra was once worsted by Raja, grandson of Pururavas, owing to the curse of Durvasas, and other accounts show that he and Krishna were at war with each other for the Parijata tree which the latter wanted to remove from Svarga, and which he succeeded in doing in spite of Indra's resistance. His wife is Indramī, the daughter of the demon Puloman, and his son is named Jayanta. He is also said to be father of Arjuna. His epithets are numerous; mostly descriptive of his achievements, e. g. **वृत्रहन्**, **बलिभट्ट**, **पाकशासन**, **गोत्रभिद**, **परेंद्र**, **शतक्रतु**, **जिष्णु**, **नमश्चिदुदन** &c. (see Ak. I. 1. 44-47). The Heaven of Indra is Svarga; its capital, Amaravati; his garden, Nandana; his elephant, Airavata; his horse, Uchchaisravas; his bow, the rain-bow, and his sword, Paranja.] -**Comp** -**आग्नि**: the fire produced from the contact of clouds; °धुमः frost, snow; °**द्वन्ता** the 16th lunar mansion. -**अनुज**:-**अवरज**: an epithet of Vishnu and of Narayana. -**अरि**: an Asura or demon. -**अवसान**: a desert. -**अशन**: 1. hemp (dried and chewed). -2. the shrub which bears the seed used in jeweller's weight, (गुंजावृक्ष) -**आयुध** Indra's weapon, the rainbow; **इन्द्रायुधधोतिततोरणांक** R. 7. 4, 12. 79; K. 127. (-**ध**;) 1. N. of

horse in Kādāmbari (i. e. Kapinjala changed into a horse). -2. a horse marked with black about the eyes. (-धा) a kind of leech. -आसनं 1. the throne of Indra. -2. a throne in general. -3. a foot of five short syllables. -इन्द्रः N. of बृहस्पति the preceptor of gods. -ईश्वरः one of the forms of Siva-linga. -उत्सवः a festival honouring Indra. -ऋषभ a. having Indra as a bull, or impregnated by Indra, an epithet of the earth. -कर्मन् m. an epithet of Vishnu (performing Indra's deeds). -क्रीलः 1. N. of the mountain मंदर. -2. a rock. (-लं) the banner of Indra. -कुंजरः Indra's elephant, Airāvata. -कूटः N. of a mountain. -कृष्ट a. 'ploughed by Indra,' growing exuberantly or in a wild state. (-ष्टः) a kind of corn produced by rain-water. -केतुः Indra's banner. -कोशः-षः, -षकः 1. a couch, sofa. -2. a plat-form. -3. a projection of the roof of a house. -4. a pin or bracket projecting from the wall (नागदंत) -गिरिः the महेंद्र mountain. -गुरुः, आचार्यः the teacher of Indra; i. e. बृहस्पति. -गोपः, -गोपकः [इंद्रे गोपो रक्वकोऽस्य, वर्षाभिवत्त्वानस्य] a kind of insect of red or white colour; K. 100. -चंदनं the white sandal wood. -चापः, -धनुस् n. 1. a rainbow; विद्युत्वंतं ललितवनिताः सैन्द्रचापं सचित्राः Me. 64; Si. 7. 4. -2. the bow of Indra. -छंदस् n. [इंद्र इव सहस्रनेत्रेण सहस्रगुच्छेन ज्ञायते] a necklace consisting of 1000-strings. -जननं Indra's birth. -जननीय a. treating of Indra's birth (as a work). -जा a. Ved. born or arising from Indra. -जालं [इंद्रस्य परमेश्वरस्य जालं मायेव] 1. the net of Indra. -2. a weapon used by Arjuna; a stratagem or trick in war. -3. deception, cheating. -4. conjuring, jugglery, magical tricks; स्वर्गैन्द्रजालसदृशः खलु जीवलोकः Sānti. 2. 2; K. 105. -जालिक a. [इंद्रजाल-ठक्] deceptive, unreal, delusive. (-कः) a juggler, conjurer. -जित् m. 'conqueror of Indra', N. of a son of Rāvana who was killed by Lakṣmaṇa. [Indrajit is another name of Meghanada, a son Ravana. When Ravana was enraged against Indra in his own house, his son Meghanada was with him, and fought most valiantly. During the combat, Meghanada, by virtue of

the magical power of becoming invisible which he had obtained from Siva, bound Indra, and bore him off in triumph to Lanka. Brahma and the other gods hurried thither to obtain his release, and gave to Meghanada the title of Indrajit, 'conqueror of Indra'; but the victor refused to release his prisoner unless he were promised immortality. Brahma refused to grant this extravagant demand, but he strenuously persisted, and achieved his object. In the Ramayana he is represented to have been decapitated by Lakshmana while he was engaged in a sacrifice]. ° हंतृ or विजयिन् m. N. of Lakshmana. -ज्येष्ठ a. Ved. led by Indra. -तापनः the thundering of clouds. -तूलं, तूलकं a flock of cotton. -हमनः the son of Bāṇāsura. -दारुः the tree Pinus Devadāru. -दुः, दुमः 1. the plant Terminalia Arjuna (अर्जुन). -2. the plant कुटज. -द्वीपः-पं one of the 9 Dvīpas or divisions of the continent (of India). -ध्वजः a flag raised on the 12th day of the bright half of Bhādra. -नक्षत्रं Indra's lunar mansion कल्गुनी. -नेत्रं 1. the eye of Indra. -2. the number one thousand. -नीलः [इंद्र इव नीलः श्यामः] a sapphire; R. 13. 54; 16. 69; Me. 46, 77. -नीलकः an emerald. -पत्नी Indra's wife, शची. -पर्णी, -पुष्पा N. of a medicinal plant. -पर्वतः 1. the महेंद्र mountain. -2. a blue mountain. -पुत्रा N. of अदिति. -पुरोगम, -पुरःसर, -श्रेष्ठ a. led or preceded by Indra, having Indra at the head. -पुरोहितः N. of बृहस्पति. (-त्ता) the asterism Pushya. -प्रस्थं N. of a city on the Yamunā, the residence of the Pāṇḍavas (identified with the modern Delhi); इन्द्रप्रस्थगमस्तावत्कारि मा संतु चेदयः Si. 2. 63. -प्रहरणं Indra's weapon, the thunderbolt. -भेषजं dried ginger. -मखः a sacrifice in honour of Indra. -महः 1. a festival in honour of Indra. -2. the rainy season; °काशुकः a dog. -मादन a. animating or delighting Indra. -मेदिन् a. Ved. whose friend or ally is Indra. -यवः, -वं seed of the Kutaja tree. -लुप्तः, -लुप्तकं 1. excessive baldness of the head. -2. loss of beard. -लोकः Indra's world, Svarga or Paradise. -लोकेशः 1. lord of the Indra's world, i. e. Indra. -2. a guest (who, if hospitably received, confers paradise on his host). -वर्षा, -वज्रा N.

of two metres, see Appendix. -वल्ली N. of a plant (पारिजात) or of इन्द्रवाहणी. -वास्तिः [इंद्रस्य आत्मनः वस्तिरिव] the calf (of the leg). -वाततम a. Ved. desired by Indra. -वायु (du) Indra and Vāyu. -वारुणी, -वारुणिका Colocynth, a wild bitter gourd (Mar. मोटं केवडळ). -वाह a. carrying Indra. -वृक्षः the Devadāru tree. -वृद्धा a kind of abscess. -वैडूर्यं a kind of precious stone. -व्रतं Indra's rule of conduct; one of the duties of a king (who is said to follow इन्द्रव्रत when he distributes benefits as Indra pours down rain); वार्षिकांश्चतुरो मासान् यथैन्द्रोऽप्यभिवर्धति तथाभिवर्धेत्स्वं राष्ट्रं कामैरिन्द्रव्रतं चरन् ॥ -शक्तिः f. Indrāṇī, the wife of Indra, or his energy personified. -शत्रुः 1. an enemy or destroyer of Indra (when the accent is on the last syllable), an epithet of मरुद्; R. 7. 35. -2. [इंद्रः शत्रुः यस्य] one whose enemy is Indra, an epithet of वृत्र (when the accent is on the first syllable). (This refers to a legend in the Sat. Br., where it is said that Vṛitra's father intended his son to become the destroyer of Indra, and asked him to say इन्द्रशत्रु-वैधृत्व &c., but who, through mistake, accented the word on the first syllable, and was killed by Indra; cf. Sik. 52:-मंत्रो हीनः स्वरतो वर्णतो वा मिथ्याप्रयुक्तो न तमयमाह तस्य वाग्वज्रो यजमानं हिनास्ति यथैन्द्रशत्रुः स्वरतो पराधात् ॥ -शलभः a kind of insect. -संधा connection or alliance with Indra. -साराधिः 1. N. of Mātali. -2. an epithet of Vāyu, driving in the same carriage with Indra. -सुतः, -सूनुः 1. N. of (a) Jayanta; (b) Arjuna; (c) Vāli, the king of monkeys. -2. N. of the अर्जुन tree. -सुरसः, -सुरा a shrub the leaves of which are used in discutient applications (निर्गुडी). -सेना Indra's missile or host. -सेनानीः the leader of Indra's armies, epithet of Kārtikeya. -स्तुत् m., -स्तोमः 1. praise of Indra, N. of a particular hymn addressed to Indra in certain ceremonies. -2. a sacrifice in honour of Indra. -हवः invocation of Indra. -हस्तः a kind of medicament. इन्द्रकं [इंद्रस्य राक्षः कं मुखं यथ Tv.] An assembly room, a hall.

इन्द्रतम *a.* Ved. Most Indra-like, mighty, strong.

इन्द्रता, स्व Power and dignity of Indra, kingship, might.

इन्द्रस्वत् *a.* Ved. Accompanied by Indra, possessed of power.

इन्द्रयु *a.* Longing to go to Indra.

इन्द्राणिका The plant निर्गुडा.

इन्द्राणी [इन्द्रस्य पत्नी आनुक् डीप] 1 The wife of Indra. -2 N. of Durgā, considered as one of the eight mothers or divine energies. -3 A kind of coitus. -4 Large cardamoms. -5 N. of a tree (नीलसिंदुवार); also the plant निर्गुडा.

इन्द्रिय *a.* Fit for or belonging to or agreeable to, Indra. -यः A friend or companion of Indra. -यं [इन्द्र-यः इन्द्रेण दुर्जयः; by P. V. 2. 93 इन्द्रियं = इन्द्रलिंगं, मिन्द्रदृष्टमिन्द्रसृष्टमिन्द्रजुष्टमिन्द्रदत्तमिति वा] 1 Power, force, the quality which belongs to Indra. -2 An organ of sense, sense or faculty of sense. (Indriyas are often compared to restive horses, which, if not properly checked, will lead one astray; cf. मा भुवन्नपयहरास्तवाद्रयाथाः Ki. 5. 50.). There are two kinds of Indriyas: (a) ज्ञानाद्रयाणि or बुद्धीन्द्रियाणि—भोजन त्वद्वचदुषा जिह्वा नासिका चैव पंचमी (also मनः according to some); and (b) कर्माद्रियाणि—पायूपस्थ हस्तपादं वाक् च दशमी स्मृता Ms. 2. 90. In the Vedānta मनः, बुद्धि, अहंकार and चित्त are said to be the four internal organs, the total number of organs being, therefore, 14, each presided over by its own ruler or नियत. In Nyāya each organ is connected with its own peculiar element; the eye, ear, tongue, nose, and skin being connected respectively with light or fire, ether, water, earth and air. -3 bodily or virtue power, power of the sense. -4 semen. -5 Symbolical expression for the number '5'. -Comp. -अगोचर *a.* imperceptible. -अर्गः 1. an object of sense; these objects are: रूपं शब्दो गंधरसस्पर्शाश्च विषया अभी Ak.; Bg. 3. 34; Bh. 3. 58; R. 14. 25. -2. anything exciting these senses. -असंगः non-attachment to sensual objects, stoicism. -आत्मन् *m.* 1. an epithet of Vishnu -2. an organ of sense. -आदिः the principle called *āhankāra* (in Sān. phil.). -आयतनं 1. the abode of

the senses, i. e. the body. -2. the soul. -आराम *a.* given to enjoying the objects of sense. -ईशः the soul. -गोचर *a.* perceptible to the senses. (-रः) an object of sense. -ग्रामः, -वर्गः the assemblage or collection of organs, the five organs of sense taken collectively; बलवानिन्द्रियग्रामो विद्वांसमपि कर्षति Ms. 2. 215, 100, 175: निर्ववार मधुर्नान्द्रियवर्गः Si. 10. 3. -ज *a.* in one's presence, visible. -ज्ञानं consciousness, the faculty of perception. -निग्रहः restraint of senses. -बुद्धिः *f.* perception by the senses, exercise of any organ of sense. -बोधन *a.* exciting power; stimulating or sharpening the senses. (-नं) any excitement of senses, a stimulus. -बधः insensibility. -विप्रतिपत्तिः *f.* perversion of the organs, wrong perception. -वृत्तिः *f.* function of the organs. -सुखं sensual pleasures; R. 19. 47. -सन्निकर्षः the contact of an organ of sense (either with its object or with the mind). -स्वापः insensibility, unconsciousness, stupor.

इन्द्रियवत् *a.* 1 One who has curbed his senses. -2 One having the organs of sense.

इंधू 7 A. (इंधे or इंधे, इंधाचक्रे, ऐंधिष्ट, इंध) To kindle, light, set on fire. -pass. (इंध्यते) To be lighted, blaze, flame.

इद्ध *p. p.* [इंध-क्त] 1 Kindled, lighted; Mv. 1. 53; क्रोध° Ratn. 1. 4; Mu. 1. 2; °राग S. 7. 16 whose glow or red colour has just broken out. -2 Shining, glowing, blazing, bright; Ki. 2. 59; Si. 1. 63; °बोधे Bk. 1. 5 (पट्टबुद्धिभिः) sharp. -3 Clean, clear. -4 Wonderful. -5 Obeyed, unresisted (as order); °शासनः Ki. 1. 22 -इद्धं 1 Sunshine, heat. -2 Refulgence, splendour. -3 Wonder. -Comp. -दीपितिः fire; Si. 16. 35. -मन्त्रु *a.* having the anger excited. इध्मः [इंध्यतेऽनिरनेन इंध-म्] Fuel, especially that used for the sacred fire; धीष्म इध्मः शरद्विः Rv. 10. 90. 6; R. 14. 70. -धं Wood, fuel. -Comp. -जिह्वः fire. -ग्रन्थनः a hatchet, an axe.

इध्या *f.* Kindling, lighting.

इंध *a.* [इंध-अच्] Kindling, lighting. -धः [इंध-घञ्] 1 Fuel. -2 The Supreme being.

इधन *a.* [इंध-णिच्-न्यट्] Kindling, lighting. -नं 1 Kindling, lighting. -2 Fuel, wood &c.; शोकानलधनतां K. 169.

इधनवत् *a.* Possessed of fuel.

इधन्वन् *a.* Ved. Possessed of fuel.

इन्ध् 6 P 1 To go. -2 To pervade, surround. -3 To seize, take possession of. -4 To invigorate, gladden; see इन् also.

इन्धकाः Stars in the head of Orion.

इभः [इभन्-किच् Un. 3. 151] 1 An elephant. -2 Fearless power or servants, dependants (Ved.). -भी A female elephant. [cf. L. *ebur*].

-Comp. -अरिः a lion. -आख्यः, -केशरा the plant नागकेशर. -आननः N. of Gagesa; cf. गजानन. -उषणा, -कणा a kind of aromatic plant (गज-विषल). -गंधा N. of a plant (the fruit of which is poisonous). -निमीलिका 1. shrewdness, sagacity, sharpness. -2. hemp (भंगा). -पालकः the driver or keeper of an elephant. -पोटा [पोटा पुलकणा इभी] a young female elephant. -पोतः a young elephant, a cub. -भरः a collection of elephants. -युवतिः *f.* a female elephant.

इभमाचलः [इभमाचल्यति] A lion.

इभया N. of the tree स्वर्गदीपरी.

इभ्य *a.* [इभं गजमहंति यत्] 1 Wealthy, opulent, rich; Dk. 41. -2 Belonging to one's servants (Ved.). -भ्यः 1 A king. -2 An elephant-driver. -3 An enemy or foe (Sāy.). -भ्या 1 A female elephant. -2 N. of the Olibanum tree, Boswellia Serrata. -Comp. -तिल्वि (व) ल *a.* wealthy, rich.

इभ्यक *a.* Wealthy, rich.

इमया *ind.* Ved. As here, as now.

इयधु *a.* Ved. Longing for, seeking to gain.

इयत् *a.* 1 So much, so large, of this extent; इयत्तवायुः Dk. 93; इयति वर्षाणि तथा सहोत्रं R. 13. 67 so many years; इयं नीतिरितीयती Si. 2. 30 this much; इयतो दिवसानुत्सव आसीत् U. 1. इयत्ता, इयत्त्वं 1 (a) So much, fixed measure or quantity; इदृक्त्वा रूपमियत्तया वा R. 13. 5; न...यज्ञः परिच्छेदुमियत्तया 6. 77; K. 129, 182. (b) Limited number, limitation

न युगानामिय तथा R. 10. 32. -2 Limit, standard.

इयन्त *a.* So small, very small. -का A bad limit.

इयस् *a.* Ved. Going.

इयसा Ved. Low spirits, dejection.

इर 6 P (इति) To go.

इरज्य Ved. (इरज्यति) 1 To grow. -2 To be jealous. -3 To order, prepare; arrange dispose of. -4 To be master of. -5 To lead.

इरज्यु *a.* Ved. Enraged in preparations for the sacrificial rite.

इरणं 1 A desert. -3 Salt or barren ground; cf. इरिण.

इरमद् *a.* [cf. P. III. 2. 37] Delighting in drinking, an epithet of Agni. -इः 1 A flash or lightning, the fire attending the fall of a thunderbolt: इरमद्भिर्व मेवजलाऽतूतः K. 70. -2 The submarine fire

इरस्यति Ved. 1 To behave insolently, be angry. -2 (With dat.) To be ill-affected towards.

इरस्याः 1 Ill will, malevolence. -2 Wish for food.

इरा [इरन् Un. 2. 28; इ कामं गति रा-क वा Tv.] 1 The earth. -2 Speech. -3 The goddess of speech, Sarasvatī. -4 Water. -5 Food. -3 Spirituous liquor. -7 Any drinkable fluid; a draught (especially of milk). -8 Refreshment, comfort (Ved. in the last three senses). -Comp. -ईशः 1. N. of Varuna, of Vishnu and of Ganesa. -2. a king, sovereign. -क्षीर *a.* Ved. whose milk is a refreshment or enjoyment. (-रः) the milk ocean. -चर *a.* earth-born, terrestrial. -2. aquatic. (-रं) hail; so इरावरं. -जः N. of Kāma or Cupid. -वेल्लिका pimples on the head.

इरावत् *a.* 1 Granting drink or refreshment, satiating. -2 Endowed with provisions, comfortable. -म. (-वान्) 1 Ocean. -2 A cloud. -3 A king. -4 N. of a son of Arjuna. -ती 1 N. of a river in the Panjab (रावी). -2 N. of a plant. -3 N. of Durgā, Rudra's wife.

इरिण N. of a plant or tree. -इरिणः grove of such trees.

इरिणः [इरिणः Un. 2. 51]

1 A salt ground, saline soil: यथ-रेन्द्रे श्रीकृष्णान्नं न दत्ता लभते फलं Ms. 7. 142: Y. 1. 151. -2 Hence, a bare or barren soil, desert, dreary region. -3 Non-support. -4 A rivulet, well (Ved.). -5 A hollow, hole. इरिण्य *a.* Belonging or relating to a desert.

इरिज् *a.* Ved. 1 Instigating. -2 Powerful, violent. -3 A proud or overbearing fellow.

इरिमेदः = अरिमेद q. v.

इरिवेष्टा or इरिविष्टिका Pimples on the head.

इरिणं, -ला = अरिणं q. v.

इर्य *a.* Ved. 1 Instigating प्रेरक). -2 Destroying the enemies. -3 A lord, master. -4 Active, powerful, an epithet of Pāśan and of the Asvins.

इर्यद-लु *a.* Destructive, carnivorous (इरितक). -रुः *m. f.* A cucumber. -Comp. -(लु) शुक्तिका, a kind of melon.

इर्यदकः An animal living in caves.

इलू 6 P. (इलति, इल, ऐलीत्, एलित्. इलिन) or 10 U (इलयति or एलयति, ऐल-यित् or ऐललित्). 1 To go, to move. -2 To sleep. -3 To throw, send, cast. -4 To keep still, not to move. -5 To become quiet. [cf. Germ. *Eile*, Gr. *elao*].

इल्य *a.* Motionless.

इल्य *a.* Ved. Loud, noisy.

इलविला N. of the wife of Visravas and mother of Kubera. (hence the name ऐलविल for Kubera).

इल *a.* [इल-क] Sleepy. -ला 1 The earth. -2 A cow. -3 Speech; &c, see इडा. -Comp. -गोलः, -लं the earth, the globe. -तलं 1. the fourth place in the circle of the zodiac. -2 the surface of the earth. -धरः a mountain; Si. 20. 54. -वृत्तं one of the nine Varshas or divisions of the known world; पञ्चान्मल्यवतः प्राच्यं गन्धमादनक्षैलतः । इलावृत्तं नीलगिरिर्धर्म्यतो नि-षधदुर्गः ॥

इलिका The earth.

इली [इल-क इष] A cudgel, a stick shaped like a sword, a short sword (करवल).

इलीषियः N. of a demon con- quered by Indra.

इलीयः, इल्लियः A sort of fish, commonly hilsa or sable.

इल्यकाः, -ला (*pl.*) N. of the five stars in the head of Orion (मृग-शिरसः).

इव *ind.* 1 Like, as (showing comparison); वा र्थविव सं- तुक्ती R. 1. 1 वैदित्य इव विनतानदनः K. 5. -2 As if, as it were (denoting उपपत्ति), पश्यति विनतिक्रमं S. 1. 6 लिपतीव तमोगानि वर्षनीशंजन नमः Mk. 1. 34. -3 A little, somewhat, perhaps. कडार इवाय G. M. -4 (Added to interrogative words, ' Possibly ', ' I should like to know ', ' indeed ', विनातीतिशया कि- निविति न डः खं रघुयते: U. 6. 30; क इव what sort, what-like; क इव कालः Mā. 2 what a long time has elapsed. -5 इव is frequently used with adverbs, especially with such as involve restriction, by way of emphasis in the sense of even or just so, just, exactly, quite, indeed, very: सुहृत्तमिव but for a moment; किञ्चित् इव just a little bit; so ईषदिव, नाञ्चरादिव &c.; (इव is con- sidered by grammarians as forming compounds with the word after which it stands; इवेन नित्यसमासो विभ- क्तः ले. पञ्च).

इष I. 6 P. (इच्छति, इषेय, एषीत्, ए- रितं एष्टं, इष्ट) 1 To wish, desire, long for; इच्छानि संवर्धितम इष्या ते Ku. 3. 3; oft. with pot. or imperat. mood; इच्छामि भुजति, or भनर्त्त भवतु: भु- र्भवेतिच्छते Sk. -2 To choose; सूत्रेण नैच्छमिच्छेत्तु क्षत्रियं वंशे वा Ms. 8. 384. -3 To endeavour to obtain, strive or seek for; भुतिमिच्छता, स्वर्ग &c. -4 To be willing, be about to do anything, mean or intend (with. inf.). -5 To ask or expect anything (acc.) from any one (loc. or abl.); देहेषु यज्ञे भागमीक्षिरे Sat. Br. -6 To acknowledge, regard. -7 To request, ask. -8 To be favoura- ble. -9 To try to make favourable. -10 To assent or consent. -pass. 1 To be wished or liked. -2 To be asked, or requested. -3 To be prescrib- ed or laid down: हस्तच्छन्नामि- दन्त Ms. 8. 312: त्रिरात्रं दद्यात्तं वा सावका- शौचमिष्यते Y. 3. 18. -4 To be ap- proved, accepted, or regarded as; नभा दंतपि चेष्यते Trik. II. 4 P. (इच्छति, इषेय, एषिष्याति, एषितुं) 1 To move;

to cause to move. -2 To let fly, cast, throw. -3 To raise (as one's voice). -4 To sprinkle. -III. 9 P. (इष्णाति) 1 To cause to move quickly, let fly, cast. -2 To fly off, escape. -3 To strike, smite. -4 To impel, urge, incite, animate, promote. -IV. 1 U. (प्रयति-ते, ऐषात्-प्रयति) To go, move.

इच्छक *a.* Wishing, desiring &c. -**कः** 1 (In Arith.) The sum sought. -2 N. of a tree.

इच्छत् *pres. p.* Wishing, desirous, willing; अनिच्छतोपि तस्य against his will.

इच्छा [इष्ट भावे ञ] 1 Wish, desire, inclination of mind, will; इच्छया according to one's desire, at will. -2 Willingness. -3 (In Math.) A question or problem. -4 (In gram.) The form of the Desiderative. -**Comp.** -**दानं** fulfilment of a wish. -**निवृत्तिः** *f.* suppression of desire, indifference to worldly desires. -**फलं** the solution of a question or problem. -**रतं** desired sports, favourite pastimes; Me. 89. -**वसु** *a.* 'possessing wealth according to wish', epithet of Kubera. -**संपदः** *f.* fulfilment of one's wishes.

इच्छु *a.* Wishing, desirous; usual in comp.

इच्छुक *a.* Wishing &c.

इष्ट *a.* 1 Speedy, going quickly. -2 Wishing, desirous. -*f.* Ved. 1 A draught, refreshment, food. -2 Libation. -3 Strength, power, sap, freshness. -4 Comfort; increase. -5 Affluence. -6 Refreshing waters of the sky. -7 Wish.

इष्टः 1 One possessed of sap or strength. -2 The month अधिन; धनि-मिष्टेऽनिमिष्टेक्षममन्नतः Si. 6. 49.

इष्टयते Den. A. To move, excite.

इष्टायिः *f.* 1 Sending, despatching. -2 Wish, desire, impulse.

इष्टयति Den. P. To excite, drive, urge on.

इष्टया Impulse, desire.

इष्टयति Den. P. 1 To be juicy. -2 To swell, increase. -3 To be fresh or active. -4 To animate, strengthen.

इष्ट्य *a.* 1 (The object) of aim. -2 Skilled in archery.

इष्टि *a.* [इष्ट-कि] Wishing, desiring.

इष्टित *p. p.* (fr. इष्ट 4 cl.). 1

Moved, driven, sent, despatched. -2 Excited, animated. -3 Quick, speedy.

इष्टिर *a.* Ved. [इष्ट-गौ-किरिच] 1 Juicy, succulent, refreshing, fresh. -2 Powerful, strong, quick, active. -3 Moving. -**रः** Fire. -**इं** *ind.* Quickly.

इष्ट *p. p.* [इष्ट इच्छायां कर्मणि क] 1 Wished, desired, longed for, wished for; उपपन्नो गुणैरिष्टैः Nala. 1. 1. -2 Beloved, agreeable, liked, favourite, dear; °आत्मजः Mu. 2. 8 fond of sons. -3 Worshipped, revered, -4 Respected. -5 Approved, regarded as good. -6 Desirable; see इष्टार्त. -6 Valid. -7 Sacrificed, worshipped with sacrifices. -8 Supposed (कल्पित); oft. used in Līlāvati. -**इष्टः** 1 A lover, husband, beloved person; इष्टप्रवासजनितानि S. 4. 2. -2 A friend; Pt. 1. 57; 2. 167. -3 N. of a tree (एरंड). -4 N. of Vishnu. -5 A sacrifice. -**इष्टा** N. of a tree (समी). -**इष्टं** 1 Wish, desire. -2 A holy ceremony or संस्कार. -3 A sacrifice; see इष्टार्त. -*ind.* Voluntarily. -**Comp.** -**अर्थः** desired object. °उद्युक्त *a.* zealously engaged in gaining one's desired object. -**आपत्तिः** *f.* occurrence of what is desired; a statement by a debater which is favourable to his opponent also; इष्टापत्तौ दोषांतरमाह Jag. -**कर्मन्** *n.* (In arith.) rule of supposition, operation with an assumed number. -**कापयः** the root of a fragrant grass (वीरणमूल). -**कामदुह** *a.* granting the desired objects, an epithet of the cow of plenty. -**गंध** *a.* fragrant. (-धः) any fragrant substance. (-धं) sand. -**जनः** a beloved person (whether man or woman); U. 3. -**देवः**, -**देवता** a favourite god, one's tutelary deity. -**यामन्** *a.* going according to one's desire. -**व्रत** *a.* 1. performing desired vows. -2. obeying one's wish. -3. (food &c.) for the fulfilment of a vow. -4. that by which good works succeed.

इष्टार्त [इष्टं च पूर्तं च तयोः समाहारः पूर्वपददीर्घत्वं] Performance of pious or charitable deeds; performing sacrifices, and digging wells and doing other acts of charity; इष्टार्तविधेः सपत्नशमनात् Mv. 3. 1; आपीकृतडागादिदेवतायतनानि च । अन्नप्र-

दाननाराणाः पूर्वमर्थ्याः प्रचक्षते ॥ एका-
ग्निकर्महवनं त्रेतायां यच्च इत्येते । अंतर्वेदां च
यदानमिष्टं तदभिधीयते ॥ .

इष्टिः *f.* [इष्ट-किन्] 1 Wish, request, desire. -2 Seeking, striving to get. -3 Any desired object. -4 A desired rule or desideratum; (a term used with reference to Patanjali's additions to Kātyāyana's Vārtikas; इष्टयो भाष्यकारस्य, इति भाष्यकारेष्टया &c., cf. उपसंख्यान). -5 Impulse, hurry. -6 Invitation, order. -7 (यज्ञ-किन्) A sacrifice. -8 An oblation consisting of butter, food &c. -**Comp.** -**अयनं** a sacrifice lasting for a long time. -**पचः** 1. a miser. -2. a demon; an Asura; so °मुष्. -**पशु** an animal to be killed at a sacrifice.

इष्टुः *f.* A wish, desire.

इष्म *a.* [इष्ट-इच्छायां कर्मणि मक्] Wishing. -**ष्मः** 1 Cupid, god of love. -2 The spring. -3 Course, going.

इष्मिन् *a.* Speedy, impetuous, an epithet of the winds.

इष्ट्यः, -**व्यं** [इष्ट-क्यप्] The spring.

इष्टि (पी) का [इष्ट गत्यादौ कृन् अत इत्वं] 1 Reed, rush, stalk of grass; कुशकाशशरेषिकाः Rām.; °अल्ल R. 12. 23. -2 An arrow. -3 A sort of sugar-cane; Saccharum Spontaneum. -4 A small stick of wood or iron used to see whether gold in a crucible is melted or not. -5 A brush. -6 The eye-ball of an elephant. -**Comp.** -**तूलं** the point or upper part of a reed.

इष्टुः [इष्ट-उ; cf. also Uṇ. 1. 13] 1 An arrow. -2 The number five. -3 (In Math.) A versed sine. -4 N. of a Soma ceremony. -**Comp.** -**अर्थः**, -**अनीकं** the point of an arrow. -**अ-सन्**, -**अल्लं** the bow; राममिष्टसनर्हो-
त्सुकं R. 11. 37; °यञ्जमुक्तो बाणः Dk. 9. -**आस** *a.* throwing arrows. (-सः) 1. a bow. -2. an archer, a warrior; Bg. 1. 4, 17. -**कारः**, -**कृत्** *m.* an arrow-maker. -**धरः**, -**भृत्** *m.* an archer. -**पयः**, -**विक्षेपः** an arrow-shot, the range of an arrow. -**प्रयोगः** discharging an arrow; R. 2. 42. -**मात्र** *a.* having the length of an arrow (about 5 short spans or three feet). (-चं) 1. the length of an arrow. -2. an altar (कुंड). -**हस्त** *a.* carrying arrows in the hand.

इषुत्रिकांदा 'The three-fold arrow',
N. of a constellation

इषुक *a.* Arrow-like. —का Ved.
An arrow,

इषुधिः [इषुवो धीयन्तेऽत्र धा-कि] *A*
quiver.

इषुध्याति Den. P. 1 To contain ar-
rows. —2 To implore, request, ask. —3
To desire oblations.

इषुध्या Imploring, request.

इषुधु *a.* 1 Going. —2 Requesting.

इषुयति Den. P. 1 To long for food.
—2 To request.

इष्वः A spiritual teacher.

इषुक 3 U. 1 To arrange, set in
order. —2 To prepare.

इष्कर्तृ *a.* Arranging &c.

इष्कृत *a.* Arranged &c. °आहव *a.*
whose Soma vessel is prepared or
ready.

इष्कृतिः *f.* A mother.

इष्टका [इष्-तकन् टाप् Up. 3. 148]

1 A brick Mk. 3. —2 A brick used
in preparing the sacrificial altar &c.

—Comp. —गृहं a brick house. —चयनं
collecting fire by means of a brick.

—चित्त *a.* made of bricks ; Dk. 84 ;
also इष्टकचित्त. —न्यासः laying the
foundation of a house. —पथः a
road made of bricks. —राशिः a pile
of bricks.

इष्टिका A brick &c. ; see इष्टका.
इस् *ind.* An interjection of anger,
pain, or sorrow.

इह *ind.* [इद्- इ इहादेशः P.
V. 3. 11 Sk.] 1 Here (referring
to time, place or direction) ; in this
place or case. —2 In this world
(opp. परत्र or अमुत्र) ; oft. with जगति;
K. 35. —3 In this case ; in this book

or system. —4 Now, at this time.
[cf. Zend *idha*]. —Comp. —अमुत्र
ind. in this world and the next
world, here and there. —आगत *a.*
come here. —इह *ind.* here and there,
now and then, repeatedly. °मातृ
a. 1. whose mother is here and
there ; that is, everywhere. —2.
of whose mothers one is here
and one there. —कालः this life.
—क्रतु-चित्त *a.* whose intentions
or thoughts are centred in this world
or place. —भव or -तन *a.* belong-
ing to this world. —लोकः this world
or life ; °के in this world. —समये *ind.*
here, now, at such a time as this.
—स्थ *a.* standing here. —स्थान *a.*
one whose residence is on the earth.
इहत्य *a.* [इह-त्यप्] Being here, of
this place or world.

इहलः N. of a country (वेदि).

ई.

ईः (*m.*) N. of Kāmadeva, Cupid.
—*f.* N. of Lakshmi. —*ind.* An in-
terjection of (1) dejection ; (2) pain ;
(3) sorrow ; (4) anger ; (5) compas-
sion ; (6) perception or consciousness ;
(7) calling.

ई I. 4 A. (ईयते) To go. —II. 2 P. 1
To go. —2 To shine. —3 To pervade. —4
To desire, wish. —5 To throw. —6 To
eat. —7 To beg (A.). —8 To become pre-
gnant.

ईक्ष् 1 A. (ईक्षते, ईक्षांक्ते, ऐक्षिष्ट,
ईक्षितुं, ईक्षित्वा, ईक्षित) 1 To see, be-
hold, view, perceive, observe,
look or gaze at. —2 To regard,
consider, look upon ; सर्वभूतस्थमा-
त्मानं ... ईक्षते योगयुक्तात्मा Bg. 6. 29.
—3 To take into account, care for ;
नाभिजनमीक्षते K. 104, न कामवृत्तिर्वि-
चिन्तयामीक्षते Ku. 5. 82. —4 To think,
reflect ; तत्तेज ऐक्षत बहु स्यां प्रजायेय
Ch. Up. —5 To require ; Pt. 1. 151.
—6 To look to, or to investigate,
the good or bad luck of any one
(with dat. of the person) ; कृष्णाय
ईक्षते गर्गः Sk. (शुभाशुभं पर्यालोचयति) ; Bk.
8. 16 — With अधि to suspect ; सत्ये-
षामभयमीक्षति H. 4. 102 v.l. —अन्वव
1. to see, behold. —2 to consider.
—3 to care for, take into account.

ईक्षकः [ईक्ष-कुल्] A spectator, be-
holder.

ईक्षणं [ईक्ष-ल्युट्] 1 Seeing, be-
holding &c. —2 A look, sight, as-
pect, view. —3 An eye ; इत्यद्विषोभा-
प्रहितक्षणेन R. 2. 27 ; so अलसेक्षणा. —4
Regarding, looking after, caring
for.

ईक्षणिकः [ईक्षण-ठन्] A fortune-
teller ; Ms. 9. 258.

ईक्षतिः [ईक्ष- शतिप्] Looking, sight ;
ईक्षतेर्नासाब्दं Br. Sât.

ईक्षा [ईक्ष-अ टाप्] 1 Sight. —2 View-
ing, considering.

ईक्षिका 1 An eye. —2 A glance,
look ; Pt. 5.

ईक्षित *p. p.* Seen, beheld, regard-
ed &c. —तं 1 A look, sight. —2 An
eye ; अभिमुखे मयि संहतमीक्षितं S. 2. 11.

ईक्षितृ *a.* [ईक्ष-तृच्] Seeing, behold-
ing, a beholder.

ईक्षिष्य *a.* Ved. Deserving to be
seen ; curious.

ईक्ष्, ईक्ष् 1 P. (ईक्षति, ईक्षांक्ते,
ईक्षितुं, ईक्षित) To go, move, vacillate.
—*Caus.* 1 To move backwards and
forwards, swing, oscillate. —2 To
shake, cause to tremble.

ईज्-ईज् 1 A. 1 To go. —2 To
censure, blame.

ईजाज *a.* [यज्-ताच्छील्ये कानच्] Per-
forming sacrifices.

ईड् 2 A. (ईडे, ईडांक्ते, ऐडिष्ट, ईडितुं,
ईडित) 1 To praise ; अभिमीडे पुरोहितं
Rv. 1. 1. 1 ; शालीनतामत्रजदीज्यमानः
R. 18. 17 ; नेडिषे यदि काकुत्स्थं Bk.
9. 57, 18. 15. —2 To implore, re-
quest, ask for (with two acc.) ;
उपस्थाय मातरमन्नमैह Rv. 3. 48. 3.
—*Caus.* 1 To ask. —2 To praise.

ईड् *f.* Refreshment, libation.

ईडनं [ईड्-ल्युट्] Praising.

ईडा [ईड्-अ टाप्] Praise, com-
mendation.

ईडे (ले) न्य Ved. = ईडश्.

ईड्य *pot. p.* To be praised or
glorified, praiseworthy, laudable ;
भवेत्तमीड्य भवतः पितेव R. 5. 34 ; Bg.
11. 44.

ईष्मन् *a.* [ईष्ट्-अस्त्यस्य मतुप्] Hav-
ing a lord or master.

ईति *a.* [ई-क्तिच्] 1 Produced, ef-
fected. —तिः *f.* Plague, distress,
a calamity of the season. The *itis*
are usually said to be six : — 1 exces-
sive rain ; 2 drought ; 3 locusts ; 4
rats, 5 parrots ; and 6 foreign inva-
sions ; अतिवृष्टिरनावृष्टिः शलभामूषकाः शुकाः ।
प्रत्यासन्नाश्च राजानः षडेता ईतयः स्मृताः ॥

(some read for the second line स्वचक्रं परचक्रं च सप्तैता इतयः स्मृताः || making the total number seven); M. 5. 20; Mv. 7. 42; निरातंक्रा निरीतयः R. 1. 63. -2 An infectious disease. -3 Traveling (in a foreign country), sojourning (प्रवास). -4 An affray.

ईदक्ष-श *a.* (क्षी-शी *f.*), also ईदृक्ष Such, of this kind, of this aspect, endowed with such qualities. -*क* *n.* Such a condition; such occasion.

ईदृक्ता Quality (opp. व्यक्ता); विष्णोरिवास्थानवधारणीयं ईदृक्तया रूपनियत्तया वा R. 13. 5; मामीदृक्तया जानाति knows me to be so.

ईत् 1 P. To bind; cf. अत्.

ईप्सा [आमुमिच्छा आप्-सन्-अ] 1 Desire to obtain. -2 A wish, desire.

ईप्सित *a.* Desired, wished for, dear to; अपीप्सितं क्षत्रकुलांगनानां R. 14. 4; S. 3. 14. -तं Desire, wish.

ईप्सु *a.* Striving to obtain, wishing or desiring to get (with acc. or inf., but usually in comp.); सौरभ्यमीप्सुरिव ते मुखमारुतस्य R. 5. 69; कामं, घनं &c. -**Comp.** -यज्ञः a particular Soma sacrifice.

ईम् *ind.* [ई-वा-मुच्] Ved. 1 A particle of affirmation or restriction; usually after short words at the beginning of a sentence, after यत्, relative pronouns, prepositions and particles like यत्, अथ &c. -2 Now. -3 This, here (एनं).

ईय [ई-वा-क्यप्] Pervading; °चक्षस् of pervading sight.

ईर 2 A. (इते, ईराचक्रे, ऐरिष्ट, ईरितुं, ईर्ण); also 1 P. (*p p.* ईरित) 1 To go, move, shake (trans. also). -2 To rise, arise or spring from. -3 To go away, retire. -4 To agitate, elevate; raise one's voice. -10 U. or *Caus.*

(ईरयति, ईरित) 1 To agitate, throw, cast; Si. 8. 39; discharge, dart, hurl; ऐरिष्ट महाद्रुमं Bk. 15. 52; R. 15. 20. -2 To excite, prompt, urge; Bk. 12. 6. -3 To cause to rise, produce. -4 To utter, pronounce, proclaim, say, repeat; Māl. 1. 25; इतीरयतीव तया निरैक्षि N. 14. 21; Si. 9. 69; Ki. 1. 26; R. 9. 8; निबोध चेमां गिरमीरितां नया Sāv. 5. 23. -5 To cause to go, set in motion, move, shake; वातेरितपल्लवांशुलिभिः S. 1; अपरागसमीरणेरितः Ki. 2. 50; Si. 8. 20. -6 To draw towards, attract; Si. 10. 32. -7

To employ, use. -8 To bring to life, revive. -9 To elevate. -10 To raise oneself (A.).

ईरण *a.* [ईर-न्युद्] Agitating, driving. -*ण*: The wind. -*ण* 1 Agitating, moving, driving. -2 Going. -3 = इरण *q. v.*

ईरित *p. p.* 1 Sent, despatched. -2 Said, uttered &c.; °आकृतं declared purpose or intention.

ईरित् *a.* [ईर-णिनि] 1 Moving, agitating. -2 Going.

ईर्य *a.* To be excited. -*र्या* Wandering about as a religious mendicant. -**Comp.** -*पथ*: 1. the observances of a religious mendicant to obtain knowledge. -2. the four positions of the body, *i. e.* going, standing upright, sitting, and lying down.

ईरिण *a.* [ईर-इनन्] Desert, barren. -*ण* A desert. barren soil; मुहूर्तमिव निःशब्दमासीदीरिणसंनिभं Rām.

ईर्य See ईर्य.

ईर्म *a.* [ईर-मक्] 1 Agitated. -2 Going constantly or instigating everything (Sāy.) -*ind.* Here, in or to this place. -*न*: The arm; the fore-quarter of an animal. -*म* A wound, sore (*m.* also).

ईर्मोत *a.* Ved. Full-haunched, or thin-haunched.

ईर्वाहः *m. f.* A cucumber.

ईर्षा = ईर्ष्या *q. v.*

ईर्ष्य, **ईर्ष्य** 1 P. (ईर्ष्यति, ईर्ष्याचकार, ईर्ष्यतुं, ईर्ष्यत) To envy, be jealous of, be impatient of the success of (with dat. of person); हरये ईर्ष्यति Sk.; Si. 8. 36.

ईर्ष्य, **ईर्ष्यु**, **ईर्ष्यक** *a.* Envious, jealous.

ईर्ष्या -*र्या* [ईर्ष्य-अप्] Envy, jealousy, envy of another's success, spite, malice.

ईर्ष्या (र्षा) **लु**, **ईर्ष्यु** (र्षु) *a.* Envious, impatient.

इलि: (ली *f.*) 1 A weapon, a cudgel or a short sword. -2 A stick shaped like a sword (करवालिका).

ईवत् *a.* 1 Going. -2 So large, so stately or magnificent.

ईश 2 A. (ईष्टे, ईशाचक्रे, ऐशिट, ईशित, ईशितुं, ईशित) 1 To rule, be master of, govern, command (with

gen.); नायं गात्राणामीष्टे K. 312 v. l.; अयानामीष्टिष्वे त्वं वयमपि च गिरामीष्टमहे यावदर्थे Bh. 3. 30; sometimes with acc.; इमीष्टोक्तानीशत ईशानीभिः Svet. Up. (also used in the Veda with gen. of an infinitive or loc. of an abstract noun). -2 To be able, have power; expressed by 'can'; माधुर्यमीष्टे हरिणान् महीतुं R. 18. 13, 14. 38; कमिववते रमयितुं न गुणाः Ki. 6. 24; U. 7. 4; Si. 1. 38; Māl. 10. 13. -3 To act like a master, allow. -4 To own, possess. -5 To belong to. **ईश** *m.* A master, lord, the Supreme spirit.

ईश *a.* [ईश-क] 1 Owning, possessing, sharing, master or lord of; see below. -2 One who is completely master of anything. -3 Capable of (with gen.). -4 Powerful, supreme. -*श*: 1 A lord, master; with gen. or in comp.; कथंचिद्दीशा मनसां बभूवः Ku. 3. 34 with great difficulty controlled (were masters of) their minds; so वासीश, सुरेश &c. -2 A husband. -3 A Rudra. -4 The number 11 (derived from the eleven Rudras). -5 N. of Siva (as regent of the north-east quarter). -*शा* 1 Supremacy, power, dominion, greatness. -2 N. of Durgā. -3 A woman having supremacy; a rich lady. -**Comp.** -*क्रोण*: the north-east quarter. -*पुरी*, -*नगरी* N. of Benares. -*बल* the missile पाशुपत. -*सख*: an epithet of Kubera.

ईशान [ईश-न्युद्] Commanding, reigning &c.

ईशान *a.* [ईश ताच्छील्ये चानश्] 1 Owning, possessing, master or lord. -2 Reigning, ruling. -3 Wealthy, rich. -*न*: 1 A ruler, master, lord. -2 N. of Siva; ईशानसंदर्शनलालसानां Ku. 7. 56; K. 10. -3 The Ardra Nakshatra. -4 One of the Rudras. -5 The number 'eleven'. -6 The sun as a form of Siva. -7 A Sādhyā. -8 N. of Vishṇu. -*नी* N. of Durgā. -*नी*, -*न*: The silk-cotton tree (शात्मली). -*न* Light, splendour. -**Comp.** -*आदिपंचमूर्ति*: *f.* one of the five forms of Siva. -*कृत्* *a.* 1. making one a master or able. -2. acting like a competent person.

ईशित् *a.* [ईश-तृच्] An owner, a master, proprietor. -*m.* The

lord of the Universe; Si. 18. 3.

ईशितव्यं Power, superiority.

ईशिता, -त्वं Superiority, greatness, one of the eight *Siddhis* or attributes of Siva. See अणिमन्.

ईशित् a. [ईश-गिति] Commanding, reigning &c. —m. 1 A god. —2 A husband. —3 A lord, master. —नी Supremacy.

ईश्वर a. (रा-री. f.) [ईश-वरच् P. III. 2. 175] 1 Powerful, able, capable of (with inf.); Ku. 4. 11; R. 15. 7. —2 Rich, wealthy; Pt. 2. 67. —रः 1 A lord, master; ईश्वरं लोकोर्यतः सेवते Mu. 1. 14; so कपीश्वरः, कोशलेश्वरः, हृदयेश्वरः &c. —2 A king, prince, ruler; राज्यमस्तमितेश्वरं R. 12. 11; Ms. 4. 153, 9. 278. —3 A rich or great man; तुणेन कार्यं भवतीश्वराणां Pt. 1. 71; R. 3. 46; Bh. 3. 59; मा प्रवच्छेश्वरे धनं H. 1. 15; cf. "To carry coals to Newcastle." —4 A husband; नेश्वरे परुषता सखि साध्वी Ki. 9. 39. —5 The Supreme God (परमेश्वर); ईश एवाहमत्यर्थं न च मामीदृशे परे। इदानीं च सदैश्वर्यमीश्वरस्तेन कीर्तितः II. —6 N. of Siva; V. 1. 1. —7 The God of love, Cupid. —8 The Supreme soul; the soul. —9 The eleventh year (संवत्सर) of the Sâli-vâhana era. —रा, -री N. of Durgâ; of Lakshmi; or of any other of the saktis; ईश्वरी सर्वभूतानां त्वामिहोपहृये श्रियं. —री N. of several plants and trees; लिंगिनीलता, वंश्याककैटी, सुद्रजटा and नाकुलीवृक्ष. —Comp. —अधीन a. subject to a lord or king, dependent on a lord or god. —निषेधः denial of the existence of god, atheism. —निष्ठ a. trusting in god. —पूजक a. pious, devout. —पूजा worship of god. —प्रसादः divine favour. —भावः royal or imperial state. —विभूतिः f. the several forms of the Supreme god; for a full enumera-

tion, see Bg. 10. 19-42. —सञ्चन n. a temple. —सभं a royal court or assembly. —सेवा worship of god.

ईश्वरता, -त्वं Superiority, supremacy.

ईष 1 U. (ईषति-ते. ऐषीत्, ईषितुं, ईषित) 1 To fly away, escape. —2 To creep along. —3 To glean, collect a few grains. —4 To look, see. —5 To give. —6 To attack, hurt, kill.

ईषः [ईष-क] 1 The month Asvina; cf. इष. —2 A servant of Siva.

ईषण, इषाणच् a. Hastening. —पा Haste, speed.

ईषत् ind. [ईष-अति] Slightly, to some extent, a little; ईषत् चञ्चितानि S. 1. 3, ईषच्च कुरुते सेवां Pt. 1. 141.

—Comp. —उष्ण a. tepid, slightly warm. —ऊन a. not quite complete, a little less than; ईषदूनार्थं कल्प्य. —कर a. 1. doing little. —2. easy to be accomplished; Mv. 4. (—रं) very little. —गुण a. of little merit. —जल shallow water, a little water. —दृशनं a glance, sight, view, glimpse. —नाद a. slightly sounding (a term applied to unaspirated soft consonants). —निमय a. exchanged for a little. —पांडु a. a little white or pale, whitish. (—दुः) a pale or light-brown colour. —पान a. that of which a little is drunk. (—नं) a small draught. —परुषः a mean or contemptible person. —रक्त a. pale red. (—क्तः) 1. pale-red colour. —2. undistinguishable colour. —लभ, —प्रलेभ a. to be got for little. —विवृत a. slightly open. —श्वास a. slightly resounding. —स्पृष्ट a. slightly touched (applied to the semi-vowels). —हासः slight laughter, a smile.

ईषा [ईष-क] 1 The pole or shafts of a carriage or a plough. —2 A part of a chariot. —Comp. —इदः the handle of a plough; Si. 18. 43. —इत a. with projecting teeth. (—तः) 1. an.

elephant with a large tusk or tooth. —2. the handle of a plough; Si. 18. 38. —3. the tusk of an elephant.

ईषिका 1 An elephant's eye-ball. —2 A painter's brush. —3 A weapon, arrow, dart. —4 A kind of missile.

ईषिरः [ईष-किरच्] Fire.

ईषीका 1 A painter's brush. —2 An ingot-mould. —3 = ईषीका q. v.

ईष्म, -ष्म. See इष्मः, इष्मः

ईह 1 A. (ईहते, ईहांचको, ऐहिष्ट, ईहिव्यते, ईहितुं, ईहित) 1 To wish, desire, long for; have in mind, think of with acc or inf.; ईहते... अर्थ-संचयार्थ Bg. 16. 12, 7. 22; Ms. 4. 15, 3. 126; ऐहिष्ट तं कारयितुं कृतात्मा Bk. 1. 11. —2 To endeavour to obtain. —3 To aim at or attempt, endeavour, strive; माधुर्यं मधुर्विदुना रचयितुं क्षारांबुधेरीहते Bh. 2. 6; Y. 2. 116. —4 To take care of. —Caus. To impel, urge.

ईहः Attempt; as in उर्ध्वहः

ईहा [ईह-अ] 1 Wish, desire; ज-लनिधिमकरोत्तरीनुमीहां Rām.; see अनीह also. —2 An undertaking, act. —3 Effort, exertion, activity; ईहातश्चेद्धनं भवेत् Ms. 9. 205. —Comp. —अर्थिन् a. aiming at any object, seeking wealth; Ms. 2. 37. —मृगः [ईहाप्रधानो मृगः] 1. a wolf. —2. an artificial deer. —3. a division of the drama consisting of four acts; for definition &c. see S. D. 518 —वृकः a wolf.

ईहित p. p. [ईह-क] 1 Wished desired; शिरसीहितः Ratn. 1. 1. —2 Attempted, sought, striven for; Ve. 1. 24. —तं 1 A wish, desire; —2 Effort, exertion. —3 An undertaking, deed, act; प्रतीयते धातुरिवेहितं फलैः Ki. 1. 20, 8. 46, 11. 43, 18. 31; Si. 9. 62.

उ.

उ I. 1 A. (अवते, उवे, औष्ट, औतुं, उत्) 1 To sound, make a noise. —2 To roar, bellow (as a bull &c.). —II. 5 P. (उवाच) Ved. To ask, demand.

उः 1 N. of Siva, the second of

the three syllables in ओम्; see अ. —2 N. of Brahmâ. —3 The orb of the moon. —ind. 1 As a particle used expletively; उ उमेवः Sk. —2 An interjection of:—(a) calling; उ मेति मात्रा त-

पसो निषिद्धा पश्चादुमाख्यां सुमुखी जगाम Ku. 1. 26; (b) anger; (c) compassion; (d) command; (e) acceptance; (f) interrogation; or (g) used merely as an expletive. In the Veda used as an enclitic copula implying restriction

and emphasis (and, but, on the other hand, now, I ask &c.); in classical literature used chiefly with अथ (अथ), न (नै) and किम् (किम्); see these words. उ-उ or उत on the one hand-on the other hand, partly-partly.

उकारः 1 The vowel उ. -2 The god Siva.

उकानहः A horse of a red and yellow (or red and black) colour, a bay or chesnut horse.

उकुणः A bug.

उक्त, उक्ति see under वच्.

उक्त्यं [वच्-थक्] 1 A saying, sentence, verse, hymn (स्तोत्रं). -2 Eulogy, praise. -3 N. of the Sāmaveda (Trik.); a variety of Sāma; (सामवेदः सामवेदेषः). -4 (In ritual) A kind of recitation or certain recited verses (opp. नामन् chanted, and यजुस् muttered verses). -5 The उक्थ sacrifice. -कथा N. of a metre, see Appendix -Comp. -पचः 1. a sacrifice (having verses as its vehicle or leaves). -2. a sacrificer (यजमान). -पात्रं 1. a sacrificer. -2. vessels or libations offered during the recitation of an उक्थ. -भूत् m. a sage who offers or divides Ukthas. -वर्द्धन a. to be magnified or celebrated in praise, an epithet of Indra. -वाहस् a. offering verses; or one to whom verses are offered. -शंसिन् a. praising, uttering the Ukthas. (-m.) a kind of priest. -शस्, शस्, शस a Ved. uttering a verse, praising. -शुक्ल a. whose strength is praise. -2. loudly resonant with verses. (-कथा) वी a. fond of or reciting verses.

उक्थिन् a. [उक्थ-इनि] 1 Uttering verses, praising. -2 Accompanied by praise or Ukthas. -m. Indra and others.

उक्थ्य a. [उक्थ्यमहेति यत्] 1 Accompanied by praise. -2 Deserving praise or verses. -कथ्यः 1 A libation at the morning and midday sacrifices. -2 N. of a sacrifice forming part of the ज्योतिषोम sacrifice. -3 A Soma sacrifice.

उक्ष् 1. 6. U. (उक्षति, उक्षाचकार, वद-क्षे Ved., औक्षात्, उक्षितुं, उक्षित) 1 To sprinkle, wet, moisten, pour down upon; औक्षन् शोणितमर्षोदः Bk. 17. 9, 3, 5; Si. 5, 30; R. 11. 5,

29; Ku. 1. 54. -2 To emit, send forth. -3 To scatter, throw out (as sparks). -4 To clean, purify. -5 To grow up, become strong (Ved.).

उक्ष a. [उक्ष-भच्] 1 Sprinkling. -2 Sprinkled. -3 Large.

उक्षन् [उक्ष-ल्युट्] 1 Sprinkling. -2 Consecrating as by sprinkling; व-सिठपन्नोभयजात् प्रभावात् R. 5. 27.

उक्षयति Den. P. To desire one who sends down riches.

उक्षयु a. Desirous of one who sends down riches.

उक्षन् a. 1 Large. -2 Sprinkling. -m. (-क्ष) [उक्ष-कनिन् Up. 1. 156] 1 An ox or bull; Ku. 7. 70; (changed to उक्ष in some comp. उक्षाक्षः, इन्द्राक्षः, &c.). -2 An epithet of Soma; the Maruts; the sun and Agni. -3 One of the eight chief medicaments (ऋषभौषधि). -Comp. -भक्ष a. one whose food is oxen (Ved.). -तरः a small bull or ox; Si. 12. 10; cf. वत्सतर. -वक्ष a. dependent on a bull (यदि वक्षं न विदेदप्युक्षवक्ष एव स्यात्); male calf (?).

उक्षाल a. Swift, terrible, high; large, excellent. -लः A monkey.

उक्षित p. p. [उक्ष-क्त] 1 Sprinkled, moistened. -2 Cleansed, perfumed. -3 Adult, of full growth. -4 Old.

उख्, उख् 1 P. (ओखाति, उखनि, उखेज or उखाचकार, ओखिन, उखिन) To go, move.

उखः A boiler, pot, vessel. -खा 1 A boiling vessel, a boiler or cooking pot (such as a sauce-pan). -2 A fire-place at a sacrifice. -3 A part of the body.

उख्य a. [उखायां संस्कृतं यत्] 1 Dressed or boiled in a pot (as flesh &c.); शूल्यमुख्यं च होमवान् Bk. 4. 9. -2 Being in a boiler (Ved.).

उखर्वलः, उखलः A kind of grass (भूरिपत्रः तृणभेदः).

उग्रण a. Ved. Consisting of troops with uplifted or ready weapons (उदायुधगणोपेत).

उग्र a. [उग्र-रन् गद्यांतादेशः Up. 2. 28] 1 Fierce, cruel, ferocious, savage (as a look &c.); °दृष्टिः having a fierce or cruel look. -2 Formidable, terrific, frightful, fearful; सिद्धिनिपातमुग्रं R. 2. 60; Bg. 11. 30; Ms. 6. 75, 12. 75; °दृष्टः, °नासिकः &c. -3 Powerful, mighty, strong, violent, intense; उग्रतपसां वेलां S. 3 intensely hot; उग्रशोकां Ms. 113 v.l. -4

Sharp, pungent, hot. -5 High, noble. -3 Angry, passionate, wrathful. -7 Ready to do any work, industrious. -चः 1 N. of Siva or Rudra. -2 N. of a mixed tribe, descendant of a Kshatriya father and Sūdra mother (his business being to catch or kill animals dwelling in holes, such as snakes; cf. Ms. 10. 9, 13, 15.). -3 N. of a tree शोभाजन-वृक्ष. -4 A group of five asterisms; their names are:—पूर्वाफाल्गुनी, पूर्वाषाढा, पूर्वभाद्रपदा, मघा and भरणी. -5 N. of a country called Kerala (Modern Malabar). -6 The sentiment called रोद्र. -7 Wind. -घा 1 N. of different plants; वचा, दधानी, धन्याक. -2 A cruel woman. -त्री A kind of being belonging to the class of demons. -त्रं 1 A certain deadly poison, the root of Aconitum Ferox (वत्सनाभविष). -2 Wrath, anger. -Comp. -ईशः the mighty or terrible lord, N. of Siva. -कर्मन् a. fierce in action, cruel. -कांडः a sort of gourd (कारवेल). -गंध a. strong-smelling. (-धः) 1. the Champaka tree. -2. N. of other trees also; कटफल, अजैक-वृक्ष. -3. garlic. (-घा) 1. Orris root. -2. a medicinal plant. -3. N. of various plants; यवानी, वचा, अजसोदा. (-धं) Asa fœtida. -गंधिन् a. strong-smelling. -चयः a strong desire. -चारिणी, -चंडा N. of Durgā. -जाति a. base-born. -तारा N. of a goddess. -तेजस् a. endowed with powerful or terrible energy. -दंष्ट्र a. having terrific teeth. -दंड a. ruling with a rod of iron, stern, cruel, relentless; Pt. 3. -दर्शन, -रूप a. frightful in appearance, fierce-looking, grim, terrible. -दुहिन् f. the daughter of a powerful man. -धन्वन् a. having a powerful bow. (-m.) N. of Siva and Indra. -नासिक a. large-nosed. -पुत्र a. born in a mighty family. (-चः) N. of Kārttikeya. -पूति a. horribly stinking; Māl. 5. 16. -रेतस् m. a form of Rudra. -वीर a. having powerful men. -शासन a. strict in orders, severe in commands. -शेखरा 'crest of Siva', N. of the Ganges. -शोक a. sorely-grieving, deeply afflicted. -श्रवणदर्शन a. terrible to hear and see. -सेनः 1. N. of a son of Dhritarāshṭra. -2. N. of a king of Mathurā and father

of Kamsa. He was deposed by his son; but Krishna after having slain Kamsa restored him to the throne. (-ना) N. of the wife of Akrūra; °जः N. of Kamsa, the uncle and enemy of Krishna.

उमक *a.* Brave, powerful &c.

उमता-त्त्वं Violence, fearfulness, passion, anger, pungency, acrimony.

उमपश्य *a.* [उमं पश्यति, उम-दृश, लक्ष-मुम्] 1 Fierce looking, frightful, hideous. -2 Malignant, wicked.

उकुणः A bug.

उच् 4 P. (उच्यति, उचोच, औचीत्, उचिष्यति, उचित्, उचित or उग्र mostly used in *p. p.*) 1 To collect, to gather together. -2 To take pleasure in, delight in, be fond of. -3 To be accustomed or used to. -4 To be suitable, suit, fit.

उचित *p. p.* 1 Fit, proper, right, suitable; उचितस्तनुपालम्भः U. 3; usually with inf.; उचितं न ते मंगलकाले रोदितुं S. 4. -2 Usual, customary; उचितेषु कर्त्तव्येषु S. 4, 7. 12; K. 64; M. 3. 3. -3 Accustomed or used to, in comp.; नीवारभागधेयोचितैः R. 1. 50, 2. 25; 3. 54, 60; 11. 9; चन्द्रनोचितः Ki. 1. 34. -4 Praiseworthy. -5 Delightful, agreeable, pleasurable. -6 Known, understood. -7 Entrusted, deposited. -8 Measured, accurate, adjusted (मित). -9 Acceptable (ग्राह्य).

उचथं [उच्येत स्तूयतेऽनेन वच्-कथन्]
Praise, verse (स्तोत्रं).

उचथ्य *a.* [उच्य-यत्] Deserving praise.

उच्च *a.* 1 High (in all senses); tall; क्षितिधारणोच्चं Ku. 7. 68; elevated, superior, exalted (family &c.). -2 Loud, high-sounding; उच्चाः पक्षि-गणाः Si. 4. 18. -3 Intense, violent, strong. -4 (In astr.) Ascendant; see उच्चसंश्रय below. -चः The apex of the orbit of a planet. -Comp. -तरुः 1. the cocoa-nut tree. -2. a lofty tree in general. -तालः (heightened) music, dancing &c. at a tavern. -देवता time personified, chronos. -नीच *a.* 1. high and low. -2. various, multiform. (-चं) 1. the upper or lower stations of planets. -2. change of aspect. -भाषणं speaking aloud, vociferous. -भाषिन् *a.* shouting, bawling. -ललाटा, टिका a woman

with a high or projecting forehead. -संश्रय *a.* occupying a high station (said of a planet); R. 3. 13; see Malli. thereon.

उच्चा, -त्त्वं Height, superiority.

उच्चैः *ind.* 1 High, above, lofty (fig. also): अतिोदयाद्रेरभिसायमुच्चैः Si. 1. 16, 16. 46; Ki. 2. 57. -2 Pre-eminently: Si. 1. 70. -3 Loud.

उच्चा *ind.* High, above, upwards, aloft; °चक्र. °बुध्.

उच्चैः *ind.* [cf. Un. 5. 12] 1 Aloft, high, on high, above, upwards (opp. नीच-चैः). पश्चादुच्चैर्भवति हरिणः S. 4 v. 1.; विपद्युच्चैः स्थिये Bh. 2. 28; उच्चैरुदान्तः P. I. 2, 29. -2 Loudly, with a loud noise; उच्चैर्विहस्यः R. 2. 12, 51; Bg. 1. 12. -3 Powerfully, intensely, very much, greatly; विदधति भयमच्चैर्विदधमाणा वनांताः Rs. 1. 22; आश्लेषमर्पय मर्दपितपूर्वमुच्चैः Amaru. 94. -4 (Used as an adj. in comp. or by itself) (a) high, noble; जनोयमुच्चैः पदलघनोत्सुकः Ku. 5. 64, 6. 75; °कुलं चात्मनः S. 4. 16; किंपुनर्यस्तयोच्चैः Me. 17; Ratn. 4. 16. (b) distinguished, pre-eminent, famous; उच्चैरुच्चैः भवास्तेन Ku. 2. 47, M. 5. 17. -Comp. -कर *a.* making acutely accented. -घुष्टं 1. clamour, great uproar. -2. loud proclamation. -घोष *a.* boisterous, crying, roaring. (-घः) 1. loud noise. -2. a form of Rudra. -द्विष *a.* having strong or powerful enemies; Ku. 3. 14. -शु-जतरु *a.* having trees like outstretched arms; Me. 36. -वाद्ः high praise; जामदग्न्यस्य इमन इति कोऽयमुच्चैर्वाद्ः U. 5. -शिरस् *a.* high-minded, one of high rank, magnanimous; शुद्रपि नूनं शरणं प्रपन्ने नमस्त्वमुच्चैः शिरसां सतीव Ku. 1. 12. -श्रवस्, -स *a.* 1. long-eared. -2. deaf. (-म.) N. of the horse of Indra (said to be churned out of the ocean); उच्चैरुच्चैः भवास्तेन हयस्त्वमहारि च Ku. 2. 47. -स्वर *a.* high-sounding. (-रः) a loud sound or voice.

उच्चैस्त्वम *a.* Highest, tallest, loudest.

उच्चैस्त्वमां *ind.* 1 Exceedingly high. -2 Very loudly.

उच्चैस्तर *a.* Higher, taller, louder.

उच्चैस्तरं-रां *ind.* 1 Very loud. -2 Exceedingly high, on high; Ku. 7. 68.

उच्चक्षुस् *a.* 1 With the eyes directed upwards, looking upwards; सर्वा उच्चक्षुषः पश्यति V. 1. -2 With the eyes taken out, blind.

उच्चयनं A secret smile, a laughter in the mind not expressed in the countenance.

उच्चट् 1 P. To go away, disappear. -Caus. 1 To scare or drive away, expel. -2 To destroy, root out; Bh. 3. 129; N. 3. 7.

उच्चाटनं 1 Driving away, expulsion, removal from a place. -2 Separation. -3 Eradication, extirpation (of a plant). -4 A kind of charm or magical incantation. -5 Working this charm, ruining one's enemy, making a person leave his business by magical spells by making him disgusted with it.

उच्चटा 1 Pride, arrogance. -2 Habit, usage. -3 A kind of garlic. -4 N. of different plants; गुंजा, चूडाला. भूम्यामलकी, नागरसुरता.

उच्चंड *a.* 1 Fierce, terrible, formidable; U. 6. -2 Quick, expeditious. -3 Loud. -4 Angry, irascible, violent. -5 Hanging down.

उच्चंद्रः [उच्छिष्टः चंद्रो यत्र] The last watch of the night.

उच्चर् 1 P. 1 To go upwards, to rise; वाष्पमुच्चरति Mbh.; K. 14. -2 To ascend (as the sun-), issue or go forth, go up; Si. 17. 52; Māl. 5. 21. -3 To arise, appear forth, rise (as a voice), to be heard; उच्चचार निनदोभसि तस्याः R. 9. 73; 15. 46; 16. 87; कालाहलध्वनिरुच्चरत् K. 27; U. 2; Ratn. 1. -4 To empty the body by evacuations, void one's excrement; तिरस्कृत्योच्चरेत्काष्ठलोष्टपत्र-तृणादिना Ms. 4. 49. -5 To emit (sounds), utter, pronounce; शब्द उच्चरित एव नामगात् R. 11. 73. -6 (Used in the Atm.) (a) To quit, leave. (b) To sin against, be unfaithful (to a husband or wife), transgress against; धर्ममुच्चरते Sk. (c) To violate or transgress in general, stray or deviate from; Bk. 8. 31. (d) To rise up to, ascend (trans.); N. 5. 48; Si. 17. 52. -Caus. 1 To cause to issue. -2 To utter, pronounce, declare. -3 To void one's excrement. -4 To emit.

उच्चरणं 1 Going up or out. -2 Utterance, pronunciation.

उच्चरित *p. p.* 1 Gone up or out, risen. -2 Uttered, pronounced &c. -तं Excrement, faeces.

उच्चारः 1 Utterance, pronunciation, declaration; वर्णः, कानः. -2 Excre-

ment, dung, faeces; मालुश्चार एव सः H. Pr. 16; Ms. 4. 50 -3 Discharge (in general). -4 Passage (of heavenly bodies) to another zodiacal sign or asterism.

उच्चारण 1 Pronunciation, utterance; वाचः Sik. 2; वेद°. -2 Declaration, announcement, enunciation. -Comp. -अर्थ a. 1. useful for pronunciation. -2. necessary for pronunciation, such as a redundant letter only used to facilitate pronunciation. -ज्ञः a linguist. -स्थानं the part of the throat from which certain sounds (such as nasals, gutturals &c.) issue.

उच्चारित p. p. 1 Pronounced, uttered. -2 Having excrement.

उच्चारक a. Pronouncing, uttering.

उच्चल 1 P. 1 To start, set out; स्थितः स्थितामुच्चलितः प्रयातां R. 2. 6; उच्चाल बलभित्स्त्रयो वशी 11.51; sometimes with dat. of place; नगरायोद-चलं Dk. -2 To go or remove away or fly away (from one's place), fly away from; स्थानाद्मुच्चलन्नपि S. 1. 29; पुष्पोच्चलितपद्मं R. 12. 27. -3 To free or extricate oneself from.

उच्चल a. Moving. -लं Mind, understanding.

उच्चलनं Moving away, setting out.

उच्चलित p. p. 1 On the point of going, setting out. -2 Gone up or out; winnowed (as grain).

उच्चावच a. [मधुर्यमकादिगण] 1 High and low, uneven, irregular, undulating; Ms. 6. 73. -2 Great and small, variegated, heterogeneous. -3 Various, multifarious, of various kinds, diverse; उच्चावचाश्च पदार्था भवन्तीति गार्ग्यः Nir.; Ms. 1. 38; Si. 4. 46; Dk. 48, 104, 156.

उच्चि 5 U. To collect, gather, accumulate.

उच्चयः 1 A collection, heap, multitude; रूपोच्चयेन S. 2. 9; प-रोच्चयः S. D. 2; cf. शिलोच्चय also. -2 Gathering, collecting (flowers &c.); पुष्पोच्चयं नादयति S. 4; Ku. 3. 61. -3 The knot of a woman's (wearing) garment (नीविबंध); Ki. 8. 15, 51. -4 Nivāra rice (collected by winnowing). -5 Prosperity,

rise; उच्चयापचयौ H. 3. 133. -6. The opposite side of a triangle.

उच्चिगटः 1 A passionate or angry man. -2 A kind of crab. -3 A kind of cricket.

उच्चिंटं (टिं) गः A crab.

उच्चित्र a. With the pictures prominently appearing; Māl. 6. 5.

उच्छदः-लः 1 The flag of a banner, or the banner itself. -2 An ornament fastened on the top of a banner.

उच्छन्न a. [उद्-छद्-क्] 1 Destroyed, cut down (perhaps for उत्सन्न); see उच्छिन्न. -2 Extinct (as a work).

उच्छल 1 U. To fly upwards or away, move onwards, wave.

उच्छलत् pres. a. 1 Shining, moving about; Si. 3. 37; Māl. 3; स्वच्छंदोच्छलदच्छ &c. K. P. -2 Appearing, bursting forth; Māl. 7. -3 Moving, going on; *ibid.* -4 Flying up or away, going up high.

उच्छलनं Going or moving upwards.

उच्छलित p. p. 1 Moved, waved above. -2 Shaken. -3 Gone.

उच्छादनं 1 Covering. -2 Rubbing the body with perfumes.

उच्छासन a. [उत्क्रांतः शासनं] Not amenable to rule or command, ungovernable, unruly.

उच्छास्र, °वर्तिन् a. 1 Contrary or opposed to शास्र (civil or religious law-books). -2 Deviating from or transgressing the law-books; Y. 1. 140; Ms. 4. 87.

उच्छिख a. [उद्भता शिखा यस्य] 1 Crested, with erected crest; U. 3. 18. -2 Having the flame pointed upwards, flaming, blazing up; Ki. 1. 32; K. 127; R. 16. 87. -3 Radiant, bright.

उच्छिद्यन् Breathing through the nostrils, snoring.

उच्छिद् 7 U. 1 (a) To cut off, extirpate, eradicate, destroy; नोच्छिद्यात्मात्मनो मूलं परेषां चातितृष्णया Mb.; किं वा रिपूस्तव गुरुः स्वयमुच्छिनत्ति R. 5. 71, 2. 23; Pt. 1. 47, 365. (b) To dispel, chase away; उच्छेत्तुं भवति यन्न सप्तसतिः S. 6. 29. (c) To snap (thread); Māl. 9. 26. -2 To interfere with, interrupt, stop; न्या-

यानुच्छिद्य Mb.; नैस्तेभोवैरनुच्छिन्नः S. D. -pass. 1 To be cut or snapped. -2 To be stopped or interrupted, cease; उच्छिद्यते क्रियाः सर्वाः श्रीमे कुसरितो यथा Pt. 2. -3 To waste away, fail, be wanting or deficient; एतान्यपि सतां गेहे नोच्छिद्यते कदाचन Ms. 3. 101.

उच्छिन्तिः f. Extirpation, destruction; कौसल °Ratn. 4.

उच्छिन्न p. p. 1 Extirpated, destroyed, cut down or off; उच्छिन्नाश्रयकातरेव कुलदा गोत्रानरं श्रीगर्ता Mu. 6. 5. -2 Abject, vile. -न्नः Peace obtained by ceding valuable lands.

उच्छेत्तु a. An extirpator, destroyer.

उच्छेदः, -दनं 1 Cutting off. -2 Extirpation, eradication, destruction, putting an end to; सतां भवोच्छेदकरः पिता ते R. 14. 74. -3 Excision.

उच्छेदिन् a. Destroying.

उच्छिरस् a. [उन्नतं शिरोऽस्य] 1 With the neck raised (lit.). -2 High, lofty. -3 (Hence) Noble, great, exalted; शैलात्मजापि पितुरुच्छिरसोऽभिलाषं Ku. 3. 75. 6. 70.

उच्छिलीघ्र a. Full of mushrooms (shot up); कर्तुं यच्च प्रभवति महीमुच्छिलीघ्रमवध्याम् Me. 11. -घ्रं A mushroom.

उच्छिष 7 P. (chiefly in pass.) To leave (as a remainder), reject.

उच्छिष्ट p. p. 1 Left as a remainder -2 Rejected, abandoned; अन्° R. 12. 15. -3 Stale; °कल्पना stale idea or invention. -4 (Used actively) One who has not washed his mouth and hands after meals, and hence considered impure; न चोच्छिष्टः कश्चिद् ब्रजेत् Ms. 2. 56. -ष्ट 1 Leavings, fragments, remainder (especially of food or sacrifice); नोच्छिष्टं कस्यचिद् दद्यात् Ms. 2. 56; so द्विज°, गृध्र°. -2 Honey.-Comp -अन्नं leavings, offal. -चांडालिनी a form of the goddess मातंगी. -भोजन, भोजिन्, भोक्तु a. one who eats the leavings of another or eats the leavings of offerings to gods (as an attendant upon an idol). -भोजनं eating the leavings of another.

उच्छेषः, -षणं 1 Rest, remainder; सरस्वतीमुखमहणोच्छेषणीकृतो दशनच्छेद एष जुवितुं Dk. 27. -2 Leavings (of food).

उच्छीर्षक *a.* Having the head raised. —कं [उत्थपितं शीर्षं यस्मिन्] 1 A pillow. —2 The head; Ms. 3. 89.

उच्छुष् *Caus.* To dry up, make dry, wither up.

उच्छुष्क *a.* Dried up, withered.

उच्छोषण *a.* 1 Making dry, withering up; यच्छोकोमुच्छोषणनिद्रियाणः Bg. 2. 8. —2 Burning, parching. —कं Drying up; parching, withering.

उच्छोषक *a.* Making dry, drying up, withering.

उच्छुष्मं Confusion.

उच्छुडा उच्छूड q. v.

उच्छून *a.* [उद्-धृ-क्] 1 Swollen. प्रबलरुदितोच्छूननेत्रं पिशायाः Me. 84; उत्तानोच्छूननमृकपादितोत्तरसंनिभे K. P. 7; अनवरतरुदितोच्छूनतामृदुं Dk. 95. —2 Fat, bulky. —3 High, lofty.

उच्छुखल *a.* 1 Unbridled, unrestrained, uncurbed; वाचा Pt. 3. अन्यदुच्छुखलं सत्त्वमन्यच्छास्त्रनियंत्रितं Si. 2. 62. —2 Self-willed, perverse. —3 Irregular, desultory, unsystematic.

उच्छोचन Burning (Ved.).

उच्छोफः Swelling; Māl. 5. 16.

उच्छ्रावणं Making one hear loudly.

उच्छि [उद्-धि] U. 1 To rise, be erected (A.). —2 To raise, erect, lift up. —3 To praise, extol. —*Caus.* To increase; Mv. 1. 8.

उच्छ (च्छा) यः [उद्-धि अच् घञ् वा] 1 Rising (of a planet &c.); Y. 1. 147. —2 Raising, erecting. —3 Height, elevation (physical and moral); शुभोच्छ्रायैः कुमुदविशद्वैर्यो विस्तृत्य स्थितः खं Me. 58; K. 105; Ki. 7. 27, 8. 23, 17. 61; Si. 4. 10, 8. 22. —4 Growth, increase, intensity; शुभ° Ki. 8. 21, 16, 10; नीतोच्छ्रायं 5. 31, 14. 21. —5 Pride. —6 The upright side of a triangle. —यी (उच्छ्रायी) Plank. —**Comp.** —उपेत *a.* possessing height, high, lofty, elevated.

उच्छ्रावण *a.* Raised, erected. —कं Raising, elevation.

उच्छ्राविन् *a.* High, raised, lofty; Si. 5. 21.

उच्छ्रित *p. p.* 1 Raised, lifted up; H. 2. 164; R. 17. 33. —2 Gone up, risen; °सितांशुकर Si. 4. 25; K. 206. —3 High, tall, lofty, exalted; Ki. 6. 1; Bg. 6. 11; R. 9. 19; पद्मकोकनमुच्छ्रिता Mb. —4 Produced,

born. —5 Increasing, growing, prosperous; Ms. 7. 170; increased (in size or bulk), grown. —6 Proud.

उच्छिनिः = उच्छ्रय q. v.

उच्छ्रेय *a.* High, lofty, tall.

उच्छ्रुकः Ved. A part of the human body (used only in dual).

उच्छ्रुकः Ved. Gaping; cleaving open.

उच्छ्वस् 2 P. 1 To breathe, live;

आत्मेच्छ्वया न शक्यमुच्छ्वान्निमुषि K. 175, Ve. 5. 15; Ms. 3. 72; अनुच्छ्वस्य without breathing, in one breath. —2 To take heart or courage. cheer up, revive, breathe a sigh of relief; नाद्यामुच्छ्वसिति U. 3. 7; स्वस्तनिधातुच्छ्वसितिव दैतः Ki. 3. 8 is delighted; Si. 18. 58; Ratn. 4; दिगंतः Ki. 9. 21. —3 To open, bloom (as a lotus); नोच्छ्वसिति तपनकिरणैः (कुसुमं) V. 3. 16; M. 2. 11; Si. 10. 58, 11. 15. —4 To take a deep breath, pant, sigh deeply; Bk. 6. 120. 14. 55. —5 To throb, heave, palpitate. —6 To be loosened or relaxed. —*Caus.* 1 To cause to breathe. —2 To console, cheer up, delight; Rs. 6. 8; U. 3; Si. 9. 34. —3 To loosen, relax, disjoin; Me. 58.

उच्छ्वसनं 1 Breathing, sighing. —2 Taking a deep breath, heaving. —3 Loosening; Māl. 2. 5.

उच्छ्वसित *p. p.* (Used actively).

1 Heaving, breathing; U. 3. —2 Emitting or sending out vapour (refreshed); V. 4. —3 Full-blown, opened, expanded; Māl. 4; °मूर्तिः K. 92 raised up, Ch. P. 13. —4 (a) Enlivened, gladdened, refreshed; Me. 42. (b) Inspired or animated with hope; Ku. 6. 14. —5 Breathing a sigh of relief; M. 3. 6; R. 10. 73; K. 181. —6 Consoled; उच्छ्वगेच्छ्वसित-हृदया Me. 100. —7 Waving, dishevelled; °अलकं R. 8. 55. —8 Effaced (सन्); Ku. 3. 38. —तं 1 Breath, the (very) life; सा कुलपते-रुच्छ्वसितमिव S. 3; Ku. 7. 4. —2 Blooming, blowing. —3 Exhalation; R. 8. 3. —4 Heaving, upheaval, throbbing; R. 6. 68; V. 1. —5 Becoming loose or relaxed. —6 Sighing. —7 The vital airs of the body.

उच्छ्वसतः 1 Breath, exhalation, breathing out; मुखोच्छ्वासगंधं V. 4.

22; Rs. 1. 3, Me. 102. —2 Support of life, being alive; U. 3. 30; R. 158. —3 A sigh. —4 Consolation, encouragement; Amaru. 11. —5 Expiring, dying. —6 An air-hole. —7 A division or chapter of a book, as of the Harsha-charita; cf. अध्याय.

उच्छ्वसित *p. p.* 1 Breathless, out of breath. —2 Much, excessive. —3 Loosened, released. —4 Detached, separated, divided. —5 Consoled.

उच्छ्वसिन् *a.* 1 Breathing, inhaling air. —2 Heaving, throbbing; V. 1. 6; Me. 102. —3 Sighing. —4 Expiring, dying. —5 Vanishing, fading away; Ku. 7. 82. —6 Pausing, stopping. —7 Rising, coming forward.

उच्छ 6 P (उच्छति, औच्छीत्, उच्छितुं, उच्छ) 1 To finish. —2 To bind. —3 To abandon, transgress. —4 To cease, stop.

उज्जस् *Caus.* To kill, destroy, extirpate (with gen.); विदौजसोज्जासयितुं जगद्गुहां Si. 1. 37.

उज्जासनं Killing, slaughter; चोर-स्योज्जासनं Sk.

उज्जय (यि) नी *N.* of a city, the modern Ujain in Mālva, the capital of Vikramāditya. It is one of the seven sacred cities of the Hindus (cf. अवन्ति), and the first meridian of their geographers from which they calculate longitude; सौधात्संगप्रणयविमुखो मा स्म भूरुज्जायिन्नाः Me. 27.

उज्जानकः *N.* of a province in the North.

उज्जि 1 P. 1 To win, acquire by conquest, conquer. —2 To be victorious, triumph. —*Caus.* (जापयति) 1 To cause to conquer. —2 To help one in winning.

उज्जितिः *f.* Ved. 1 Victory. —2 *N.* of certain verses in the Vājasaneyi-Samhitā.

उज्जेष *a.* Victorious. —वः Obtaining prosperity.

उज्जिघ्र *a.* [उद्-घ्रा-श्] Smelling.

उज्जीव् 1 P. To revive, return to life. —*Caus.* To restore life.

उज्जीवनं Revival.

उज्जीविन् Reviving, coming to life again.

उज्जम् 1 A. 1 To gape, open. —2 To part asunder. —3 To become

visible, come or break forth, expand, rise, go up; वक्त्रेदौ तव सख्यं यदपरः शीतांशुरुज्ज्वलते Ratn. 3. 13; K. 290. -4 To revive, come to senses; Mv. 6. 52. —*Uaus*. 1 To display, show. -2 To produce; U. 5. 6.

उज्ज्वल *a.* 1 Blown, expanded; उज्ज्वलवदनभोजा भिनत्यंगानि संगमा S. D. -2 Gaping, open. —*भ*: 1 Opening, expansion, blowing. -2 Gaping of the mouth. -3 Breaking asunder, parting.

उज्ज्वला, —*भण* 1 The act of gaping, opening the mouth, yawning. -2 Spreading, increase; Māl. 5. 23. -3 Flurry, agitation; U. 3. 36.

उज्ज्वलित *a.* Opened, stretched, expanded, blown. —*तं* 1 The act of gaping. -2 Effort, exertion.

उज्जय [उज्जता ज्या यस्य] Having the bow-string loosened. —उज्ज A bow with the string fastened to it.

उज्ज्वल 1 P. To blaze up, shine. —*Caus.* (ज्वलयति) To light up, illuminate, irradiate; Si. 9. 42; Gt. 12.

उज्ज्वल *a.* 1 Bright, shining, luminous, splendid. उज्ज्वलकरोल मुञ्च Si. 9. 48, 47. -2 Burning. -3 Clean, clear, white, Si. 6. 5. -4 Lovely, beautiful. सर्गो निसर्गोऽज्ज्वलः N. 3. 136. -5 Mixed with, seasoned; Mk. 8. 13. -6 Blown, expanded. -7 Unrestrained, full; Si. 5. 48. —*ल*: Love, passion. —*ला* 1 Splendour, brightness. -2 Cleanness. -3 A form of the Jagati metre. —*लं* Gold. —*Comp.* —*दत्त*: N. of the author of a commentary on the Uṇādi Sūtras.

उज्ज्वलनं 1 Burning, shining -2 Splendour, brilliance. -3 Fire. -4 Gold.

उज्ज्वलित *p. p.* Lighted, shining, brilliant.

उज्झ 6 P. (उज्झति, उज्झाचकार, उज्झितुं, उज्झित) 1 To abandon, leave, quit; सपदि विगतनिद्रस्तल्पमुज्झाचकार R. 5. 75; तत्क्षणोऽज्झतवृक्षकं R. 1. 40, 51; आतपायोऽज्झत धान्यं Mb. exposed to the sun. -2 To avoid, escape from; उदये मदवाच्यमुज्झता R. 8. 84; Si. 1. 63. -3 To emit, give out, drop or pour down; अविरतोऽज्झतवारिविपांडुभिः Ki. 5. 6; Si. 4. 63.

उज्झ *a.* [उज्झ-अच्] Leaving, quitting.

उज्झकः 1 A cloud. -2 A devotee. उज्झनं [उज्झ-ल्युट्] Abandoning, removing, leaving.

उज्झदित *a.* Perplexed, bewildered, confounded.

उंछ 6 P. (उंछति, उंछितुं, उंछित) To glean, gather (bit by bit); शिलानप्युंछतः Ms. 3. 100.

उंछः [उंछ-वच्] Gleaning or gathering grains; तान्युंछयथाकितलेकलानि R. 5. 8; Ms. 10. 112. —*छ* Gleaning.

—*Comp.* —*वृत्ति*—*शील* *a.* one who lives by gleaning grains, a gleaner.

उंछनं Gleaning grains of corn in market-places &c.

उटं 1 A leaf. -2 Grass. —*Comp.*

—*जः*, —*जं* [उटयो जयते] a hut, cottage, the residence of hermits, or saints, a hermitage (being mostly made of grass or leaves). उटजह्वरविरुद्धं नविवरवलिं विलोकयतः R. 4. 20. सुदीर्घतरोरथ मुटजंगमसूत्रिषि R. 1. 52, 50.

उट् = उट् 1 P. (ओडति, उवोट, ओडति, उडितुं, उडित) 1 To go. -2 To strike or knock down.

उटुः *f.* उटु *n.* [उट्-वञ्क] 1 A lunar mansion; a star; इन्द्रप्रकाशान्तरितोऽनुत्पन्नाः R. 16. 65. -2 Water (said to be n. only). —*Comp.* —*चक्र* zodiacal circle. —*पः*, —*पं* [उटुनि जले पाति] a raft, boat; नितोर्ध्वं नरं मोहाद्दुपेनास्मि सागरं R. 1. 2; केनोदुपेन परलाकनहीं तरिष्ये Mk. 8. 23. —*पतिः*, —*राज* 1. the moon; Mk. 4. 23. —*पतिः*, —*राज* 1. the moon; जितमुडपतिना Ratn. 1. 5. रणारनकस्योदुपतेश्च रज्जयः Ku. 5. 22. -2 Varuṇ, regent of waters. —*पथः* the sky, the firmament.

उटुवरः 1 N. of a tree; Ficus Glomerata (Mar. औटुवर). -2 The threshold of a house. -3 A eunuch. -4 A part of a sacrifice. -5 A kind of leprosy with copper spots (—*रं* also). -6 A kind of worm said to be produced in the blood and to produce leprosy. —*रं* 1 The fruit of the उटुवर tree. -2 Copper. -3 A *Karsha*, a measure of two tolas. —*Comp.* —*इला*, —*पर्णी* the plant Croton Polyandra.

उटूपः = उटुपः *q. v.*

उड्डामर *a.* 1 Agreeable, excellent, respectable. -2 Formidable, terrific; उड्डामरव्यस्तविस्तारिहोऽखं उपर्यासितस्माधरम् Māl. 5. 23.

उड्डी 1. 4. A. To fly up, soar. —*Caus.* To scare away.

उड्डयनं Flying up, soaring; गतो विस्त्रोड्डयने निरागतं N. 1. 125.

उड्डयि 2. *p.* Flown up, flying up. —*नं* 1 Flying up, soaring. -2 A particular flight of birds.

उड्डयनं Flying up.

उड्डाराः 1 N. of a work containing charms and incantation. -2 N. of Siva.

उड्डः N. of a country; the modern Ori-sa; see ओड्.

उणक *a.* (की *f.*) Removing, driving out.

उणादिः A class of terminations beginning with उण्.

उणुकः 1 A species of leprosy. -2 A texture, net. -3 A part of the body.

उणेरकः A ball of flour, roll. —*तथैवाणेरकवजः* Y. 1. 288.

उत् *ind.* A particle of (a) doubt, (b) interrogation, (c) deliberation; (d) intensity.

उत् *ind.* 1 A particle expressing (a) doubt, uncertainty guess (or); क्किमयमातपदोषः स्यादुत यथा मे मनसि वर्तते S. 3; स्थाणुरयमुत पुरुषः G. M. (b) alternative; usually a correlative of किं (whether. or); किमिदं गुरु-रिपुपिष्टमुत धर्मशास्त्रेषु पठितमुत मोक्ष-प्राप्तियन्तिरियं K. 155; किं येन सृजसि ज्यन्तमुत येन विभवि तत् Ku. 6. 23; the place of उत् is also taken by आहो or आहोस्वित्; sometimes आहो, आहोस्वित् or स्विच् are joined to उत्. (c) association, connection, (having a cumulative force, 'and', 'also'); उत् बन्वानुतावल्; (d) interrogation; उत् वृद्धः पतिष्यति; (e) deliberation; (f) intensity; (g) wishing (especially at the beginning of a sentence followed by a potential 'would that'); (h) sometimes used as an expletive; (i) oft. used for the sake of emphasis especially at the end of a line after इति or a verb; तदा विद्याद्विद्वद् सत्त्वमित्युत Bg. 14. 11; धर्मो नष्टे कुलं कृत्स्नमधर्मोऽभिम-वत्युत 1. 40. -2 With a preceding प्रति=on the contrary, on the other hand; but; सामवादाः सकोपस्य तस्य प्रत्युत दीपकाः Si. 2. 55; न केवलं हि-

यते प्रवृत्त पशुपास्यमानन्तिष्ठति Nág. 5.
-3 With a preceding कि=how much more or how much less; see किन्.
उत्त-उत् Either-or; एकमेव वरं पुंसा-
मुत्तराज्यमुत्ताभनः G. M. उत्त वा or else,
and; वा-उत्तवा, उताहोवा पि-वा either-or.

उत्थयः N. of a son of Angiras
and elder brother of Brihaspati.
-Comp. -अनुजः-अनुजन्मन् m. Bri-
haspati, teacher of the gods तथ्यमु-
तथ्यानुभवज्जगाद, ग्रे गद च नं Si. 2. 69.
-तनयः N. of Gautama.

उत्क a. [उद्-सर्वे कन्: उत्क. = उ-
त्कठिनः; P. V. 2. 80 Sk.] 1 Desirous
of, longing for, anxiously wishing
for (in comp.); अद्रिमुतासमागमोत्कः
Ku. 6.95; मानोत्काः Me. 11; some-
times with an inf.; Si. 4. 18 -2
Regretting, sad, sorrowful. -3 Ab-
sent-minded. -त्कः 1 Desire. -2
Opportunity.

उत्कता 1 A state of longing or
regret, anxiety. -2 N. of a plant
having aromatic seeds (गज निन्दी).

उत्कायते Den. A. To long for.

उत्कायति Den. P. To make un-
easy; Si. 1. 59.

उत्कच a. 1 Having the hair
erect; as in घटोत्कच. -2 Having no
hair.

उत्कच्छा A metre of six lines,
each line containing eleven syllabic
instants.

उत्कंचुक a. 1 Without bodice, or
jacket. -2 Without a coat of mail.

उत्कट् 1 P. To start or burst out;
Mv. 5. 33.

उत्कट a. 1 Large, spacious; U. 4.
29. -2 Powerful, mighty, extraordi-
nary, fierce; Pt. 1. 103; Mv.
1. 39, 5. 33. -3 Excessive, much;
अत्युत्कटैः पापपुण्यैरेव फलमश्नुते H.
1. 83. -4 Prominently visible, con-
spicuous; °लालनस्य U. 5. 36. -5 A-
bounding in, richly endowed with;
पादपान् कुसुमोत्कटान् Rám. -6 Drunk,
mad, furious; मदोत्कटः. -7 Superior,
high. -8 Proud, haughty. -9 Un-
even. -10 Difficult. -टः 1 A fluid
(ichor) dropping from the temples
of an elephant in rut. -2 An ele-
phant in rut. -3 The plant Saccha-
rum Sara. -4 Pride, intoxication.
-ट The plant Laurus Cassia (सही-

लत). -ट The fragrant bark of Lau-
rus Cassia.

उत्कटुकासनं Sitting on the
hanus, squatting.

उत्कणिका A raised particle.

उत्कण्ड a. [उन्नतः कण्डः यस्य] 1
Having the neck uplifted, ready, on
the point of (doing anything), in
comp.; आज्ञाप-उत्कण्डः S. 2; रथस्वना-
त्कण्डमुत्त-उत्कणिकीये तपोवने R. 15. 11.
-2 Herce; Anxious, eager -टः,
-टा A mode of sexual enjoyment.

उत्कण्डते Den. A. 1 To be anxious,
pine or be sorry for; S. 4; Si.
9. 54. -2 To yearn, be eagerly de-
sireous of (with gen. or dat.); स्वर्गा-
य नोत्कण्डते V. 3. 4; Mv. 6; उ-
त्कण्डते च यु-उत्कणिकस्य U. 6. 21; Mál.
4. Bk. 5. 72. -Caus. (उत्कण्ड-
ति) To create anxiety or longing,
inspire with tender emotions; Bh.
1. 35; Ghat. 5.

उत्कण्डा 1 Anxiety, uneasiness (in
general; यस्य स्वयं यत्कुतलेति ह्ययं
उत्कण्डमुत्कण्डया S. 4. 5; अवाप्त° Mál. 2.
12 seized with fright, suddenly
startled. -2 Longing for a beloved
person or thing. इष्टिश्च सोऽहं दु-
द्दिक्षते Amaru. 24. -3 Regret, sorrow,
missing anything or person; गाढा-
त्कण्डा Mál. 1. 15; Me. 83.

उत्कण्डित p. p. 1 Anxious, uneasy.
-2 Regretting, grieving for, sor-
rowful. -3 Longing for a beloved
person or thing. -ता A mistress
longing for her absent lover or hus-
band, one of the eight heroines;
she is thus defined -आगतं कृतचि-
त्तोऽपि दैवात्रायति यत्प्रियः । तदनागमदुःखार्ता
विरहोत्कण्डिता तु सा ॥ S. D. 121.

उत्कण्धर a. [उन्नतः कण्धो यस्य]
Having the neck uplifted; उत्कण्धरं
दारुकमित्युवाच Si. 4. 18. -रं Bend-
ing back the neck.

उत्कण् 1 A. To tremble, quiver,
shake. -Caus. To cause to tremble,
shake, agitate.

उत्कण a. Trembling; श्वास° कुचं
Amaru. 90. -पः, -पनं Trembling,
tremor, agitation; किमधिकत्रासोत्क-
णं दिशः समुदीक्षसे Amaru. 28; Me. 72.
उत्कणिव् 1 Trembling. -2 Agitat-
ing.

उत्करः See under उत्कृ.

उत्कर्करः A kind of musical in-
strument.

उत्कर्ण a. Having the ears erect.
-र्णः An erect ear.

उत्कल a. Excessive, piteous; K.
306. -लः 1 N. of a country, the
modern Orissa, or the inhabitants
of that country (pl.); जगन्नाथप्रांत-
देश उत्कर्णः परिकीर्तितः; see ओड्; उ-
त्कलाश्चित्तयः R. 4. 38. -2 A fowler,
bird-catcher. -3 A porter (carrying
a load with him). -4 A sub-divi-
sion of Bráhmaṇ's.

उत्कलित a. 1 Unbound loosened.
-2 Regretting, sorry for. -3 Open-
ed, blossomed (as flowers). -4 Ris-
ing, prosperous.

उत्कलाप a. Having the tail
erect and expanded; R. 16. 64.

उत्कलापयति Den. P. 1 To ask
(one) permission to go, take leave
of; Pt. 5. -2 To cause the pea-
cock to spread its plumage. -3 To
cause (one) to be proud, produce
conceit by an acknowledgment of
merit.

उत्कलिका 1 Anxiety in general,
uneasiness; जाता नोत्कलिका Amaru.
78; K. 138, 205, 210, 234;
Dk. 17, 20. -2 Longing for,
regretting, missing anything or
person. -3 Wanton sport, dalli-
ance (हलर) -4 A bud. -5 A wave;
वनावलीरुत्कलिकासहस्रं Si. 3. 70; क्षु-
भितमुत्कलिकातरलं मनः ruffled by
waves Mál. 3. 10 (where उत्क-
लिका also means anxiety); K. 161.
-Comp. -प्रायं a variety of prose-
composition abounding in com-
pound words and hard letters;
भवेदुत्कलिकाप्रायं समासाढ्यं वृद्धाक्षरं
Chand. M. 6.

उत्कषणं 1 Tearing, pulling up.
-2 Ploughing, drawing through
(as a plough); सद्यः सीरोत्कषणसुर-
भि क्षेत्रमारुह्य मालं Me. 16.

उत्काका A cow calving every
year.

उत्काशनं Ordering, command-
ing.

उत्कासः, -सनं, उत्कासिका Hem-
ming, clearing the throat of
mucus.

उत्कीलित *a.* Nailed up.
उत्कुचिता, -का The plant *Nigella Indica*.

उत्कुट [उवतः कुटो यव] Lying down or sleeping with the face (or head) upwards, stretching out on the back.

उत्कुटक *a.* Stretched on the back with the face upwards.
-Co. up. — भासनं a posture with the face upwards.

उत्कुणः 1 A Lug. —2 A louse.

उत्कुल *a.* [उक्कतः कुलान्] Fallen from the family, disgracing or dishonouring one's family; यदि यथा वदति भित्तिपस्तथा । त्वमसि किं पितुरुत्कुलया त्वया ॥ S. 5. 27.

उत्कुजः The singing (of the cuckoo).

उत्कुटः [उवतं कुटान्] A parasol or umrella.

उत्कुदने Jumping up, springing upwards; ° शक्तिर्नास्ति Pt. 2.

उत्कुल *a.* [उक्कतः कुलान्] 1 Going uphill (as rivers), (Ved.). —2 Reaching the bank. —3 Overflowing the bank; K. 303.

उत्कुलित *a.* Brought to the bank or shore, reaching the bank; प्रति-क्षयोत्कुलितेश्वलाभः Si. 3. 70.

उत्कु 8 A. To inform against.

उत्कृतिः *f.* N. of a class of metres having 104 syllables.

उत्कृत् 6 P. 1 To cut out or off, tear out or off; तस्मिन्नानशरोत्कृत्ते वले R. 12. 49; Ms. 11. 105; Y. 3. 259. —2 To cut to pieces, cut up, hack, butcher; उत्कृत्योत्कृत्य कृत्ति Māl. 5. 16.

उत्कर्तनं 1 Cutting off, tearing out, cutting to pieces. —2 Rooting out, eradication.

उत्कर्ष 1 P. 1 To draw or pull up, raise or lift up; उदकर्षि Si. 13. 60; to draw or take out, extract, extricate; अंगदकोटिलम्नं प्रालंबमुत्कर्ष्य R. 6. 14. —2 To draw, attract; S. 17. 42. —3 To pull or put off. —4 To increase, enhance (opp. अपकर्ष). —5 To bend (as a bow). —6 To tear asunder. —*Caus.* To elevate, raise, increase. —*pass.* 1 To be lifted, raised. —2 To rise, be supreme or eminent.

उत्कर्ष *a.* 1 Superior, eminent. —2 Much, abundant. —3 Exaggerated, boastful. —4 Attractive. —*वः* 1 Pulling off or upwards, drawing or pulling up. —2 Elevation, eminence, rise, prosperity; निनीषु. कुलमुत्कर्षे Ms. 4. 244, 9. 24. —3 Increase, abundance, excess; पञ्चानामपि भूतानामुत्कर्षं पुषुषुर्नृणाः R. 4. 11. —4 Excellence, highest merit, glory; उत्कर्षः स च धर्षिनां यद्विषयः सिध्यन्ति लक्ष्ये चले S. 2. 5. —5 Self conceit, boasting. —6 Joy, pleasure.

उत्कर्षक *a.* Drawing upwards, raising, elevating, increasing &c.

उत्कर्षणं 1 Drawing upwards. —2 Taking or pulling off.

उत्कर्षिन् *a.* Drawing or pulling up.

उत्कृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Drawn up or out, raised, elevated. —2 Extracted. —3 Excellent, eminent, superior, best, highest; Ms. 5. 163, 7. 126, 8. 281. वलं Pt. 3. 36 superior in strength. so ज्ञानं, गुणं &c. —4 Much, excessive, very great, increased; जिह्वालौ ल्यं Pt. 1. —5 Tilted; pugged. —*Comp.* —उ विना state of high illusion. —भूः a good soul. —वेदनं 1 marrying a man of a higher caste; Ms. 3. 44.

उत्कृष्टता, -ई Excellence, eminence; greatness.

उत्कृ 6 U. 1 To scatter upwards, throw up, pile up or heap; रजानिस्तुरगोत्कर्षैः R. 1. 42. —2 To dig up, excavate. —3 To engrave, carve, sculpture; उत्कीर्णा इव वासयष्टिषु निशानिद्रालसा बर्हिणः V. 3. 2; R. 4. 59; see उत्कीर्ण also.

उत्कर *a.* (—र, री *f.*) [कृ-अप्] That which piles or throws up or raises.

—रः 1 A heap, multitude; नखांशुत्कर Ki. 8. 5. —2 A pile, stack. —3 Rubbish, what is thrown up (मुषिकोत्कर) Mk. 3.

उत्करिका A sort of sweetmeat made with milk, treacle, and ghee.

उत्करीय *a.* Belonging to a heap.

उत्कारः [कृ-घञ् P. III. 3. 30] 1 Winnowing corn. —2 Piling up corn. —3 One who sows corn.

उत्कारिका [कृ-ण्वल्] Poultice.

उत्कार *a.* [कृ-कर्तरी श] Carrying or bearing away, wafting, scattering upwards (at the end of comp.);

पुनरुत्कर्षैः R. 1. 33; निनाय सात्त्विकनिर्गोक्तानिनाः Ku. 5. 26; 6. 5.

उत्कर्ष *p. p.* 1 Thrown or piled up, scattered. —2 Engraven, carved, sculptured; Māl. 5. 10; K. 17, 36, 79, 106, 129, 133, 141, 186, 206; ° नाम-धेयं engraven with a name. —3 Bored, perforated; घृणं Pt. 3. 139

उत्कर्त् 10 P. To proclaim, celebrate, praise, extol, महिमानं यदुत्कीर्त्य R. 10. 32.

उत्कीर्तनं 1 Crying out, proclaiming —2 Praising, celebrating, extolling; S. D. 495.

उत्कीर्तित *p. p.* 1 Proclaimed, promulgated. —2 Praised, celebrated, renowned.

उत्कोचः [उत्कृ-घञ्] A bribe (lit. bending one from the right path); उत्कोचमिव वदती K. 232, Dk. 155, Y. 1. 338.

उत्कोचक *a.* Bribe. —कः 1 A bribe. —2 The receiver of a bribe; Ms. 9. 258.

उत्कोटि *a.* Pointed.

उत्क्रम 1 U., 4 P. 1 To goup, step up, ascend. —2 To step beyond; उत्क्रान्तशैशवी R. 15. 33 past childhood. —3 To step out, go out or away, depart; उर्ध्वं प्राणा हुत्क्रामन्ति Ms. 2. 120, Mv. 1. —4 To pass away, die. —5 To go or pass over, omit. —6 To disregard, not to notice, neglect; आर्षं प्रमाणमुत्क्रम्य, धर्ममुत्क्रम्य Mb. —7 To transgress, violate; उत्क्रान्तसीमा Dk. 101, 97. —*Caus.* (क्रामयति) To cause to go up or ascend.

उत्क्रमः 1 Going up or out, departure. —2 Progressive increase. —3 Going astray, deviation, transgression, violation.

उत्क्रमणं 1 Going up or out, departure. —2 Ascent, soaring aloft. —3 Surpassing, exceeding. —4 The flight or passage of the soul (out of the body), i. e. death (= प्राणोत्क्रमणं) Ms. 6. 63.

उत्क्रमणीय *pot. p.* To be transgressed, to be given up or abandoned.

उत्क्रान्त *p. p.* 1 Gone forth or out, departed; उत्क्रान्तमिवाशुभिः K. 33; R. 7. 53. —2 Faded, effaced (as colour); R. 16. 17. —3 Gone over or beyond, passed, surpassed. —4 Dead. —5 Trespassing, exceeding, surpassing (actively used).

उत्क्रांतिः *f.* 1 Going up or out, departure. -2 The flight or passage of the soul (out of the body); death.

उत्क्रांतिन् *a.* Passing away, gone, departed.

उत्क्रान्तः 1 Going out or up, departure. -2 Surpassing, excelling. -3 Violation, transgression. -4 Opposition, contrariety.

उत्क्रुश 1 P. 1 To cry out, exclaim, cry aloud. -2 To call out to, shout. -3 To proclaim.

उत्क्रुश *p. p.* Crying out, exclaiming. -1 Crying out, calling, exclaiming. -2 Loud speaking or conversation.

उत्क्रोशः 1 Clamour, outcry, loud noise. -2 Proclamation. -3 An osprey (कररी).

उत्क्रोदः Ved. Exultation, joy.

उत्क्रुश 9 P. To reel uneasy or distressed. -*Caus.* 1 To excite, stir up, agitate, torment. -2 To expel, drive away.

उत्क्रेशः 1 Excitement, disquietude, agitation. -2 Disorder of the humours (of the body). -3 Sickness, particularly, sea sickness, nausea.

उत्क्रेशक *a.* Causing the disorder of the humours. -*कः* A kind of poisonous insect.

उत्क्रेशन, शिन् *a.* Exciting, stirring up, producing disorder; as in *कफ*° exciting phlegm.

उत्क्रोदः Becoming wet or moist.

उत्क्रेत्ति *a.* 1 Wet. -2 Making wet or moist.

उत्क्षिप 6 P. To throw or toss up, raise, set up, erect; *उत्क्षिप्तगात्रः* Si. 12. 5, 8. 14; *बलिमाकाश उत्क्षिपेत्* Ms. 3. 90; *Rs.* 1. 22; so *बाहू*, *भुवं* &c.; *R.* 6. 14. -2 To throw away, reject, get rid of. -3 To emit, vomit up.

उत्क्षिप्त *p. p.* 1 Thrown upwards, tossed, raised. -2 Held up, supported; *R.* 15. 83. -3 Seized or overcome with, distracted by, struck with; *विस्मय*° *Ratn.* 1; so *लोभ*°, *अनुग्रह*°. -4 Demolished, destroyed. -5 Thrown out, rejected, dismissed. -6 The thorn apple, the *Dhatūra* plant.

उत्क्षिप्तिका A crescent-shaped ornament worn in the upper part of the ear.

उत्क्षेप *a.* Throwing up, tossing. -*रः* 1 Throwing or tossing up; *पक्ष्णोद्क्षेप* Me. 47. -2 That which is thrown or tossed up; *विदूषणपान् पिपासुः* M. 2. 13. -3 Sending, despatching. -4 Throwing away, rejecting. -5 Vomiting. -6 The region above the temples (dual).

उत्क्षेपक *a.* One who throws or tosses up, who or what elevates or raises; *Y.* 2. 274. -*कः* 1 A stealer of clothes &c.; *वस्त्रपुच्छिपत्यपहरन्त्युत्क्षेपकः* Mit. -2 One who sends or orders.

उत्क्षेपण 1 Throwing upwards, lifting or tossing up; *अतिमात्रलोहिततलौ बाहू वदन्तेपणान्* S. 1. 30. -2 Throwing upwards, regarded by the *Vaisheshikas* as one of the five *karmans* q. v. -3 Vomiting. -4 Sending away, despatching. -5 A kind of basket for cleaning corn; a kind of stick for threshing corn. -6 A fan. -7 A measure of sixteen *Papas*.

उत्खाचित *a.* Intermixed, interwoven, set or inlaid with; *कुडुमोत्खाचितान् वलीभूतः* R. 8. 53, 13. 54.

उत्खान् 1 P. 1 To dig up or out, excavate; *उत्खातं निधिशंकया अतितलं* Bh. 3. 4. -2 To tear up by the roots, eradicate; *वंगानुत्खाय तस्मा* R. 4. 36, 33; 14. 73; 18. 22; Me. 52; Bk. 12. 5, 15. 55. -3 To draw or tear out (eye &c.); Bk. 14. 32. -4 To draw or pull out; *Si.* 5. 59, 18. 37; *उत्खातखड्गः* Ve. 3 unsheathed.

उत्खात *p. p.* 1 Excavated, dug up. -2 Extracted, drawn out; *उत्खातं परित्यागशाल्यं* U. 3. -3 Uprooted, plucked up by the roots (lit.); *लीला*° uprooted in sport U. 3. 16; *Māl.* 9. 34. -4 (fig.) (a) Eradicated, totally destroyed, annihilated; *किमुत्खातं नन्दवंशस्य* Mu. 1; ° *लवणो मधुरेश्वरः प्रायः* U. 7. (b) Deposed, deprived of power or authority; *फलैः संवर्धयामासुः* *उत्खातप्रतिरोपिताः* R. 4. 37 (where *उत्खात* means 'uprooted' also). -*तं* A hole, cavity, hollow, uneven ground; *अनुत्खातस्तिमित* not stopped by un-

even ground; *S.* 7. 33. -*Comp.* -*केलिः* *f.* digging out earth in sport (by means of horns, tusks &c.); *उत्खातकेलिः* शृंगार्थैर्वपक्रीडा निगद्यते.

उत्खातिन् *a.* (*उत्खात-इति*) 1 Uneven, having ups and downs, rugged (opp. *सम*), *उत्खातिनी भूमिरिति मया रक्षितसंयमनाद्रथस्य मदीकृतो वेगः* S. 1. -2 Destructive.

उत्खला A kind of perfume.

उत्खिद् 6 P. To draw out, extract.

उत्खेदः Cutting out, drawing out.

उत्त See *उद*.

उत्तंसः [*उद् तंश्च*] 1 A crest, chaplet, an ornament worn on the crown of the head; *उत्तं तनहरत वारि मूर्धजेभ्यः* Si. 8. 57; *सुधांशुकलितोत्तंसस्तापं हरतु वः शिवः* Chandr. 5. 59, cf. *कर्णोत्तंसः*. -2 An ear-ring; *Māl.* 5. 18; *Bv.* 2. 55.

उत्तंसयति Den. P. 1 To cause to serve as a crest, to deck, adorn. -2 To tie or bind up (as hair); *Ve.* 1. 21.

उत्तंसित *a.* 1 Having ear-rings. -2 Put or worn on the crest; *Bh.* 3. 129; *अञ्जलिक्रिसलय*° *Dk.* 99.

उत्तट *a.* [*उत्क्रांतः तटं*] Overflowing the bank; *उत्तटा इव नदीरयाः स्थली* R. 11. 58.

उत्तन् 8 U. 1 To stretch upwards or out. -2 To try to rise.

उत्तान *a.* 1 Stretched out, spread out, expanded, dilated; *उत्तानतारकस्य लोचनयुगलस्य* K. 143; *U.* 3. 23. -2 (a) Lying on the back, with the face upwards, supine; *Māl.* 3; *उत्तानोच्छूननं दुक्कपादितोदरसंनिभं* K. P. 7; *Y.* 1. 248. (b) Upright, erect. -3 Open, turned upwards; *उत्तानपाणिद्वयसंनिवेशात्* Ku. 3. 45; ° *रक्षिणु* Pt. 3. 150. -4 Open, unreserved, frank, candid; *स्वभावोत्तानहृदयं* S. 5 frank-minded. -5 Elevated; *Māl.* 7. -6 Concave; having the mouth upwards. -7 Shallow. -*Comp.* -*कर्मक* a particular posture in sitting. -*पत्रक*: a species of *Ricinus* (रक्तैरंड). -*पद्* *f.* vegetation, the whole creation of upward-germinating plants (Sáy.). -*पाद* *a.* with extended legs (children). (-*दः*) 1. N. of a king, father of *Dhruva*. -2. the Supreme Spirit. ° *जः*

N. of Dhruva, the polar star. —**शय** *a.* sleeping supinely or on the back, lying with the face upwards; कश उत्तानशयः पुत्रकः जनविष्यति मे हृदयाद् K. 62. (—यः, —या) *a.* little child, suckling, infant. —**शिवन्** *a.* lying extended; stagnant. —**हस्त** *a.* having the hands stretched out in prayers. (—स्तौ) (Du.) the two hands with the fingers stretched out and with the backs turned towards the ground.

उत्तानकः A species of the Cyperus grass (उच्छटा).

उत्तानिका N. of a river.

उत्तानित *a.* 1 Raised, up-lifted; K. 38, 209, 298. —2 Dilated, expanded; K. 82, 84.

उत्तप P. 1 To warm, make hot, heat thoroughly, scorch, burn, sear; उत्तमनाराचलीलां Si. 11. 50; उत्तपाति सुवर्णं सुवर्णकारः Mbh. melts; so चैत्री मैत्रस्य पाणिमुत्तति. (Used in the Atm. when used intransitively 'to shine', or when it has a limb of the body for its object; उत्तमानः आतपः Bk. 8. 15 scorching heat; Si. 20. 40; उत्तपते पाणी Mbh.). —2 To pain, torment, torture by heat: कुर्सेषु उत्तपति यद्विशिष्टैः Si. 9. 67. —3 To excite, urge on, press hard. —*Caus.* To warm, heat.

उत्तप *p. p.* 1 Burnt, heated, seared, made red-hot. °कनक K. 43, 36; U. 5. 14. —2 Bathed, washed. —3 Anxious. —4 Enraged, inflamed, fired; Ve. 2. —**स** 1 Dried flesh. —2 Great heat.

उत्तापः 1 Great heat, inflammation. —2 Affliction, torment, distress. —3 Excitement, passion; प्रवृहः सर्वसिद्धीनामुत्तापः प्रथमः किल H. 3. 45. —4 Anxiety, ardour. —5 Energy, effort.

उत्तापित *a.* 1 Heated, made hot. —2 Tormented, distressed. —3 Excited, urged, roused.

उत्तम 4 P. 1 To be afflicted or distressed, lose heart, faint. —2 To be uneasy or impatient, be anxious; हृदय मा उत्ताम्य S. 1; K. 85, 231, 268, 275; Mā. 3.

उत्तमन् Losing heart, impatience.

उत्तम *a.* [उद्-तमप्] 1 Best, excellent (oft. in comp.); द्विजोत्तमः

the best of Brahmanas; so सुरोत्तरः &c.; प्रायेणाधममध्यमोत्तमगुणः संस्मरति जायते Bh. 2. 67. —2 Foremost, uppermost, highest (opp. ईन, त्रयन्). —3 Most elevated, chief, principal. —4 Greatest, first; Ms. 2. 249. —**म** 1 N. of Vishnu. —2 The last person (= first person according to English phraseology). —**ना** 1 An excellent woman. —2 A kind of pustule or pimple. —3 The plant Asclepias Rosea Roxb. —**Comp.** —**अंग** the best limb 'of the body', the head; कश्चिद् द्विषत्स्वद्वहोत्तमांगः R. 7. 51; Ms. 1. 93, 8. 300; Ku. 7. 41; Bg. 11. 27. —**अधम** *a.* high and low °मध्यम good, middling, and bad, high, low, and middling; (the order is often reversed); cf. Pt. 1. 210. —**अभस** *n.* a sort of satisfaction (acquiescence) in Sān. phil. —**अरणी** the plant Asparagus Racemosus (इंदीवरी) —**अर्ध** 1. the best half. —2. the last half or part. —**अर्ध** *a.* pertaining to the best half. —**अह** the last or latest day; a fine or lucky day. —**उपपद** *a.* one to whom the best term is applicable, best, excellent. —**कगः**, **कणिकः** (उत्तमर्णः) a creditor (opp. अधमर्णः) धारोरुत्तमर्णः P. I. 4. 35; Ms. 8. 47, 50; Y. 2. 42. —**ओजस्** *a.* of excellent valour. —**गंधाढ्य** *a.* possessing copiously the most delicious fragrance. —**गुण** *a.* of the best qualities, best, highest; Mu. 2. 17. —**पदं** a high office. —**पु** (पू) **रुषः** 1. the last person in verbal conjugation; (= first person according to English phraseology; in Sanskrit verbs are conjugated by putting the English 1st person last and 3rd person first). —2. the Supreme Spirit. —3. an excellent man. —**लानः** an excellent profit. —**वेशः** N. of Siva. —**शाखः** a tree having excellent branches. —**श्लोक** *a.* of excellent fame, illustrious, glorious, well-known, famous. —**संग्रहः** (°स्त्री) intriguing with another man's wife, i. e. speaking with her privately, looking amorously at her &c. —**साहसः**, —**स** 1. the highest (of the fixed) pecuniary punishments; a fine of 1000 (or according to some 80,000) paṇas; Ms. 9. 240; Y. 1. 365; पणानां द्वे शते साधे प्रथमः साहसः स्मृतः मध्यमः पञ्चविंशेः सहस्रं त्वेष चोत्तमः || Cap-

ital punishment, banishment, confiscation, and mutilation are also regarded as forms of this punishment.

उत्तमा स्वं 1 Excellence. —2 Goodness, good quality.

उत्तमाय *a.* Ved. Made excellent.

उत्तमीय *a.* Uppermost, highest, best, principal.

उत्तम् 5. 9. P. [उद्-स्तम्] To stay, prop, support. hold up; K. 281, Ve. 6; स्कंधोत्तमिनीयः गारिकलयाः Ve. 6; Si. 4. 25. —*Caus.* 1 To increase, heighten, rouse; Ki. 2. 48. —2 To bind up.

उत्तमः, —**मन्** 1 Upholding, proping, supporting; उवनोत्तमस्तमान् K. 260; Si. 18. 46. —2 A prop, stay, support. —3 Stopping, ar. resting.

उत्तर *a.* [उद्-तरप्] 1 Being or produced in the north, northern (declined like a pronoun). —2 Upper, higher (opp. अधर); उत्तरे-अधरे दंताः Sat. Br.; अवनतोत्तरकार्यं R. 9. 60; P. II. 2. 1. —3 (a) Later-latter, following, subsequent (opp. पूर्व); पूर्वमेव; उत्तमेव; °भीमांसा; उत्तरार्धः &c.; °रामचरितं later adventures of Rāma U. 1. 2; पूर्वः-उत्तरः former-latter H. 1. 9; Ms. 2. 136. (b) Future, concluding; °कालः subsequent time; °फलः °वचनं a reply. —4 Left (opp. दक्षिण). —5 Superior, chief, excellent; dominant, powerful. —6 Exceeding, transgressing, beyond; तर्कोत्तरां Mr. 2. 6. —7 More, more than (generally as the last member of a comp. with numerals); षडुत्तरा विशतिः 26; अष्टोत्तरं शतं 108. —8 Accompanied or attended with, full of, consisting chiefly of, followed by (at the end of comp.); राज्ञां तु चरितार्थता दुःखोत्तरैव S. 5; चषकोत्तरं R. 7. 49; अश्वोत्तरभीक्षितां Ku. 5. 61; उत्सवोत्तरो मंगलविधिः Dk. 39, 166; K. 311; H. 1. 150; प्रवाल°पुष्पशय्ये R. 6. 50 overspread with; धर्मोत्तरं 13. 7 rich in; 18. 7; कंप° 13. 28; 17. 12; 19. 23. —9 To be crossed over. —**र** 1 Future time, futurity. —2 N. of Vishnu. —3 N. of Siva. —**रा** 1 The north; अस्त्युत्तरस्यां दिशि देवतात्मा Ku. 1. 1. —2 A lunar mansion. —3 N. of the daughter of

Virāṭa and wife of Abhimanyu. —रं 1 An answer, reply; प्रदक्षने च प्रतिदक्षनुत्तरं R. 3. 47; उत्तरपुत्तरं वाक्यं वदतां संदजायते Pt. 1. 60 a reply is suggested to a reply. —2 (In law) Defence, a rejoinder. —3 The last part or following member of a compound. —4 (In Mim.) The fourth member of an अधिकरण q. v.; the answer. —5 The upper surface or cover. —6 Conclusion. —7 Remainder, rest, what followed or took place next; U. 3. 26. —8 Superiority, excellence. —9 Result, the chief or prevalent result or characteristic. —10 Excess, over and above, see above (उत्तर a. 8). —11 Remainder, difference (in arith.). —रं ind. 1 Above. —2 Afterwards, after; तत उत्तरं, इत उत्तरं &c. —1 comp. —अधर a. higher and lower (fig. also) (-रौ du.) the upper and under lip, the two lips; पुनर्विदक्षुः स्फुरितोत्तराधरः Ku. 5. 83 (स्फु. नमूनि. उधरे नय Malli.). —अधिकारः, -रिता, -त्वं right to property, heirship, inheritance. —अधिकारिन् m. an heir or claimant (subsequent to the death of the original owner). —अपरा north-west —अयनं (°दक्षिणं being changed to न) 1. the progress of the sun to the north (of the equator); Bg. 8. 24. —2. the period or time of the summer solstice. —अरणिः, -णी f. the upper arani (which by cutting becomes the प्रमथ or churning). —अर्थ a. for the sake of what follows. —अर्ध 1. the upper part of the body. —2. the northern part. —3. the latter half (opp. पूर्वार्ध). —4. the further end. —अर्ध, a. being on the northern side. —अहः the following day. —आभासः a false reply, an indirect, evasive, or prevaricating reply. °ता, -त्वं the semblance of a reply without reality. —आशा the northern direction. °अधिपतिः, -पतिः the regent of the northern direction, an epithet of Kubera. —आषाढा the 21st lunar mansion consisting of three stars. —आसंगः 1. an upper garment; कृतोत्तरासंगं K. 43; Si. 2. 19; Ku. 5. 16. —2. contact with the north. —इतर a. other than उत्तर a. e. southern. (-रा) the southern direction. —उत्तर a. [उत्तरस्मादुत्तरः]

1. more and more, higher and higher, further and further. —2. successive, ever increasing; °स्नेहेन दृष्टः Pt. 1; Y. 2. 136. (-रं) 1. a reply to an answer, reply on reply; असुत्तरोत्तरेण Mu. 3. —2. conversation, a rejoinder. —3. excess, exceeding quantity or degree. —4. succession, gradation, sequence. —5. descending. (-रं) ind. higher and higher, in constant continuation, more and more: उत्तरोत्तरमुत्कर्षः K. P. 10; उत्तरोत्तरं वर्धते H. 1. —उत्तरिन् a. 1. ever-increasing. —2. one following the other. —आंठः the upper lip (उत्तर-रौ-ठः). —कंडं the seventh book of the Rāmāyaṇa. —कायः the upper part of the body, R. 9. 60. —कालः 1. future time. —2. time calculated from one full moon to another. —कुरु (m. pl.) one of the nine divisions of the world, the country of the northern Kurus (said to be a country of eternal beatitude). —कोसलाः (m. pl.) the northern Kosalas; पितुरनंतः मुत्तरकोसलान् R. 9. 1. —कोशला the city of Ayodhyā; युधुपतेः क गता मथुरा पुरी रघुपतेः क गतोत्तरकोशला || Udb. —क्रिया funeral rites, obsequies. —खंडं the last section or book. —खंडनं refutation. —अर्थः supplement to a work. —छदः a bed covering, covering (in general): R. 5. 65, 17. 21; नागचर्भोत्तरच्छदः Mb. —ज a. born subsequently or afterwards; Y. 1. 59. —ज्या the versed sine of an arc (Wilson); the second half of the chord halved by the versed sine (B. and R.). —ज्योतिषाः (m. pl.) the northern Jyotiṣhas. —तंत्रं N. of a supplementary section in the medical work of Susruta. —दायक a. replying, disobedient, pert, impertinent; H. 2. 121. —दिश f. the north. °ईशः, -पालः 1. Kubera, the regent of the north. —2. the planet बुध. °बलिन् 1. the planet Venus. —2. the moon. —देशः the country towards the north. —धेय a. to be done subsequently. —पक्षः 1. the northern wing or side. —2. the dark half of a lunar month. —3. the second part of an argument, i. e. a reply, the reason pro. (opp. पूर्वपक्ष); प्राययन् पवनव्याधेर्गिरिमुत्तरपक्षताम् Si. 2.

15 —4. a demonstrated truth or conclusion —5. the minor proposition in a syllogism. —3. (in Mim.) the fifth member of an Adhikarana q. v. —पटः 1. an upper garment. —2. a bed-covering (उत्तरच्छदः). —पथः the northern way, way leading to the north. —पथिक a. travelling in the northern country. —पङ् 1. the last member of a compound. —2. a word that can be compounded with another. —पदिक, पदकीय a. relating to, studying, or knowing the last word or term. —पश्चार्धः the north-western half. —पश्चिम a. north-western. (-नः) the north-western country. (-ना) [उत्तरम्याः पश्चिमायाश्च दिशोत्तरालः] the north-west. —पादः the second division of a legal plaint, that part which relates to the reply or defence; पूर्वपक्षः स्मृतः पादो द्वितीयश्चाक्षरः स्मृतः | क्रियापादस्तृतीयः स्यात्तुर्था निर्णयः स्मृतः || —पुरस्तात् ind. north-eastward (with gen.). —पुरुषः = उत्तमपुरुषः q. v. —पूर्व a. north-eastern. (-र्वा) the north-east. —प्रच्छदः a coverlid, quilt. —प्रयुत्तरं 1. a dispute, debate, a rejoinder, retort. —2. the pleadings in a lawsuit. —फ (फा) लक्ष्मी the twelfth lunar mansion consisting of two stars (having the figure of a bed). —भाद्रपद-ज्ञा the 26th lunar mansion consisting of two stars (figured by a couch). —मंत्रा a loud but slow manner of singing. —मात्रं a mere reply. —मीमांसा the later Mīmāṃsā, the Vedānta philosophy, an inquiry into the nature of Brahma or Jñāna Kāṇḍa (distinguished from मीमांसा proper which is usually called पूर्वमीमांसा). —रहित a. without a reply. —रामचरितं-चं N. of a celebrated drama by Bhavabhūti, which describes the later life of Rāma. —लक्षणं the indication of an (actual) reply. —लौमन् a. having the hair turned upwards. —वयसं, -स् n. old age, the declining period of life. —वरितः a kind of small syringe. —वस्त्रं, वासस् n. an upper garment, mantle, cloak. —वादिन् m. 1. a defendant, respondent; Y. 2. 17. —2. one whose claims are of later date than another's. —वेदिः 1. the northern altar made for the sacred

fire. -2. N. of a Tirtha near the कुरुक्षेत्र. -सकथं the left thigh. -संज्ञिन *a.* denoted or named in reply (as a witness). (-नः) hearsay-witness. -साविन् *m.* 1. a witness for the defence. -2. a witness deposing to facts from the reports of others. -साधक *a.* 1. finishing what remains or follows, assisting at a ceremony. -2. who or what proves a reply. (-क्रः) an assistant, helper. -हनुः Ved. the upper jaw bone.

उत्तरं [उत्तरात् कुरुक्षेत्रं नग] A wooden arch surmounting the door frame.

उत्तरतर *a.* Still further, or higher, remote, distant.

उत्तरतः -रत् *ind.* 1 From the north; to the north. -2 To the left (opp. दक्षिणतः). -3 At the top, above. -4 Behind. -5 Afterwards.

उत्तरा *ind.* 1 Subsequently, later or further on, below (in a work), in the sequel. -2 [in the second case (opp. पूर्व in the first case)]. -3 Northward.

उत्तरदिशि *ind.* [उत्तर-दिशि] Northward to the north of (with abl.). Bk. 8. 107.

उत्तरिन् *a.* Superior.

उत्तरिन्ध-यक [उत्तर-छ वा-कप] An upper garment; R. 16. 17. 43.

उत्तरेण *ind.* [उत्तर एनप्] (With gen., acc. or at the end of a comp.) Northward, on the north side of: तत्रागारं धनपतिगृहादुत्तरेणास्मदीयं Me. 75. v. 1, K. 120; निषधस्योत्तरेण तु V. P., Māl. 9. 24.

उत्तरेद्युः *ind.* On a subsequent day, on the day following, to-morrow.

उत्तरंग *a.* 1 Ruffled or washed by waves, inundated; trembling, tremulous; Mu. 6. 3. -2 With surging waves; R. 7. 36; Ku. 3. 48. -3 Bouncing; Dk. 1.

उत्तरंगि *a.* Heaving, panting; Māl. 7.

उत्तरजनं [उच्चैस्तजनं] Violent threatening.

उत्तलित Thrown or cast upwards.

उत्तान see under उत्तन्.

उत्ताल *a.* 1 Great, strong; अनुत्तालतालवृतवात K. 251. -2(a) Violent, loud (as sound); Māl. 1; Si. 12. 31. (b) Roaring, gusty (wind); Māl.

5. 4. -3 Formidable, terrific, fierce; उत्तालास्त इमे गभीरपयसः पुण्याः स्मरि-स्वंगमाः U. 2. 30; तुमुल U. 6, Si. 20. 68. Māl. 5. 11, 23. -4 Huge, of monstrous shape; ताडका Mv. 1. 37. -5 Arduous, difficult. -6 Manifest, distinctly visible; Si. 18. 54. -7 Speedy, swift. -8 Best, excellent; Si. 12. 31. -9 Elevated, lofty, tall; Si. 3. 80. -लः An ape. -लं A particular number.

उत्तिज् *Caus. P.* To excite, stimulate, instigate, stir up, animate, provoke.

उत्तज्ज *a.* 1 Instigating, stirring up. -2 Exciting, stimulating; क्षुध, काम &c.

उत्तेजनं, -ना 1 Excitement, instigation, animating, stirring up, सनयः शौचैः Mu. 4; Mv. 2. -2 Urging on, driving. -3 Sending, despatching. -4 Whetting, sharpening, furbishing, polishing (weapons &c.). Si. 3. 6. -5 An exciting speech. -6 An inducement, incentive, stimulant.

उत्तेजित *p. p.* 1 Instigated, excited. -2 Animated. -3 Sent. -4 Sharpened, polished &c. -तं 1 An inducement. -2 One of the five paces of a horse, sidling; moderate velocity in a horse's pace; उत्तेजितं मध्यमेन गेजनेन हयव्रजया ।

उत्तुग *a.* 1 Lofty, high, tall. उत्तुग्येयमुत्तुगः प्रभुशक्तिं प्रयतिप्रसी Si. 2. 89; हेनवानि 2. 5. -2 Swollen, increased (as a stream).

उत्तुङ्गितं The head of a thorn (which enters the skin).

उत्तुल् 10 P. 1 To raise up (by means of a balance). -2 To raise, erect, lift up. -3 To weigh.

उत्तोलनं Lifting up, raising (by means of a balance).

उत्तुवः [उद्गतः तृणोऽस्मात्] 'Freed from husks', fried grain.

उत्तु 1 P. 1 To pass out of (water), disembark, come out of; Si. 8. 63, 64; to get or jump out of, rise from; 12. 31; पल्लवोत्तीर्णं R. 2. 17; अभिषेकोत्तीर्णाय, स्नानोत्तीर्णः S. 4. -2 To cross, pass or get over (a river &c.); उत्तरिषुलोधि Bk. 15. 33, 10; शोकसागरमुत्तीर्य Ve. 3; तेनोत्तीर्य पथा R. 12. 71, 16. 33; Me. 47. -3 To vanquish, overcome, get out of,

escape from (and difficulty). उत्सनमहं पद्मादुत्तीर्णं Mk. 10. 49. -4 To descend, alight; तद्वदुत्तीर्णो Vet. -5 To give up, leave quit. -6 To raise, strengthen, increase. -*Caus.* 1 To cause to come out, deliver, lift up, rescue; Si. 11. 44; Dk. 20. 77. -2 To take down, to take off (as ornaments); let down, place down. -3 To cause to cross over, convey, transport across. -4 To land, disembark. -5 To vomit up, emit.

उत्तर *a.* 1 Crossing over. -2 To be crossed over, as in दक्षतर.

उत्तरण *a.* Coming out of, crossing. -णं 1 Coming north or out of (water &c.). -2 Landing, disembarking. -3 Crossing, passing over; ससारुनद्रं.

उत्तर *a.* 1 Surpassing others, excellent, pre-eminent. -2 Having the eye balls turned up (as eyes). -र. 1 Transporting over, conveying. -2 Fording, crossing. सुखात्तरां K. 226. -3 Landing, disembarking. -4 Delivering, rescuing. -5 Getting rid of. -6 Vomiting. -7 Instability.

उत्तरकः 1 A deliverer, saviour. -2 N. of Siva.

उत्तरण *a.* Transporting or bringing over, conveying; rescuing, delivering. -णः N. of Vishnu. -णं 1 The act of landing, delivering or rescuing. -2 Transportation, conveying across.

उत्तरान् 1 Transporting over. -2 Unsteady, unstable, changeable. -3 Sick.

उत्तार्य *pot. p.* 1 To be vomited; Ms. 11. 161. -2 To be made to land. -3 To be crossed over.

उत्तीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Landed, crossed, passed over. -2 Rescued, delivered. -3 Released from obligation. -4 One who has finished his course of studies; experienced, clever.

उत्तेरितं One of the five 'paces of a horse.

उत्तोरण *a.* [उन्नतं तीरमत्र] Adorned with raised or upright arches; उत्तोरणं राजपथं प्रवेदे Ku. 7. 63; R. 14. 10.

उत्थक्त *a.* 1 Abandoned, left. -2 Thrown, tossed. -3 Free from passion or attachment.

उत्पत् 1 P. 1 (a) To fly or jump up; मञ्जूषपाति परितः पटलैरलीनां Si. 5. 37, 3. 77; oft. with acc. or dat. of place; पितुः पदं मध्यममुत्पत्तंती V. 1. 19; उत्पतोद्भूमुखः खं Me. 14; Bk. 5. 30, 6. 89; Ku. 6. 36; K. 46, 132; V. 4; स्वर्गायोत्पत्तिता भवेत् V. 4. 2. (b) To go or rush towards; R. 9. 63. (c) To start up, emerge into view; मातंगचक्रैः सहसोत्पत्तङ्गिः R. 13. 11. -2 To rebound (as a ball); पातितोपि कराचातैरुत्पत्त्येव कंदुकः Bh. 2. 85. -3 To rise, be pro-

duced or originated; निष्पद्योत्पत्तिना-
नलं R. 4. 77; रसात्समाहरस्त्रिय उत्पेतुः
Rām.; Rs. 1. 26. -4 To be born
(as from the womb).

उत्पतः A bird.

उत्पतनं 1 Flying up, a leap, spring.
-2 Rising or going up, ascend-
ing. -3 Throwing up. -4 Birth,
production.

उत्पतिष्णु a. Flying, going up,
springing up; R. 4. 47; Pt. 3.

उत्पानः 1 Flying up, a spring,
jump. एकोत्पातेन at one jump. -2
Rebounding, rising up (fig. also);
कानिहन्तकुसमाः पातोत्पाता मनुष्या-
णां H. 1. v. 1. -3 A portent, any
portentous or unusual phenomenon
boding calamity; उत्पातेन ज्ञापिते च
Vart.; °जलधरः K. 111, 287;
Ve. 1. 22; सापि मुकुमारसुभगेत्यु-
त्पातपरंपरा केयं K. P. 10; Mr.
1. 37. -4 Any public calamity (as
an eclipse, earthquake &c.): °केतु
K. 5; °धूमलेखा Ketu; Māl. 9. 48.
-Comp. -पवनः, -वातः, -वातालिः
portentous or violent wind, whirl-
wind, a hurricane; R. 15. 23; Mr. 1.

उत्पातक a. 1 Causing a calamity. -2
Flying up. -कः = उत्पादकः q. v.

उत्पत्ताक a. [उत्तोलिता पताका यत्र]
With uplifted banners, where flags
are hoisted; पुरंदरश्रीः पुरमुत्पत्ताकं R.
2. 74.

उत्पथः [उत्क्रांतं पथानं] A wrong
road (fig. also); गुरोरण्यवलिसस्य
कार्याकार्यमजानतः। उत्पथप्रतिपन्नस्य न्या-
य्य भवति शासनं Mb. (परित्यागो विधी-
यते Pt. 1. 306); Ms. 2. 214; Si.
12. 24; a mistaken path, (wrong
guess), error; U. 4. 22. -थं ind.
Astray, on the wrong road.

उत्पद् 4 A. 1 To be born or
produced, arise, originate, spring up;
उत्पत्स्यते अस्ति मम कोपि समानधर्मा Māl.
1. 6; वायोः ज्योतिरुत्पद्यते Ms. 1. 77. -2
To occur, happen; उत्पादि चास्य मनसि
K. 132 it occurred to his mind; यु-
द्धमुत्पत्स्यते महत् Mb.; उत्पात्नावसरमर्थि-
त्वं M. 3 for which an occasion has
presented itself; Ms. 5. 48. -Caus.
1 To produce, beget, cause, effect,
bring about, prepare; वस्त्राणि सदैवो-
दादयति Pt. 2; Ms. 1. 63, 2. 147,
9. 60; so दुःखं, दोषं, भयं, शंकां &c.
-2 To bring forward.

उत्पत्तिः f. 1 Birth; विमुहुत्पत्तिमना-
मुपस्थिता R. 8. 83. -2 Production;
कुसुमे कुसुमोत्पत्तिः श्रूयते न तु दृश्यते S.
Til. 17. -3 Source, origin; उत्पत्तिः
साधुतायाः K. 45. -4 Rising, going
up, becoming visible, coming into
existence. -5 Profit, productiveness,
produce; स्वल्पा पत्तिदेशः Rāj. T. 5.
68. -6 Producing as a result or ef-
fect. -7 Resurrection. -Comp.
-कालीन a. taking place at the time
of birth. -क्रमः order of birth. -प्र-
योगः 1. production by the combined
action of cause and effect. -2. pur-
port, meaning. -उद्भूतकः a type of
birth (as investiture with the sacred
thread); a mark of the twice-born;
Ms. 2. 68.

उत्पन्न p. p. 1 Born, produced,
arisen. -2 Risen, gone up. -3 Ac-
quired, gained. -4 Effected, accom-
plished. -5 Occurred. -6 Known, as-
certained. -Comp. -तंतु a. having
a line of descendants. -भक्षिन् a.
living from hand to mouth, (eating
what is earned). -दिनाग्निन् a.
perishing as soon as born.

उत्पाद a. With the feet up-lifted.
-दः Birth, production, appearance;
दुःखे च शोणितोत्पादे शाखांगच्छेदने तथा
Y. 2. 225; °भंगुरं Pt. 2. 177. -Comp.
-शयः, -यनः 1. a child. -2. a kind
of partridge.

उत्पादक a. (दिका f.) Productive,
effective, bringing about; अर्थस्योत्पा-
दकं मंत्रिणं H. 3. 17 acquiring. -कः 1
A producer, generator, a father; Ms.
2. 146; 9. 32. -2 A fabulous animal
with eight feet, called शरभ. -कः
Origin, cause.

उत्पादन a. Bringing forth, pro-
ducing. -नं Giving birth, production,
generating; उत्पादनमपत्यस्य जातस्य
परिपालनं Ms. 9. 27.

उत्पादिन् a. Produced, born; सर्व-
मुत्पादि भंगुरं H. 1. 208. -2 Bringing
forth, causing, producing (in comp.).

उत्पादिका 1 N. of a certain insect,
the white ant. -2 A mother.

उत्पल a. [उत्क्रांतः पलं मांसं] Flesh-
less, emaciated, lean. -ली A kind
of cake made with unwinnowed
corn. -लं 1 A blue lotus, any lotus
or water-lily; नैवावतारं कमलादिवो-
त्पलं R. 3. 36, 12. 86; Me. 26; नीलो-
त्पलपत्रधारया S. 1. 18; so रक्त. ° -2 The

plant Costus Speciosus. -3 A plant in
general. -Comp. -अक्ष, चक्षुस् a. lotus-
eye. -आन a. lotus-like. -गंधिकं
a variety of sandal of the colour of
blues (which is very fragrant).
-पत्रं 1. a lotus-leaf. -2. a wound
caused by a female's finger-nail,
nail-print. -3. a Tilaka or mark on
the forehead made with sandal. -4.
a broad-bladed knife or lancer.
-पत्रकं a broad-bladed knife or
lancer. -भेद्यकः a kind of bandage.
-माला N. of a lexicon.

उत्पलिन् a. Abounding in lotus-
flowers. -नी 1 An assemblage of lotus
flowers. -2 A lotus plant having
lotuses. -3 A species of the Atija-
gati metre (= चंद्रिका q. v.).

उत्पवनं See under उत्पू.

उत्पश्य a. Looking upwards.

उत्पारण Ved. Conveying over,
transportation.

उत्पाली Health.

उत्पिंजर-ल a. 1 Unconfined,
unreaged. -2 Out of order, exces-
sively confused, disordered; कुर्वण-
मुत्पिंजलजातपत्रैः Si. 4. 6.

उत्पिष् 7 P. 1 To rub together.
-3 To crush, grind, reduce to
powder.

उत्पिष्ट a. Ground, rubbed. -हं A
disease, a grating of the bones or
of the joints upon each other.

उत्पीड 10 P. 1 To press against,
strike or rub against; अन्योन्यमुत्पी-
डयदुत्पलाद्याः Ku. 1. 40; Si. 3. 66. -2
To throw or strike upwards; press
out, propel, urge; R. 16. 66, 5. 46. -3
To overwhelm, overpower, trouble;
K. 242.

उत्पीडि a. Pressing out. -डः 1
Pressing out. -2 (a) Gush, gushing
flow, rushing column or mass; बा-
ष्पोत्पीडिः K. 296; उत्पीडि इव धूमस्य मो-
हः प्रागावृणोति मां U. 3. 9; नयनसालिलो-
त्पीडिरुद्रावकाशां Me. 91. (b) Overflow,
excess; पूरोत्पीडि सडागस्य परीवाहः प्र-
तिक्रिया U. 3. 29; Māl. 6, 7. -3
Froth, foam.

उत्पीडनं 1 Pressing out. -2 Press-
ing or striking against; K. 82.

उत्पुच्छ a. With the tail erect,

उत्पुच्छयते Den. A. 1 To raise the tail. -2 (P.) To make one raise the tail.

उत्पुट *a.* Blown, expanded.

उत्पुटकः A sort of disease in the lobe of the ear.

उत्पुलक *a.* 1 Thrilled, bristling. -2 Joyful, delighted.

उत्पू 9 U. 1 To cleanse, purify; सवितुर्वः प्रसव उत्पुनान्यच्छिद्रेण पवित्रेण Vāj. -2 To extract anything that has been purified.

उत्पवन 1 Cleansing, purifying; द्रव्याणां चैव सर्वेषां शुद्धिरुत्पवनं स्मृतं Ms. 5. 115. -2 Straining liquids for domestic or religious purposes. -3 Any instrument for cleansing. -4 Sprinkling ghee (or other, fluids) on the sacrificial fire with two blades of Kusa grass, the ends of which are held in either hand and the centre dipped into the liquid; अश्वच्छिन्नायावन्तर्गमौ प्रादेशमाचौ कुशौ नाना-तयोर्गृहीत्वा अंगुष्ठोपकनिष्ठिकाभ्यामुच्चानाभ्यां प्रागुत्पुनानि सकृन्मंत्रेण हिस्तृष्णी Aśval.

उत्पवित् *a.* Purifying, a purifier.

उत्पावः [प-घञ्] Purifying ghee.

उत्पबंध *a.* Continuous, unceasing; Māl. 2. 5.

उत्प्रभ *a.* Flashing forth or diffusing light, bright. -भः Blazing fire.

उत्प्रसवः Abortion.

उत्प्राशनं Eating by lifting up anything.

उत्प्रासः, सनं 1 Hurling, flinging away. -2 Jest, joke. -3 Violent burst of laughter. -4 (a) Ridicule, derision. (b) Satire, irony; Ratn. 3; Mv. 6; S. D. 478. -5 Excess.

उत्पुष् *f.* Ved. A bubble.

उत्प्रेक्ष 1 A. [उत्प-ईङ्] 1 To look up to; Pt. 1. to expect; K. 35, 229; to anticipate, see in prospect; उत्प्रेक्षमाणा जघनाभिचातं Mu. 2. -2 To see, perceive, behold. -3 To guess, conjecture; भगवति किमुत्प्रेक्षसे कुतस्त्वोद्यमिषि U. 4, 6; K. 67, 121, 198-9. -4 To believe, fancy; K. 108; Ve. 2. 9; उत्प्रेक्षामो बद्धं तावन्मतिमंसं विभीषणं Rām. -5 To remember, think of; Amaru. 38; U. 37. -6 To transfer (with loc.). -7 To illustrate by a supposed

उत्प्रेक्षणं 1 Looking into, perceiving. -2 Looking upwards. -3 Guess, conjecture. -4 Comparing.

उत्प्रेक्षा 1 Conjecture, guess. -2 Disregarding, carelessness, indifference. -3 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech, 'Poetical fancy,' which consist in supposing उपमेय and उपमान as similar to each other in some respects and in indicating, expressly or by implication, a probability of their identity based on such similarity; it is the imagining of one object under the character of another; संभावनमथोत्प्रेक्षा प्रकृतस्य परेण यत् K. P. 10; *e. g.* लिपतीव तर्मेगानि ववै-तीवाञ्जनं नभः Mk. 1. 34; स्थितः पृथिव्या इव मानदंडः Ku. 1. 1. It is usually expressed by इव, or by words like मन्ये, शङ्के, भुवं, प्रायः, नूनं &c. (see Kāv. 2. 234); cf. S. D. 686-692 and R. G. under उत्प्रेक्षा also. -4 A parable. -5 An ironical comparison.

उत्पु 1 A. 1 To jump or leap up, bound, bound away; Si. 12. 22, 5. 5; leap out of; Rs. 1. 18. -2 To spring or jump upon; यामत्पुत्य इको, हन्यात् Ms. 8. 236. -3 To float; K. 42. -4 To be fluctuating; K. 296.

उत्पुवः A jump, leap, bound. -वा A boat.

उत्पुवनं 1 Jumping or leaping up, springing upon. -2 Skimming off impure oil or ghee or any dirt floating upon a liquid by passing a blade of Kusa grass over it.

उत्फल् 1 P. 1 To spring, leap. -2 To part asunder, expand, open (as a flower). -Caus. To open, cause to expand.

उत्फालः 1 A jump, spring, leaping up; rapid motion; Mk. 6. -2 Shuffling of feet. -3 The jumping attitude.

उत्फुल्ल *p. p.* [उद्-फल्-क्] 1 Opened, full blown (as flowers); उत्फुल्लनीलनलिनोदरहस्तुल्यभासः Si. 11. 36. -2 Widely opened, expanded, dilated (eyes); विस्मय ° नयनः Pt. 1. -3 Swollen, increased in bulk. -4 Sleeping supinely or on the back; cf. उत्तान. -५ 1 The female organ of generation (मीकरण). -2 A kind of coitus.

उत्सः [उन्ति जलेन, उद्-स किच्च न. लोपः Un. 3. 68] 1 A spring, fountain; यथारण्यान्यामुत्साश्चरतः Sat. Br. -2 A watery place. -Comp. -विः Ved. a well.

उत्सवथ *a.* Opening the thighs (Ved.).

उत्संकलित Permitted; अनुत्. ° K. 260, 275.

उत्संगः [उद्-सङ्-आधारे घञ्] 1 The lap; पुत्रपूगोत्संगा with a boy seated in the lap U. 1; V. 5. 10; न केवलमुत्संगाश्चिरान्मनोरथोपि मे पूर्णः U. 4; Me. 87. -2 Embrace, contact, union; Māl. 8. 6. -3 Interior, vicinity; इरीगृहोत्संगानि-षक्तभासः Ku. 1. 10; कर्ण ° K. 15; शल्योत्संगे Me. 93. -4 Surface, side, slope; इषदो वासितोत्संगाः R. 4. 74; 14. 76. -5 The haunch or part above the hip (नितंब). -6 The upper part, top; सौधोत्संगप्रणयविमुखो मा स्म भूरुज्जयिन्याः Me. 27; K. 52. -7 (a) The acclivity or edge of a hill; तुंगं नगोत्संगमिवारुरोह R. 6. 3; (b) Peak, summit; उत्संगे महाद्रेः Ki. 7. 21. -8 The roof of a house. -9 Vault, canopy (as of sky); Mv. 5. 53. -10 The bottom or deep part of an ulcer. -11 A high number (= 100 Vivāhas). -12 An ascetic (उत्कांतः संगं).

उत्संगित *a.* 1 Associated, joined, brought in contact with; उत्संगितांभः-कणिको नभस्वान् Si. 3. 79 wafting sprays. -2 Taken in the lap; एकैक-दारकाभ्यां U. 7.

उत्संगिन् *a.* 1 Associating with, an associate, partner. -2 Deep-seated (as an ulcer). -m. An ulcer, a deep sore. -नी Pimples on the inner edge of the eye-lids.

उत्संजनं Throwing upwards, lifting up; P. I. 3. 36.

उत्सद् 1 P. 1 To sink (fig. also), fall into ruin or decay; उत्सदीदुरिमे लोकाः Bg. 3. 24. -2 To leave off, quit. -3 To rise up. -Caus. 1 To destroy, annihilate, bring to ruin; उत्साद्यते जातिधर्माः Bg. 1. 43; Ms. 9. 267. -2 To overturn, upset (pots &c.). -3 To rub in, anoint (as with oil, perfumes &c.); Y. 1. 277.

off; उत्सन्नोस्मि K. 164 undone; मकरभञ्ज इवोत्सन्नविमहः K. 54; Bg. 1. 44; °निद्रा K. 171; उत्सन्नो युधिष्ठिरः Ve. 2 extirpated.-3 Curseed, wretched; K. 198. -4 Fallen into disuse, extinct (as a book). -5 Finished, completed. -6 Risen, increased (opp. अवसन्न). -7 Accomplished easily (Ved.).

उत्साहः 1 Destruction, decay, ruin, loss; गीतमुत्साहकारि मृगाणां K. 32.-2 A particular part of the sacrificial animal (Ved.).

उत्साहक a. Destroying.

उत्साहनं 1 Destroying, overturning; उत्साहनार्थं लोकानां Mb.; Bg. 17. 19. -2 Suspending, interrupting. -3 Cleaning the person with perfumes, chafing the limbs; Ms. 2. 209, 211. -4 Healing a sore. -5 Going up, ascending, rising. -6 Elevating, raising. -7 Ploughing a field twice (or thoroughly).

उत्सादनीय *pot. p.* To be destroyed, effected or ascended &c. -यं Any application to a sore that produces granulations.

उत्सादित *p. p.* 1 Destroyed. -2 Cleansed, purified with oil or perfumes &c. -3 Risen, ascended. -4 Raised.

उत्सवः [उद्-सू-अप्] 1 A festival, joyous or festive occasion, jubilee; रत्° S. 6. 19; तांडव° festive or joyous dance U. 3. 18; Ms. 3. 59. -2 Joy, merriment, delight, pleasure; स कृत्वा विरतोत्सवान् R. 4. 78, 16. 10; Mv. 3. 41; Ratn. 1. 23; Si. 2. 61; पराभवोप्युत्सव एव मानिनां Ki. 1. 41. -3 Height, elevation. -4 Wrath. -5 Wish, rising of a wish. -6 A section of a book. -7 Enterprise. -8 An undertaking, beginning. -Comp. -संकेताः (*m. pl.*) N. of a people, a wild tribe of the Himalaya; शरैरुत्सवसंकेतान् स कृत्वा विरतोत्सवान् R. 4. 78.

उत्साह् 1 A. 1 To be able, have power or energy; (expressed by 'can'); dare, venture (with inf.); तवानुज्ञाति न च कर्तुमुत्साहे Ku. 5. 65; S. 5; Mu. 4. 14; Si. 14. 83; Bk. 3. 54, 5. 59, 14. 89; sometimes with acc. and dat. also; Pt. 1. -2 To attempt, be prompted or incited; Ki. 1. 36; to cheer up, not to sink or give way; अज्ञवन्नोत्सहेयास्व

Bk. 19. 16. -3 To feel at ease, enjoy pleasure; क्षणमप्युत्सहते न मां विना Ku. 4. 36. -4 To go forward, march on; K. 249. -Caus. To encourage, excite, instigate, incite; वरुणोत्साहितेन वेद्यसा K. 22; Bk. 9. 69.

उत्साहः [उद्-सह-घञ्] 1 Effort, exertion; धृत्युत्साहसमान्वितः Bg. 18. 26.

-2 Energy, inclination, desire; मंदोत्साहः कृतोस्मि मृगायापवादिना नाट्येन S. 2; ममोत्साहभंगं मा कृथाः H. 3 do not damp my energy.

-3 Perseverance, strenuous effort, energy, one of the three Saktis or powers of a ruler (the other two being मन and प्रभाव); नीनाविवोत्साह-

गुणेन संपद् Ku. 1. 22. -4 Determination, resolution, हसितेन भाविमरणोत्साहस्तथा सूचितः Amaru. 10. -5 Power, ability; Ms. 5. 86. -6 Firmness, fortitude, strength. -7 (In Rhet.) Firmness or fortitude regarded

as the feeling which gives rise to the वीर or heroic sentiment; कार्याभेषु संरभः स्थेयानुत्साह उच्यते S. D. 3; परपराक्रमदानादिस्थितिजन्मा औन्नत्याख्य उत्साहः R. G. -8 Happiness. -9 A thread. -Comp. -वर्धनः the heroic sentiment (वीररत्न). (-नं) increase of energy, heroism. -वृत्तांतः plan or scheme of encouraging or exciting; S. 2. -शक्तिः f. firmness, energy; see (3) above.

-संपन्न a. active, energetic, persevering. -हेतुक a. one who encourages or excites to exertion; अपोहिरे उत्साहहेतुक S. 2.

उत्साहक a. Persevering, active.

उत्साहनं 1 Effort, perseverance. -2 Encouraging, exciting.

उत्साहिन a. Active, persevering.

उत्सिञ्च 6 P. To sprinkle, spread, pour down. -2 To make proud.

-Pass. 1 To spout or foam up; उत्सिञ्चमाने पयसि Bhāg. -2 To be puffed up or proud, be elated; न तस्योत्सिञ्चिचे मनः R. 11. 43; स्तूयमानोत्सिञ्च्यते K. 329. -3 To overflow, increase.

उत्सिक्त *p. p.* 1 Sprinkled. -2 Proud, haughty, puffed up. -3 Flooded, overflowing, excessive. -4 Enlarged, increased. -5 Raised, elevated. -6 Fickle, disturbed (in mind); जानीयादस्यिरां वाचमुत्सिक्तमनसां तथा Ms. 8. 71.

उत्सेकः 1 Sprinkling, pouring. -2 Spouting out or over, showering.

-3 Overflow, increase, excess; रुधिरोत्सेकाः Mv. 5. 33 streams of blood; Me. 55 v. 1.; र्प°, बल° &c. -4 Pride, haughtiness, insolence; उपदा विविशुः शश्वन्नोत्सेकाः कोसलेश्वर R. 4. 70; अनुत्सेको लक्ष्म्या Bh. 2. 64.

उत्सेकिन् a. 1 Overflowing, excessive; Mu. 1. 26. -2 Proud, haughty, puffed up; भाग्येष्वनुत्सेकिनी S. 4. 17.

उत्सेचनं The act of showering or spouting upwards.

उत्सुक a. 1 Anxiously desirous, eagerly expecting, striving for (any object) (with instr. or loc. or in comp.); निद्रया निद्रायां वोत्सुकः Sk.; मनो नियोगक्रिययोत्सुकं मे R. 5. 11; सोत्सुका सुतजन्मनि Ks. 21. 139; R. 2. 45; Me. 99; संगम° S. 3. 14; so रण°, गमन°, जय° &c. -2 Restless, uneasy, anxious; R. 12. 24. -3 Fond of, attached to; वत्सोत्सुकापि R. 2. 22. -4 Regretting, repining, sorrowing for.

-कः Longing for, anxious desire; प्रकुर्वते कस्य मनो न सोत्सुकं Rs. 1. 6

उत्सुकता, -त्वं 1 Restlessness, uneasiness. -2 Zeal, ardent desire. -3 Attachment, affection. -4 Sorrow, regret.

उत्सुकयति Den. P. To make uneasy; M. 5. 4.

उत्सुकायते Den. A. To become uneasy or anxious.

उत्सूत्र a. [उत्क्रांतः सूत्रं] 1 Unstrung, loose, detached (from the string); °मणिभिः Si. 8. 53. -2 Irregular. -3 Deviating from the rule (सूत्र) of Pāṇini; अनुत्सूत्रपद्व्यासा सङ्कृतिः सन्निबधना Si. 2. 112.

उत्सूरः [उत्क्रांतः सूरं सूर्यं] Evening, twilight.

उत्सु Caus. 1 To expel, turn out, drive away; वेन्नदं देरिवोत्साह्यते गुणाः K. 106; Mv. 4. 39. -2 To remove, keep or put aside; K. 204; to push far; R. 4. 53; परमेश्वरस्य चार्वाकेण वूरोत्सारितत्वात् Sar. S. 1.

उत्सरः A variety of the अतिशङ्कही metre having 15 syllables.

उत्सर्वा [उद्-सृ-यत्] A 'cow' when she is fit to take the bull (गर्भयोग्यावस्थापन्ना गौः).

उत्सारकः 1 A policeman, (one who drives away men and makes

room for others). -2 A guard. -3 A porter, door-keeper.

उत्सारणं 1 Removing, keeping at a distance, driving out of the way: °वेचलता K. 106, 112. -2 Helping one to step out (of a palanquin &c.). -3 Reception of a guest.

उत्सृज् 6 P. 1 To pour out, emit, send forth or down; व्यलीकनिश्वासनि-वोत्ससर्ज Ku. 3.25; सहस्रगुणमुत्सृज्मादत्ते हि रसं रविः R. 1. 18 to give back: Bg. 9. 19; so बाष्पं, वारि. -2 (a) To quit, leave, abandon, give up; मानावि-तृभ्यामुत्सृज् Ms. 9. 171, नियतमास्त्रमुत्सृज्यामि K. 177, 191, 194; R. 5. 51, 6. 46, 7. 7; Ku. 2.36, 5. 86; kill. so तनुं, ग्रानान्, रणं &c.; परार्थे प्राज्ञ उत्सृजेत् H. 1. 44. (b) To put off, lay aside; भयोत्सृजविभूषणार्थं R. 4. 54, 3. 60. -3 To let loose, allow to roam at liberty; तुरगं R. 3. 39. -4 To avoid, escape. -5 To cast forth or away, discharge, throw (as arrows); Bk. 14. 45. -6 To let fall down, sow, scatter (as seed &c.); Ms. 10. 71. -7 To present, give; Māl. 10. 23. -8 To widen, stretch out, extend. -9 To abolish (as a rule), restrict or limit the scope of a rule. -10 To send one to a place. -11 To permit to go, discharge, dismiss. -12 To adjourn. -13 To hear to the end. -14 To make, form, shape (Ved.).

उत्सर्गः 1 Laying or leaving side, abandoning, suspension; Ku. 7. 45. -2 Pouring out, dropping down, emission; तोयोत्सर्गकृततरंगतिः Mc. 19, 37; so शुक्र°. -3 A gift, donation, giving away; Ms. 11. 194. -4 Spending; अर्थ° Mu. 3. -5 Loosening, letting loose; as in वृषोत्सर्गः. -6 An oblation, libation. -7 Excretion, voiding by stool &c.; परीष°, मलसूत्र°. -8 Completion (as of study or a vow); cf. उत्सृष्टा वै वेदाः (opp. उपकृता वै वेदाः). -9 A general rule or precept (opp. अपवाद a particular rule or exception); अपवादैरिवोत्सर्गाः कृतव्यावृत्तयः परैः Ku. 2. 27; अपवाद इवोत्सर्ग व्यावर्तयितुमीश्वरः R. 15. 7. -10 Offering what is promised (to gods, Brāhmanas &c.) with due ceremonies. -11 The anus; मित्र-वृत्तये Ms. 12. 121.

उत्सर्गः ind. Generally. without

उत्सर्गिन् a. 1 Leaving out or off. -2 Omitting, abandoning.

उत्सर्जनं 1 Leaving, abandoning, letting loose, quitting &c. -2 A gift, donation. -3 Suspension of a Vedic study. -4 A ceremony connected with this suspension (to be performed half yearly); Ms. 4. 96; वेदोत्सर्जनाख्यं कर्म करिष्ये Srāvaṇi Mantra.

उत्सृष्ट p. p. 1 Left, cast, thrown. -2 Used, employed; Pt. 1. 206. -3 Given, offered. -4 Poured forth, cast into or upon. -Comp. -पशु a bull set at liberty upon particular occasions.

उत्सृष्टिः f. Abandonment, leaving, emission.

उत्सृप् 1 P. 1 To go upwards, glide or soar upwards. -2 To go up to, approach; सारित्ववाहस्तदमुत्सर्प R. 5. 46. -3 To spread out. -4 To rise (as the sun).

उत्सर्पः, -र्षणं 1 Going or gliding upwards. -2 Swelling, heaving, undulating.

उत्सर्पिन् a. 1 Moving or gliding upwards, rising; पयोधरोत्सर्पिषु (शीकरे-तु) R. 16. 62. -2 Soaring, tower- ing; उत्सर्पिणी खलु महतां प्रार्थना S. 7. -3 Transcendental. -f. A division of time (with the Jains), a long period said to be ten crores of crores of oceans of year; cf. अत्रस-र्पिणी.

उत्सेध a. High, tall. -धः 1 A height, elevation; (fig. also); पयो-धरोत्सेधविशीर्णसंहति (वक्त्रेण) Ku. 5. 8, 24 high or projecting breasts; सोत्सेधैः स्कंधदेशैः Mu. 4. 7 raised high up. -2 Thickness, fatness. -3 Intumescence, swelling. -4 The body. -5 Sublimity, greatness. -धं Killing, slaughter.

उत्स्मि 1 A. To smile at, deride. -Caus. To ridicule, make a fool of one.

उत्स्मयः Smile.

उत्स्य a. Coming from a well or fountain (as water).

उत्स्वन a. High-sounding. -नः A loud sound.

उत्स्वमायते Den. A. To talk in one's sleep, dream through uneasi-

ness; सीतोत्स्वमायते U. 1; संप्रितं माल-विकामुत्स्वमायते M. 4.

उद् ind. A prefix to verbs and nouns. G. M. gives the following senses with illustrations:— 1 Superiority in place, rank or power; up, upwards, upon, on, over, above; (उद्गल). -2 Separation, disjunction; out, out off, from, apart &c.; उद्गच्छति. -3 Motion upwards (उ- निष्ठति). -4 Acquisition, gain; उपार्जति. -5 Publicity; उच्चरति. -6 Wonder; anxiety; उत्सुक. -7 Liberation; उद्गत. -8 Absence; उत्पथ. -9 Blowing, expanding, opening; उत्फुल्ल. -10 Pre-eminence; उद्दिष्ट. -11 Power; उन्साहः; उन् प्राबल्यवियोगोर्ध्वकर्मलभप्रका-शाश्रयोन्मोक्षणाभावदलप्राधान्यशक्तिषु. With nouns it forms adj. and adv. com- pounds; उद्भिस्, उच्छिख, उद्गाह, उन्निह, उत्पर्य, उद्गमं &c. It is sometimes used in the Veda as an expletive simply to fill out the verse.

उद् = उद् q. v.

उदकं [उद्-ण्वल् निष्पन्नोपश्च Up. 2. 39] Water; अनीत्वा पंकतां धूलिमुदकं नावतिष्ठते Si. 2. 34. उदकं वा, -प्रदा or कृ To offer a libation of water to a dead person. उदकं उपस्पृश to touch certain parts of the body with water, bathe; [cf. Gr. *hudo*; L. *unda* 'a wave']. -Comp. -अंत margin of water, bank, shore; ओदकांतात्स्निग्यो जनो-नुर्गतव्य इति श्रूयते S. 4. -अर्थिन् a. desirous of water, thirsty. -आत्मन a. chiefly consisting of water. -आधारः a reservoir, a cistern, well. -उदंजनः a water-jar. -उदरं dropsy. -उदरिन् a. dropsical. -ओदनः rice boiled with water. -कर्मन्, कार्यं, -क्रिया, -दानं presentation of (a liba- tion) of water to dead ancestors or the manes; वृकोदरस्योदकाक्रियां कुरु Ve. 6; Y. 3. 4. -कुंभः a water-jar. -कुच्छः a kind of vow. -गाहः entering water, bathing. -गिरिः, -पर्वतः a mountain abounding in streams of water. -ग्रहणं drinking water; Pt. 1. -चंद्रः a kind of magic. -द, -दातृ, -दायिन्, -दानिक a. giver of water. (-दः) 1. a giver of water to the manes. -2. an heir, near kinsman. -दानं = °कर्मन् q. v. -धरः a cloud. -परीक्षा a kind of ordeal. -पू-र्वकं ind. preceded by the pouring of

water, by pouring water on the hand as preparatory to or confirmatory of a gift or promise. —प्रतीकाश *a.* watery, like water. —भारः-वीथयः a yoke for carrying water. —भूतः water or moist soil. —मंडलः a water-pitcher (Ved.). —मंथः a kind of peeled grain. —मेहः a sort of diabetes (passing watery urine). —नेह्नु *a.* suffering from this disease. —वज्रः 1. a thunder-shower. —2. thunderbolt in the form of shower; Si. 8. 39. —शाकं any aquatic herb. —शान्तिः *f.* sprinkling holy or consecrated water over a sick person to allay fever; cf. शान्तिदकं. —शुद्ध *a.* bathed, purified by ablutions. —सरुः ground rice moistened with water. —स्पर्शः 1. touching different parts of the body with water. —2. touching water preparatory to or in confirmation of an oath, gift, or promise. —हारः a water-carrier.

उदकेचरः An aquatic animal.

उदकेविशीर्ण *a.* Dried in water; figuratively used for anything unheard of or impossible.

उदक (कि)ल *a.* [cf. P. V. 2. 97] Watery, containing water.

उदक्य *a.* [उदकमर्हति दंडो यत्] 1 Requiring water. —2 Being in water. —क्या *A* woman in her courses (requiring water for purification).

उदग्र *a.* [उदग्रमग्र यस्य] 1 With elevated top, projecting, pointing upwards, as in °इत्. —2 Tall, lofty, high, elevated, exalted (fig. also); उदग्रदशनांशुभिः Si. 2. 21, 4. 19; उदग्रः शक्रस्य शब्दः R. 2. 53; उदग्रभुत-त्वान् S. 1. 7 high leaps; Si. 12. 65; °भावन् Dk. 6; विक्रमोदग्रं शिरः R. 15. 27 exalted; गंधोदग्रं पुष्पं 16, 87 rich in odour. —3 Large, broad, vast, big; अवन्तिनाथोयमुदग्रबाहुः R. 6. 32; Mu. 6. 12. —4 Noble, good-looking (उदार); Ki. 14. 41. —5 Advanced in age. —6 Conspicuous, distinguished, exalted, magnified, increased; स मंगलोदग्रतरप्रभावः R. 2. 71, 9. 64, 13. 50. —7 Intense, unbearable (as heat); Si. 4. 12. —8 Fierce, fearful; संदग्धे दृशमुदग्रतारकां R. 11. 69. —9 Excited, furious, enraptured; महोदगाः ककुभन्तः R. 4. 22. —10 Mighty, strong; Ki. 18. 1; वेगोदग्रं विषं V. 5. 18 strong or sharp (deadly). —Comp. —दन् *a.* having projecting teeth, large-toothed.

उदग्रयानि Den. P. To display prominently; Mu. 6. 13.

उदञ्ज 1 U. [उद्-अञ्] To drive out, expel, pull off.

उदञ्जः Driving out or forth (of cattle &c.).

उदञ्जः The driving out (of cattle); leading out.

उदञ्च 1 U. [उद्-अञ्] 1 To raise, elevate, lift or throw up, draw up (as water); एकैकमेव पादमुदञ्च्य तिष्ठति अश्वः Sat. Br.; उदञ्चितानः Bk. 2. 31; उदञ्चयतुखं मनाक् Vb. 3. 27. —2 To utter, send forth, cause to sound; हरिमनुगायति काचिदुदञ्चनपंचनरागं Git. 1. —3 (Intrans.) (a) To go up; (b) to rise, rise forth; उदञ्चन्मात्सर्यं G. L. 6, Bv. 2. 76; K. 221; welter up; Mr. 3. 32.

उदन्त *p. p.* 1 Raised or lifted up (as water from a well); उदन्तमुदकं कृपात् Sk. —2 Risen, ascended. —3 Sent forth, uttered.

उदकः [अञ्-अञ्] 1 A leathern vessel (for oil &c.).

उदङ्, उदञ्च *a.* (m. उदङ्, n. उदक, f. उदीची) 1 Turned or going upwards. —2 Upper, higher; °कूलः, °सीरः &c. —3 Northern, turned towards the north. —4 Subsequent. —क ind. 1 Above. —2 Northward, to the north of (with abl.); Ms. 3. 217. —3 Subsequently. —Comp. —अद्रिः the northern mountain, Himalaya. —अयनं the sun's progress north of the equator (=उत्तरायणं q. v.). —आवृत्तिः *f.* return from the north; उदगावृत्तिपथेन नारदः R. 8. 33. —दश *a.* having its skirts or border turned upwards or towards the north (as a garment). —पथः a northern country. —प्रवण *a.* 1. inclining or sloping towards the north. —2. proceeding well (as a sacrifice). —भूमः, भूमिः good or fertile soil. —मुख *a.* facing the north; उत्पतादङ्मुखः खं Me. 14.

उदक्तात् ind. Towards the north, northwards.

उदञ्चन [अञ्-अञ्] 1 A bucket, a pail for drawing water out of a well; उदञ्चनं सरज्जुं पुरः चिक्षेप Dk. 130. —2 Throwing upwards. —3 Rising, ascending. —4 A cover or lid.

उदञ्चु *a.* [अञ्-अञ्] Turned or going upwards.

उदीची The north; तेनोदीची दिश-मनुसरः Me. 57.

उदीचान *a.* 1 Turned towards the north. —2 Northern.

उदीच्य *a.* Situated or living in the north. —च्यः 1 The country to the north and west of the river Sarasvati, northern country. —2 (pl.) The inhabitants of the north; R. 4. 66. —च्य *A* kind of perfume. —Comp. —वृत्तं a kind of Vaitaliya metre.

उदञ्जलि *a.* One who hollows the palms and then raises them, folding the hands in supplication.

उदङ्पालः 1 A fish. —2 A kind of snake.

उदाधिः See under 2. उदन्.

1. उदन् 2 P. (उद्-अञ्) To breathe upwards, send out the breath in an upward direction (opp. अपान).

उदानः [अञ्-अञ्] 1 Breathing upwards. —2 Breathing, breath in general. —3 One of the five vital airs or life-winds which rises up the throat and enters into the head; the other four being प्राण, अपान, समान and व्यान; स्पन्दयन्धरं वक्त्रं गात्रनेत्रप्रकोपनः | उद्वेजयति मर्माणि उदानो नाम मारुतः ||. —4 (With Buddhists) An expression of praise or joy. —5 The navel. —6 An eye-lash. —7 A kind of snake.

2. उदन् *n.* [उद्-कनिन्] Water (usually occurring in compounds either at the beginning or at the end, and as an optional substitute for उदक after the acc. dual. It has no forms for the first five inflections. In comp. it drops its न्); e. g. उदधि, अच्छोद, क्षीरोद &c. —Comp. —ओदनः water-meal. —कीर्णः-वै *N.* of a tree (महाकरंज) (the bark of which is rubbed and thrown in water to stun the fishes). —कुम्भः a water-jar; Ms. 2. 182, 3. 68. —मानः a cloud (Ved.). —ज *a.* aquatic, watery, produced in or by water. —धानः [उदकं धीयते अञ्] 1. a water-jar. —2. a cloud —धिः [उदकानि धीयन्ते-एव धा-कि उदोदशः] 1. the receptacle of waters, ocean; उदधेरिव निम्नगात्र-तेजोवदन्नास्य विमानना कश्चित् R. 8. 8.

-2. a cloud. -3. a lake, any large reservoir of water. -4. a water-jar. -5. a symbolical expression for the number 4 or 7. °कन्या, तनया, सुना Lakshmi, the daughter of the ocean (produced from the ocean among the 14 jewels). °क्रमः, -क्राः *m.* a voyager, mariner. °मलः *l.* cuttle-fish-bone. -2. the foam of the ocean. °मेखला the earth (girdled by the ocean, sea-girt). °राजः the king of waters, i.e. the chief ocean. -सुता *N.* of Lakshmi, and of Dvārakā, the capital of Krishna (said to have been reclaimed from the ocean). -प *a.* crossing the water (as a boat). -पात्रं, -त्री a water-jug, vessel. -पानः, -नं a small pool or pond near a well, or the well itself; K. 50. °मडूकः (*lit.*) a frog in a well; (*fig.*) one who has had no experience of the world at large. a man of limited ideas who knows only his own neighbourhood; cf. कृपमंडूक. -पेषं a paste, anything ground with water. (-षं) *ind.* by grinding in water. -पुत् *a.* Ved. causing water to flow; swimming or splashing in water (?). -प्लुत् *a.* swimming in water. -विद्ः a drop of water; Ku. 5. 24. -भारः a water-carrier, i.e. a cloud. -मयः barley-water. -मानः, -नं a fiftieth part of an आढक q. v. -मेघः *l.* a watery cloud. -2. a shower of rain. -लावणिक *a.* salted, prepared with brine, briny. -वज्रः *l.* a thunder-shower; water-spout. -2. thunderbolt in the form of water; Si. 8. 39. -वापः one who offers waters to the manes. -वासः standing or residence in water; सहस्यरात्रीरुद्रास्तत्परा Ku. 5. 26. (-सं) a house on the borders of a stream or pond. -वासिन् *a.* standing in water; K. 23. -वाह *a.* bringing water. (-हः) a cloud. -वाहनं a water-vessel. -वीथः a yoke for carrying water. -शरावः a jar filled with water. -सुद्धः a water-jar. -श्वित् *n.* [उदकेन जलेन श्वयति] butter-milk containing fifty per cent water (i.e. 2 parts of butter-milk and 1 part of water). -स्थान *l.* a place full of water. -स्थानि *a.* residence in water. -स्थाली a vessel for holding water. -उदक-कुण्डः a well for drawing water.

-हार *a.* fetching or carrying water. (-रः) a cloud (water-carrier).

उदन्वत् *a.* Wavy, watery, abounding in water (Ved.). -*m.* The ocean; उदन्वच्छन्ना भूः B. R. 1. 8; R. 4. 52, 58, 10. 6; नवैरुदन्वानिव चंद्रपादैः Ku. 7. 73.

उदन्य *a.* 1 Thirsty. -2 Watery. -न्या Thirst; निर्वैत्यतामुदन्याप्रतीकारः Ve. 6; व्यस्यन्नुदन्यां विशिरेः पयोभिः Bk. 3. 40. -Gomp. -ज *a.* Ved. born or living in water.

उदन्याति Den. P. 1 To be thirsty. -2 To irrigate.

उदन्यु *a.* 1 Thirsty, seeking water. -2 Walking in water.

उदक् See under उदच्.

उदंत *a.* [उदंतोऽतो यस्य] Reaching to the end or border of anything. -तः [उदंतोऽतो निर्णयो यस्मात्] 1 News, intelligence, report, full tidings, account, history; अत्वा रामः प्रियोदंतं R. 12. 66; आत्मोदंतं कथयिष्यति K. 132; कांतोदंतः सुहृदुपगतः संगमार्त्तिकचिदूनः Me. 100. -2 A pure and virtuous man (साधु). -3 Supporting oneself by sacrificing for others (वृत्तियाजनं). -4 One who gets a livelihood by a trade &c. (Wilson).

उदंतकः News, intelligence.

उदंतिका Satisfaction, satiety.

उदंत्य *a.* Living beyond a limit or boundary.

उदन्य See under उदन्.

उदंभस् *a.* Full of water; R. 4. 31.

उदयः, उदयन See under उदि.

उदरं [उद-क-अप्] 1 The belly; तुष्पूरोदरपूरणाय Bh. 2. 119; cf. कृचोदरी, उदरभरणं, उदरभरि &c. -2 The interior or inside of anything, cavity; तडाग° Pt. 2.150; R. 5.70; U.2.16.4. 29; स्वां कारयामि कमलोदरबंधनस्थं S.6. 19; Sānti.1.5; S.1. 19; Amaru. 88; जलहोदरेभ्यः Mk.5; Rs.3.12; घनानां वारिगर्भोदराणां S. 7.4. -3 Enlargement of the abdomen from dropsy or flatulence; तस्य होदरं जले Ait. Br. -4 Any morbid abdominal affection, such as liver, spleen &c. (said to be of 8 kinds वात°, पित्त°, कफ°, तिलैग° or दूषी°, मीहा°, बद्धगुद°, आगंतुक° and जल°). -5 Slaughter. [cf. L. uterus; Zend. udara]. -Comp.

-आध्मानः flatulence of the belly. -आमयः disease of the belly, dysentery, diarrhoea. -आमयिन् *a.* suffering from dysentery. -आवर्तः the navel. -आवेष्टः the tape-worm. -ग्रंथिः-गुल्मः disease of the spleen. -त्राणं *l.* a cuirass, armour covering the front of the body. -2. a belly-band. -पिशाच *a.* [उदरे तत्पूतौ पिशाच इव] gluttonous, voracious (having a devilish appetite). (-चः) a glutton. -पूरं *ind.* till the belly is full; उदरपूरं भुंक्ते Sk. eats his fill. -पोषणं, -भरणं feeding the belly, support of life. -शय *a.* sleeping on the face or the belly. (-यः) foetus. -सर्वस्वः a glutton, an epicure (one to whom the belly is all-in-all).

उदरक *a.* Abdominal.

उदरंभरि *a.* [उदरं विभर्ति, भृक्षि मुच P. III. 2. 26] 1 Nourishing one's own belly, selfish. -2 Gluttonous, voracious.

उदरवत्, उदरिक-ल *a.* Having a large belly, corpulent, fat.

उदरिन् *a.* [उदर-इनि] 1 Having a large belly, fat, corpulent. -2 Abdominal. -णी A pregnant woman.

उदर्व *a.* [उदर-यत्] Belonging to the belly. -यै Contents of the belly.

उदरथिः [उद-क-घथिन् Up. 4. 88] 1 The ocean. -2 The sun.

उदर्कः [Said to be fr. कच्] 1 (a) End, conclusion; °स्वाहुनः कर्मणः Dk. 79; सुखोदर्क K. 328. (b) Result, consequence, future result of an action; उदर्कस्तव कल्याणो भविता Nala. 12. 67; किंतु कल्याणोदर्कं भविष्यति U. 4; प्रयत्नः सफलोदर्क एव Māl. 8; Ms. 4. 176, 11. 10, 9. 25, 12. 18; Pt. 5. 73. -3 Remote consequence, reward. -4 Future time, futurity. -5 Elevation of a building (as a tower). -6 Surpassing. -7 N. of a tree Van-guiera/Spinosa Roxb.

उदर्चिस् *a.* [उर्ध्वमर्चिः शिखाऽयस्] Shining, or blazing upwards, resplendent, radiant, glowing; स्फुरच्चर्चिः सहसा तृतीयादक्षः कुशातुः किल निष्पपात Ku. 3. 71, 7. 79; R. 7. 24, 15. 76. -*m.* 1 Fire; प्रक्षिप्योदर्चिष कक्षे शेरेते तैऽभिमारुतं Si. 2. 42, 20. 75. -2 The god of love. -3 N. of Siva.

उदरदः [अर्द-अच्] (In Medic.) Erysipelas.

उदर्यः Scarlet fever.

उदवग्रहः A Svarita accent depending on an Udatta which stands in the Avagraha q. v.

उदवसानीय a. Ved. Last, final.

उदवसितं [उद्-अव-सो-क्त] A house, dwelling; जानीषे रेभिलस्योदवसितं Mk. 4; Si. 11. 18.

उदधु a. [उदतान्यधुणि यस्य] Bursting into tears, one whose tears gush forth, weeping; तस्य पश्यन् सौमित्रैरुदधुर्वसतिद्रुमान् R. 12. 14; Amaru. 11.

उदस् 4 P. [उद्-अस्] 1 To cast up, throw up; Si. 15. 81; to raise, lift up, elevate, erect; स्वयमिति मुग्धवधूमुदास दोष्यो Si. 7. 49; पुच्छमुदस्यति Sk. -2 To throw down; उदस्ताधोरणः Dk. 35. -3 To throw out, expel, drive away, leave, quit; उदस्य धैर्यं दयितेन सादरं Ki. 8. 50. -4 To destroy, dispel; रिपुतिभिर् Ki. 1. 46. -5 To drive, propel; Ki. 8. 55. -6 To turn away. -7 To take pains, make efforts. -pass. To be driven off, fall off, deviate from; अतिमूढ उदस्यते नयात् Ki. 2. 49.

उदसनं 1 Throwing, raising, erecting. -2 Expelling, turning out.

उदस्त p. p. 1 Thrown or cast up, raised, erected. -2 Turned out, expelled. -3 Removed, scattered. -4 Shamed, humbled, humiliated.

उदासः [उद्-अस्-घञ्] 1 Throwing upwards, elevation, raising. -2 Expulsion.

उदात्त a. [उद्-आदा-क्त] 1 High, elevated, lofty, exalted, noble; °अन्वयेः K. 92; Ratn. 4; sublime; Ve. 1. -2 Noble, dignified; अत्युदात्तसुजनश्चक्रैः U. 6. -3 Generous, bountiful, donor. -4 Famous, illustrious, great; Si. 20. 82; ललितोदात्तमहिमा Bv. 1. 79. -5 Dear, beloved. -6 Highly or acutely accented (as a Svara), see below. -त्तः 1 The acute accent, a high or sharp tone; उद्वेहसत् P. I. 2. 29; तात्त्वादिषु सभागेषु स्थानेषु भागं निष्पन्नोऽुदात्तः Sk.; see under अनुदात्त also; निहंत्यरीनेकपदे उदसत् स्वराणि Si. 2. 95. -2 Gift, donation. -3 A kind of musical in-

strument, a large drum. -4 A variety of the hero; see धीरोदात्त. -त्तं (In Rhet.) A figure of speech which describes supermundane prosperity, or an action of one that is great represented collaterally to the subject in hand; लोकातिशयसंपत्तिवर्णनोदात्तमुच्यते । यद्वापि प्रस्तुतस्यांगं महतां चरितं भवेत् || S. D. 752; cf. also K. P. 10; उदात्तं वस्तुनः संपन्नमहतां चोपलक्षणं. -Comp. -युति a. pronounced with the acute accent.

उदात्तर a. More elevated, more acute.

उदान See under 1. उदन्.

उदाप्यं ind. Ved. Against the stream.

उदायुध a. With uplifted weapon, upraising weapons; मनुजपशुभिर्निर्मयादिर्नैवाङ्गिरसायुधैः Ve. 3. 22; उदायुधानापततस्तान्दृष्ट्वा न्येदय राघवः R. 12. 44.

उदार a. 1 Generous, liberal, munificent. -2 (a) Noble, exalted, dignified; स तथेति विनेतुरुदात्मतेः R. 8. 91, 5. 12; वाचः 65; Bg. 7. 18. (b) High, lofty, great, best, illustrious, distinguished; °कीर्तिः Ki. 1. 18; तपसः Bh. 3. 51. -3 Honest, sincere, upright. -4 Good, nice, fine; उदारः कल्पः S. 5. -5 Proper, right. -6 Eloquent. -7 Kind, soft, agreeable; °वाचः कन्यकाः R. 14. 77. -8 Rich, plentiful; उदारमभ्यवहारविधि Dk. 49; Mu. 3. 8. -9 Large, extensive, grand, splendid; साक्रेतोपवनमुदारमधुवास R. 13. 79; उदारनपथ्यभृतां 6. 6 richly dressed. -10 Beautiful, charming, lovely; Ku. 7. 14; Si. 5. 21; see उदारदशीन below; R. 16. 26, 51. -11 Unperplexed. -12 Exciting, driving forth (Ved.). -रं ind. 1 Loudly; Si. 4. 33. -2 By means of arguments; Ki. 12. 40. -रः Ved. 1 A rising fog or vapour. -2 A sort of grain with long stalks. -3 A figure in Rhetoric which attributes greatness to inanimate objects. -Comp. -आत्मन्, -चेतस्, -चरित, -मनस्, -सत्त्व a. noble-minded, magnanimous, उदारचरितानां तु वसुधैव कुटुम्बकं H. 1. -शी a. 1. of sublime genius, highly intelligent; शिवः समग्रैः स मुपैरुदारधीः R. 3. 30. -2. noble-minded. (-m.) N. of Vishnu. (-f.) good abilities.

-दशीन a. good-looking (having large eyes); तथा हि ते शीलमुदारदशीने Ku. 5. 36. -रमणीय a. grand and lovely, transcendental; S. 7.

उदारता 1 Liberality, generosity. -2 Richness (as of expression); वचसां Māl. 1. 7; S. 6. (as applied to words) उदारता = काठिन्यवर्णघटनारूपविकटन्मलक्षणा R. G.; (as applied to the sense) = चूबनं देहि मे भार्य कान्चां डालतुत्ये इत्यादिप्राम्नार्थपरिहारः ibid.

उदारथि a. 1 Going upwards. -2 Rising, enlightening the organs of sense. -3 Steaming (as a hot dish). -यिः N. of Vishnu.

उदावत्सरः A year, one of the five years forming a period.

उदावर्तः A disease of the bowels, 'iliac passion' (characterized by the retention of excrements). -र्ता A painful menstruation with foamy blood; सफेनिलमुदावर्तो रजः कृच्छ्रेण मुचति Susr.

उदास् 2 A. [उद्-आस्] To be indifferent or unconcerned, be careless or apathetic; to be passive or inactive; तत्किमिच्छुदासते भरताः Māl. 1; विधाय वैरं सामर्थं नरोऽसौ य उदासते Si. 2. 42; Bg. 9. 9; Sān. K. 20; not to share in, show no interest in; Mu. 1.

उदासः -सिन् a. Indifferent, apathetic, unconcerned. -सः, -सिन् m. 1 A stoic, philosopher. -2 One who has no passion for anything, a religious mendicant in general. -3 Indifference, apathy.

उदासित् a. 1 Indifferent, apathetic.

उदासीन pres. p. 1 Indifferent, unconcerned, apathetic, passive; तद्विनिमुदासीनं स्वामेव पुरुषं विदुः Ku. 2. 13 (taking no part in the creation of the material universe); see सांख्य; Pt. 1. -2 (In law) Not involved in any dispute. -3 Neutral (as a king or nation). -नः 1 A stranger. -2 A neutral, an indifferent person; अरिमित्रोदासीनव्यवस्था Mu. 5; Ms. 7. 158; Y. 1. 345; Bg. 6. 9. -3 A common acquaintance.

उदास्थित a. Set over, appointed to. -तः 1 A superintendent. -2 A door-keeper. -3 A spy, an emissary. -4 An ascetic who has given up his vow.

उदाहित *a.* Elevated, raised.

उदाहृ 1 P. 1 To relate, narrate, declare, announce. -2 To say, speak, utter; उदाजहार ह्रुपदान्मजा गिरः Ki. 1. 27; Mk. 9. 4; Pt. 2.; चिक्कि-त्सका दोषमुदाहरन्ति M. 2; Māl. 1: स्वां कामिनो मदनवृत्तिमुदाहरन्ति V. 4. 11; mutter, repeat, धर्माक्षराणि Mk. 8. -3 To cite as an instance or illustration, illustrate; त्वमुदाह्रियस्व कथमन्यथा जनैः Si. 15. 29.

उदाहरणं 1 Relating, declaration, saying, utterance. -2 Narration, recital, opening a conversation; अथांगिरसमग्र्यमुदाहरणवस्तुषु Ku. 6. 65; अहृतोदाहरणानि Mv. 5 stories or narrations. -3 A declaratory song or poem, a sort of panegyric beginning with words like जयति and full of alliteration; पत्रे निवेशितमुदाहरणं प्रियायाः V. 2. 14; चारणेभ्यस्त्वदीयं जयोदाहरणं श्रुत्वा V. 1; जयोदाहरणं बाह्योर्गापयामास किन्नरान् R. 4. 78; (येन केनापि तालेन गयपयसमन्वितं। जयन्युपक्रमं मालिन्यादिप्रासविचित्रितम् ॥ तदुदाहरणं नाम विभक्त्यदोषसंयुतं। Pratāparudra.) -4 An instance, example, illustration; समुलघातमज्ञतः परान्नोद्यन्ति मानिनः। प्रध्वंसिताधतमसस्तत्रोदाहरणं रविः ॥ Si. 2. 33; किमुदाहरणं Kāsi. -5 (In Nyāya) The third member of an Indian syllogism (which has five members). -6 Beginning, commencement, introduction. -7 Exhibition, illustration; U. 1. -8 (In Rhet.) An illustration reckoned as a figure of speech by some rhetoricians. It resembles अर्थोत्तरन्यास; *e. g.* अभितगुणोपि पदार्थो दोषेणैकेन निर्दिष्टो भवति। निखिलरसायणराजो गंधेनोप्रेण लघुन इव ॥ R. G. (For a clear distinction between the two figures see R. G., under उदाहरण).

उदाहारः 1 An example or illustration. -2 The beginning of a speech.

उदाहृत *p. p.* 1 Said, uttered. -2 Named, called; श्रुतान्विती द्वायय इत्युदाहृतः Bk. 1. 1. -3 Illustrated.

उदाहृतिः *f.* An example, illustration.

उदि 2 P. 1 To rise (as a star, cloud &c.) - (fig. also); come up; उदेति पूर्वकुसुमं ततः फलं S. 7. 30; उदेति खविता वायस्तात्र एवास्तमेति च Māl. 2. 10; Ki. 2. 36; उदेति 110. 35. 18. 20; to be

seen, appear. -2 To be produced, come out or arise from, spring or proceed from; उदितदयः Dk. 13; पुण्यः कुशानोरुदिताय धूमः R. 7. 26; उदितश्रियं 1. 93 v. 1.; S. 1. 26. -3 To go out, escape. -4 To start up; R. 17. 77. -5 To rise up against; Ku. 2. 57; य एनमुदीयादर्थी Ml.

उदय *u.* (In gram.) Following, coming after or upon (as a letter, accent &c.); उदयशब्दः परशब्दमनार्थः प्रातिशब्देषु प्रसिद्धः. -यः 1 Rise (fig. also); चंद्रोदय इवोदयेः R. 12. 36, 2. 73; going upwards, ascending (as of the sun, stars &c.). -2 (a) Rising up, coming forth; द्रविणोदयः acquisition of wealth; Pt. 2.; सोभाग्योदयः dawn of fortune, Amaru. 25. स्वगुणोदयेन Pt. 1. 94. (b) Appearance, becoming visible, production; यनोदयः प्राक् S. 7. 30; मेघोदयः Ku. 6. 54; हसितमन्यनिमित्तकृतोदयः S. 2. 11 raised from some other cause; Amaru. 88; S. 7. 8; फलोदयः R. 1. 5 rising or accomplishment of the fruit; Ms. 3. 169; Ku. 3. 18. -3 Creation (opp. प्रलय); यौतौ स्वभावबोधौ तौ भूतानां प्रलयोदयौ Ku. 2. 8. -4 The eastern mountain (behind which the sun is supposed to rise); धैर्यं दृश्यते भास्वान्तं तेषामुदयः स्मृतः; उदयशुद्धाज्ञाकमरीचिभिः V. 3. 6. -5 Advancement, prosperity, rise; (opp. व्यसन); तेजोदयस्य युगपद्व्यसनोदयाभ्यां S. 4. 1; उदये मदवाच्यमुज्जता R. 8. 84; K. 5; importance, celebrity; उन्मुखे त्वयि R. 11. 73. -6 Elevation, exaltation, rise, growth; उदयमस्तमयं च रघूदहात् R. 9. 9; तमुदयाय न वा नवयौवना 7; आत्मोदयः परग्लानिः Si. 2. 30, 11. 60. -7 Result, consequence; असुखोदयं कर्म Ms. 4. 70; Amaru. 42; following; नोदात्तस्वरितोदयं P. VIII. 4. 67. -8 Accomplishment, fulfilment; उपस्थितोदयः R. 3. 1; प्रारंभसदृशोदयः 1. 15. -9 Profit, advantage. -10 Income, revenue; Ms. 7. 55; Y. 2. 43. -11 Interest, consideration paid for the use of money; Y. 2. 67, 146. -12 Light, splendour. -13 Outlet, exit. -Comp. -अचलः -अग्निः, -गिरिः, -पर्वतः, -शैलः the eastern mountain behind which the sun moon &c. are supposed to rise; उदयगिरिवनालीबालमंसारपुष्पं Udb.; त्रितोदयत्रैमसायमुच्चकैः Si. 1. 16; तत उदयगिरिरेतैक एव Māl. 2. 10. -क्रमः gra-

dual rise; नाडीनां Māl. 5. 2 by gradually inflating or filling with wind the Nādis, (as in the act of restraining the wind). -पुरं N. of the capital of Mārvar. -प्रस्थः the plateau of the mountain behind which the sun is supposed to rise.

उदयनं 1 Rising, ascending, going up. -2 Result, consequence. -3 End, conclusion. -नः 1 N. of Agastya. -2 N. of the king Vatsa; प्राच्यावंतीनुदयनकथाकाविदयामवृद्धान् Me. 30. [A celebrated Prince of the lunar race, who is usually styled Vatsarāja. He reigned at Kausambi. Vasavadatta, Princess of Ujjayini, saw him in a dream and fell in love with him. He was decoyed to that city and there kept in prison by Chandamahāsena, the king. But on being released by the minister he carried off Vasavadatta from her father and a rival suitor. Udayana is the hero of the play called Ratnavali and his life has been made the subject of several other minor compositions. See Vatsa also].

उदयनीय *a.* Belonging to the end or conclusion, concluding (as a ceremony). -या A concluding sacrifice.

उदयिन् *a.* 1 Rising or ascending. -2 Streaming or flowing forth; Māl. 5. 17. -3 Prosperous, flourishing.

उदित *p. p.* 1 Risen, ascended; उदितभूयिष्ठः Māl. 1 mostly risen; Bv. 2. 85; नित्योदितः Bh. 3. 80 ever-existing. -2 High, tall, lofty. -3 Grown, augmented. -4 Born, produced. -5 Spoken, uttered (fr. वद्). -तं A kind of perfume. -2 A kind of accent. -Comp. -उदित *a.* well grounded in the Sāstras. -होमिन् *a.* sacrificing after sunrise.

उदितिः *f.* 1 Ascending, rising (of the sun). -2 Setting. -3 Speech.

उद्वेद्यत् *a.* Increasing, rising; Si. 2. 76.

उदीक्ष 1 A. 1 To look up to, look at, view, behold; सप्रणाममुदीक्षिताः Ku. 6. 7, 7. 67; Amaru. 71. -2 To expect, look out for, wait for; शत्रुव्यसनं Mu. 4; त्रीणि वर्षाण्युदीक्षेत कुमार्युतमती सती Ms. 9. 90.

उदीक्षणं 1 Looking up to. -2 Seeing, beholding, seeking.

उदीचीन, उदीच्य See under उदच

उदीप *a.* [उदना अपी यत्र, अप ईव] Flooded. —*v.* High water, inundation, flood.

उद्गीर 2 *A.* [उद-ईर] 1 To rise (sound &c.); उद्गीरत गवितानि Dk. 123 were heard. —2 To start (to go or come). —3 To move upwards, ascend, go up. —4 To arise, originate. —*Caus.* 1 To cause to rise or move. —2 To utter, pronounce, speak; उद्गीरयति K. 13; U. 5. 6; उद्गीरितोर्थः पश्यापि गृह्यते Pt. 1. 43; 50 आलीकशब्दे R. 2. 9. —3 To call, name, स भीमरूपः शिव इत्युद्गीर्यते Ku. 5. 77. —4 To put forth, यद्दशोको यमुदीरयिष्यति R. 8. 62. —5 To cast, throw, roll down (as dice); उद्गीरयामास सलीलनक्षान् R. 6. 18; to discharge, drive forward. —6 To raise, throw up; उद्गीरितं रजः Si. 12. 58; उद्गीरयच्छिरः Dk. 103 expanded its hood. —7 To display, manifest, make visible, cause; तिसृभिस्त्वमवस्थामिमीहिमानमुदीरयन् Ku. 2. 6; Si. 11. 7. —8 To bring about, effect; K. 13. 28. —9 To rouse, excite, stimulate; उद्गीरितोद्भिः Ku. 4. 41; °धि acute-minded. —*pass.* 1 To be cast or thrown upwards, excited, uttered &c. —2 To sound. —3 To issue forth.

उद्गीरण 1 Utterance, pronunciation, expression; उद्गीरातः प्रणवा यासां न्यायैस्त्रिभिरुद्गीरणं Ku. 2. 12. —2 Speaking, saying. —3 Throwing, discharging (as a missile).

उद्गीर्ण *p. p.* [ईर-क्त] 1 Grown, ascended, risen, produced, caused; Si. 18. 37. —2 Puffed up, elated, grown haughty; भवत्त्वयवरोद्गीर्णस्तारकाख्यो महासुरः Ku. 2. 32. —3 Excited, stimulated, roused; Si. 1. 32; Dk. 43, 47. —4 Increased, intense. —5 Generous, great, excellent. —6 Uttered, pronounced; Si. 13. 42. —7 Ready, strung; °धन्वा U. 5. 11. —*र्णः* N. of Vishnu. —*Comp.* —दीधिति *a.* intensely bright. —वेग *a.* violent, impetuous in its course (as a torrent).

उद्गीषित *a.* risen, elevated.

उद्गुंबरः See उद्गंबर. °मशक = मूष-मंडूक q. v.

उद्गुंबल *a.* Ved. Mighty, of extended power (उद्गुंबल). —लः The fig-tree.

उद्गुष्ट *a.* Ved. Red.

उद्गुखल = उद्गुखल (q. v.).

उद्गुच *f.* [उद्गुष्ट च] 1 A coefficient Rik. —2 Fulm. —3 Remainder, continuation. —4 Prosperity, rise.

उद्गुजय *v.* Sliding, continuing, trembling, terrifying. उद्गुजयान् गृह्यमाणान्वयेधति Dk. 1. 17.

उद्गुसाक्ष *a.* Very powerful, excellent (V. 1.).

उद्गुसि *a.* 1 Fragrant विडुषणोऽधिपु कुडनलेपु R. 16. 47. —2 Having a strong smell (good or bad).

उद्गुम् 1 *P.* 1 To rise or go up, ascend (as a star &c.); उद्गुम्भवा-तोद्गुतरेणुमंडला R. 1. 10. v. 1. —2 To shoot up, dart upwards, appear; अचिरोद्गुतपद्मं V. 4. 23; R. 6. 18; so उद्गुतशृंगो वत्सः. —3 To rise or spring from, proceed, originate, arise; इत्युद्गुताः शौरवधुमुत्सेभ्यः शुण्डन् कथाः R. 7. 16; Amaru. 91. —4 To go out, break out, depart (as life &c.). —5 To be famous or well-known, spread; उद्गुतान् इत्युद्गुतनामधेयः R. 18. 20.

उद्गुत *p. p.* 1 Gone up, risen, ascended. —2 Proceeded forth or from. —3 Gone, departed. —4 Vomited. —*ता* N. of a metre. —*Comp.* —उद्गु *a.* deceased, dead.

उद्गुतिः *f.* 1 Going up, rising, ascent. —2 Appearance; कुडन K. 59; rise, origin. —3 Vomiting.

उद्गुमः 1 Going up, rising (of stars); ascent; आञ्जयुमोद्गुमेन S. 1. 15. —2 Standing erect (of hair); रोमोद्गुमः प्रादुर्भूतनावाः Ku. 7. 77; व्यक्तरोमोद्गुमत्वात् M. 4. 1; Amaru. 36. —3 Going out, departure, expiry; as in प्राण °. —4 Birth, production, creation; परिजातरयोद्गुमः Māl. 2; appearance; फलेन सहकारय पुष्पोद्गुम इव प्रजाः R. 4. 9; V. 4. 38; Bh. 2. 70; कतिपयकुसुमोद्गुमः कंद्वः U. 3. 20; so मांस°, पक्ष°, ग्रंथि° &c.; Amaru. 81; origin, parentage; Māl. 2. —5 Action, vision (of eyes); Māl. 1. 35. —6 Projection, elevation; पयोधरोद्गुमां Māl. 7. —7 A shoot (of a plant); हरिततृणोद्गुमशंकया सुतीभिः Ki. 5. 38. —8 Vomiting, casting up.

उद्गुमनं Rising, becoming visible.

उद्गुमनीय *p. p.* To be gone up or emitted. —*v.* A pair of bleached or white clothes (नन्मयद्वन्द्वनीयं उद्गुमनीयं च वस्त्रं). धौतान्मनीयवातिनी Bh. 2; सुदीर्घादुद्गुमनीयवत्त्वा Ku. 7. 11. उद्गुमनीयं मालावस्त्रं च by उद्गुमनीयं. उद्गुमनीयं उद्गुमनीयं नृपयिकामि-तं &c. See also q. v.

उद्गुह *a.* To be, intense, violent, strong, excessive, much; उद्गुह-उद्गुहव्याः Māl. 5. 7. 6. 1. —*ह* Excessively, extremely.

उद्गुहृ, **उद्गुह** &c. See under उद्गुहृ.

उद्गुहृ 6 *A.* To raise the voice in a menacing manner.

उद्गुर्ण *p. p.* [गु-क्त] 1 Raised, uplifted, held up; क्रीधोद्गुर्णगदस्य Ve. 6. 12; Si. 5. 25. —2 Erected, excited.

उद्गु 6 *P.* 1 To eject, spit out, vomit; उद्गुर्तो वद्गुर्ले फणिनः पुष्पासि परिम-लोद्गुः Br. 1. 11; उद्गुर्निव स्नेहं Si. 14. 1. —2 (a) To emit, send or put forth, pour down or out, discharge, belch out; रुहांभेत्वापद्गुर्दिरति Pt. 5. 67; निक्षेपणात् रागमिदोद्गुर्दिरतो Ku. 1. 33. (b) To send out of the mouth, speak, utter (as words); नदीपतेः शासनमुज्जगार R. 14. 53; Ve. 5. 11; यद्गुर्दिरति भ्रमरः Mu. 2. 11 (where it also means 'vomits' or 'emits'). —3 To breathe out. —4 To rise from. —*Caus.* To cause to pour forth, raise (as sound).

उद्गुहः [उद्गु-वृज् P. III. 3. 29] 1 (a) Ejection, spitting out, vomiting, giving out, emitting; खर्जु-रिक्तं धनं दानं नरोद्गुहसुगंधिषु R. 4. 57; Bh. 2. 36; सलिलोद्गुहसुचैर्विमानाः Me. 63, 69; Si. 12. 9. (b) Oozing, flowing out, stream, issuing out; स-निर्द्गुहोद्गुह इवाद्गुहिराजः R. 6. 60; रुधिर° दिग्दक्षिलोद्गुहः Mv. 6. 33. —2 Repeat- ing, narration, citing repeatedly; Māl. 2. 13; साम° K. 42; H. 3. 106; उद्गुजन्य° Mv. 4 expression of goodness. —3 Quantity, mass (thrown out); Mu. 3. —4 Spit, saliva. —5 Erection, belching. —6 Sound, roaring, echo, hissing sound (शब्दः, कंठमर्जनं, नामवाद्यकर्म); Sānti. 1. 21; उद्गुहिराज° Māl. 9.

उद्गुहिरन् 1 Going up, rising, being sent forth, Mr. 3. 29; U. 4. 29.

-2 Emitting, sending forth, pouring down : धातस्वनोद्गिरिरीमुत्प्लोऽसौ R. 13. 47 ; Mk. 5. 27.

उद्गिरण 1 Vomiting. -2 Ejecting anything (as saliva) from the mouth, slavering. -3 Eructation, belch. -4 Extermination.

उद्गै 1 P. 1 To sing in a loud tone, sing aloud; उद्गास्वनामिच्छति किन्नराणां Ku. 1. 8; गेयमुद्गातुकापा Me. 86; to sing (in general). उद्गीयन्त वनदेवताभिः R. 2. 12; निभृताभरमुज्जगे Si. 6. 20. -2 To begin to sing. -3 To sing or chant (applied to the singing of Sāmaveda): साम सामविद्-संगमुज्जगौ Si. 14. 21; cf. उद्गात. -4 To announce, to celebrate in song. -5 To sing before one (with acc.). -6 To fill or make resonant with song.

उद्गातृ m. One of the four principal priests at a sacrifice, one who chants the hymns of the Sāmaveda.

उद्गाथा A variety of the Aryā measure, the same as Giti q. v.

उद्गीतिः f. 1 Singing aloud. -2 Chanting of the Sāmaveda. -3 A variety of the Aryā metre; see Appendix.

उद्गीथः [उद्-गै-थक्] 1 Chanting of the Sāmaveda (the office of an udgātri). -2 The second part of the Sāmaveda; भूयांस उद्गीथविदो वसन्ति U. 2. 3. -3 Designation of ओम्, the three syllabled name of God.

उद्गंथ 1. 9. U. 1 To bind up, tie into bundles. -2 To tie up, put or sew together (as garlands &c.); इयमुद्गंथते सजो विचित्राः Mu. 1. 4; tie or fasten, intertwine; लताग्रतानोद्गंथितैः स केशैः R. 2. 8. -3 To unbind, loosen (as a knot &c.); Si. 10. 63.

उद्गंथ a. Unbound, loosened. -थः A section, chapter.

उद्गंथि a. 1 Untied (fig. also). -2 Free from worldly ties or attachments.

उद्ग्रह 9 P. 1 To take up, lift up; शक्तिं चोद्ग्रहयन्ती Bk. 15. 52; elevate, erect, raise; उद्ग्रहीतालकांताः Me. 8. -2 To take or draw out, take away. -3 To deposit. -4 To discontinue. -5 To cease (to rain). -6 To break off, discontinue (speak-

ing). -Caus. 1 To cause to take up, or out; cause to pay. -2 To state, place before, adduce; विद्येषां बहुषः चात्कं यत्तद्विद्वाह्यते पुनः Si. 2. 75. -3 To extol, laud up.

उद्ग्रहणं, उद्ग्रहणः 1 Ved. Taking up, raising. -2 Giving, donation.

उद्ग्रहः, उद्ग्रह 1 Taking up, raising. -2 An object that can be accomplished by religious or other acts. -3 Eructation.

उद्ग्रहाहः 1 Lifting or taking up. -2 (In the Prātisākyas) The rule of Sandhi which causes the change of the terminations अः, ए and ओ to अ before a following vowel. -3 Replying in argument; rejoinder. -4 An objection. -Comp. -पदवृत्तिः f. the Sandhi called Udgrāha; see above.

उद्ग्रहणिका Replying in argument.

उद्ग्रहाहिन p. p. 1 Lifted or taken up. -2 Taken away. -3 Excellent; exalted. -4 Deposited, delivered. -5 Bound, tied. -6 Recalled, remembered.

उद्ग्रीहः, उद्ग्रीविन् a. With the neck uplifted; उद्ग्रीवेनैवैरैः M. 1. 21; Amaru. 93.

उद्ग्रहः [उद्-हन् अप्णि०] 1 Excellence, eminence; (at the end of comp.); ब्राह्मणोद्ग्रहः = an excellent or superior Brāhmaṇa; उद्ग्रह्यश्च नियतलिङ्गा न तु विशेष्यलिङ्गाः Sk.; cf. मतल्लिकानचर्चिका प्रकांडमुद्गतलज्जौ प्रशस्तवाचकान्यमूनि Ak. -2 Happiness. -3 The hollow hand. -4 Fire. -5 A model. -6 Organic air in the body.

उद्ग्रहः A carpenter's bench (the plank on which he works); लौहोद्ग्रहणस्कां ललितापचनां स्त्रियं Bk. 7. 63.

उद्घातिन् a. Uneven, rough.

उद्घट 1 A. To open; Ku. 7. 53. -Caus. (घटयति) 1 To open, unlock; निरयनगरद्वारमुद्घाटयन्ती Bh. 1. 63; कपाटमुद्घाटयानि Mk. 3. -2 To peel off, shell. -3 To reveal, expose, make known. -4 To undertake, commence. -5 To rub over, stroke gently, tickle.

उद्घटित A hint.

उद्घाटः A watch or guard-house.

उद्घाटकः 1 A key; उद्घाटको भवति यत्र हरे कपाटे Mk. 3. 16. -2 The

rope and bucket of a well (-कं also).

उद्घाटन a. (नी f.) Opening, unlocking; धर्मं यो न करोति निदितवतिः स्वर्गार्गलोद्घाटनं H. 1. 153. -नं 1 Opening; Ve. 1. -2 Raising, lifting up, hoisting. -3 A key, any means of opening. -4 The rope and bucket of a well; a water-wheel.

उद्घाटित p. p. 1 Opened, manifested. -2 Undertaken; commenced. -3 Raised, lifted up. -Comp. -अंग a. 1. naked. -2. intelligent, wise. -ज्ञ a. wise, intelligent.

उद्घटकः A kind of time (in music).

उद्घटनं, ना i Friction, striking against; Me. 61. -2 Opening upwards (as a lid).

उद्घटित a. 1 Opened, unlocked. -2 Separated; Si. 11. 42.

उद्घसं Flesh.

उद्घातः 1 Beginning, commencement; उद्घातः प्रणवो यासां Ku. 2. 12; आकुमारकथोद्घातं शालिगोप्यो जगुर्ग्रहः R. 4. 20. -2 Allusion, reference, कथोद्घाताः U. 2. -3 Striking, wounding, inflicting an injury. -4 A stroke, blow, wound. -5 Tripping, slipping, jolting, shaking (as of a carriage); यथावमुद्घातमुखेन सोऽध्वना Si. 12. 2; R. 2. 72; Ve. 2. 28; चक्र° V. 1; U. 5. 1. -6 Rising, elevation. -7 A club, mallet. -8 A weapon (in general). -9 Breathing through the nostrils as a religious exercise (Wilson). -10 A division of a book, chapter, section.

उद्घृष् 1 P. To sound, cry out or shout. -10 R. or Caus. 1 To proclaim, declare aloud. -2 To fill with cries.

उद्घृष्ट p. p. Sounded out, proclaimed. -ष्ट A sound, noise.

उद्घोषः 1 Announcing aloud, proclaiming. -2 Popular talk, general report.

उद्घृष् 1 P. 1 To rub, lessen by rubbing. -2 To rub over, strike against.

उद्घर्षणं 1 Rubbing, rubbing up; यस्त्योद्घर्षणलोष्टकैरपि सदा घृष्टेन जातः किणः Mk. 2. 11. -2 Rubbing the skin with hard substances. -3 A cudgel.

उद्दृष्टं A peculiar fault in pronunciation.

उद्देशः 1 A bug. -2 A louse. -3 A mosquito, gadfly.

उद्दंड *a.* 1 With the stalk, stem, or staff raised or rising up; **उद्दंडपद्मं गृहदीर्घिकाणां** R. 16. 46; **धवलातपत्राः** Māl. 6 long; H. 2. 29. -2 Formidable, terrific. -**Comp.** -**पालः** 1. a punisher (whether king or magistrate). -2. a kind of fish. -3. a kind of serpent; cf. (उद्दंडपाल).

उद्दंतुर *a.* 1 Large-toothed or having projecting teeth. -2 High, tall (उत्तुंग). -3 Terrific, formidable (कराल).

उद्दमः Subduing, overpowering.

उद्दांत *a.* 1 Energetic. -2 Humble.

उद्दानं [द्वि बंधने ल्युट्] 1 Binding, confinement; **उद्दाने क्रियमाणं तु नक्त्यानां तत्र रज्जुभिः** Mb. -2 Taming, subduing. -3 The middle, the waist. -4 A fire-place. -5 The submarine fire. -6 Entrance of the sun into a zodiacal sign.

उद्दाम *a.* 1 Unbound, unrestrained, unchecked, free, bold; Si. 4. 10. -2 (*a*) Strong, powerful, violent; Pt. 3. 148; Māl. 3, 7; ° **देहपरिदाह-महाज्वराणि** 6. 13. (°) Furious, intoxicated; **स्रोतस्थुद्दामदिग्गजे** R. 1. 78; Si. 11. 19; U. 3. 6. -3 Dreadful, formidable; ° **सरीसृपनिवेशः** Māl. 3. -4 Self-willed. -5 Luxuriant, large, great, excessive; Me. 25; **उद्दामोक्त्व-लिकां** Ratn. 2. 4, 4. 22; **गंधोद्दामा धरा** exhaling great smell Mk. 5. 22. -6 Proud, haughty; **पौलस्त्यविज-योद्दाम** Mv. 3. 45 elated. -7 Unlimited, extraordinary. -**नः** 1 N. of Yama. -2 N. of Varuṇa. -**मं** *ind.* Violently, fiercely, strongly; **अयोद्दामं ज्वलिष्यतः** U. 3. 9.

उद्दित *a.* [उद्-दो-क्त] Tied, bound.

उद्दालः 1 N. of a plant, Cordia Myxa or Latifolia (बहुवारक) (Mar. भोंकरी). -2 The sage उद्दालक.

उद्दालकः = 1 उद्दाल *q. v.* -2 N. of a sage. -**कं** A kind of honey. -**Comp.** -**पुष्पमंजिका** [उद्दालकानां पुष्पाणि भज्यन्ते यत्र क्रीडायां शुल्] a sort of game played by the people in the eastern districts (in which Uddālaka flowers are broken or crushed).

उद्दिनं Mildav.

उद्दिष्ट *C. U.* 1 To point out, signify, declare, denote, mention, tell; **ग्रथनोद्दिष्टमास्पदं** Ku. 6. 35; M. 8. 52. 3. 182; Me. 30; **वयोद्दिष्टव्यापारा** S. 3; **अनेडमुक्त उद्दिष्टः दग्ने** Med. denotes or signifies. -2 To enunciate, prophesy; **द्वं साधुभिर्दुष्टैः** S. 5. -3 To refer or allude to, have reference to; **स्वर्गमुद्दिष्ट** Ku. 4. 38; S. 6, see उद्दिष्ट्य below. -4 To mean, intend, aim at, direct towards, destine for, assign to, dedicate to; K. 40; **उद्दिष्टमुपनिहितां भजस्व पूजां** Māl. 5. 25; **फलमुद्दिष्ट** Bg. 17. 21. -5 To explain, teach, advise, **स्वर्गं केनोद्दिष्टं विषममसिधारात्रनमिदं** Bh. 2. 28.

उद्दिष्ट्य *ind.* 1 With reference to, aiming at, in the direction of, towards; **वध्यशालामुद्दिष्ट्य प्रस्थितः** Pt. 1. -2 For, for the sake of, on account of, in the name of; **स्वर्गं** S. 3 on thy account; **किं** for what purpose, on what account; **निमित्तं** Pt. 1. 283 for some cause; **त्वामुद्दिष्ट्य सभाजनाक्षराणि** M. 5 in your name. -3 Demanding, stipulating for.

उद्दिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Mentioned, particularized, specially told. -2 Desired, wished for. -3 Explained, taught &c.

उद्देशः 1 Pointing to or at, directing; **सूर्योद्देशेन निला दातव्याः** Pt. 2 in the name of. -2 Mention, specification; **सार्धप्रहरद्वयोद्देशे** Pt. 5; **स्वर्गसंस्कारोद्देशः** Nir. -3* Illustration, explanation, exemplification. -4 Ascertainment, determination, inquiry, investigation, search. -5 A brief statement or account; **एष तुद्देशतः श्रोक्तो विभोर्विस्तरो मया** Bg. 10. 40. -6 Assignment, allotment. -7 Stipulation, bargain. -8 Object, motive. -9 A spot, region, place; **अहोऽग्रातसुभगोयमुद्देशः** S. 3; M. 3; **वनं** ° a part of the forest. -10 Upper region, high position. -11 (In phil.) The enunciation of a thing by its name (which is to be further discussed and explained), the other two processes being लक्षण and परीक्षा.

उद्देशक *a.* Illustrative. -**कः** 1 An illustration, example. -2 An illustrator, a guide. -3 (In Math.) A question, problem; **अनौद्देशकः** (frequently occurring in Līlāvati).

उद्देश्य *loc. p.* 1 To be illustrated or explained. -2 To be intended or aimed at. -3 That to which one refers or which one has in view. -**द्वयं** 1 The object in view, an incentive. -2 The subject of an assertion (*opp.* विधेय); see the word अनु-वच्य also.

उद्देष्टु *a.* 1 Pointing out. -2 One who acts with a certain object in view.

उद्दीप् 4 A. To flame, blaze up, be kindled; **वाणवदनमुद्दीपि भिये** Si. 15. 48; **उद्दीप्यस्व जातवेदः** Kaus. -**Caus.** 1 To light up, inflame, illuminate, kindle; **उद्दीपितक्रोधानलाः** Ve. 2. -2 To excite, animate, fire; **पुत्रवधामर्षोद्दीपितेन** Ve. 2; **न वैरमुद्दीपयति** वृत्तान्तं Mb.

उद्दीपः 1 Inflaming, lighting. -2 An inflamer. -3 That which animates or excites. -**पं** Bdellium.

उद्दीपक *a.* 1 Exciting, rendering more intense; **गरलस्योद्दीपकतया** Dk. 9 virulence. -2 Lighting, inflaming.

उद्दीपनं 1 Inflaming, exciting; **क्रोधं, अग्निं**. -2 (In Rhet.) That which excites or feeds (a sentiment or *rasa*), any aggravating or attendant circumstance which gives poignancy to a feeling or passion; **उद्दीपन-विभावान्ते रसमुद्दीपयति ये** S. D. 160; see आलंबनं also. -3 Illuminating, lighting, setting fire to, burning; **Ve. 5. 25.** -4 Burning of a body.

उद्दीप्त *p. p.* 1 Lighted, set on fire. -2 Shining, bright. -3 Inflamed, excited, aggravated (as passion).

उद्दीप *a.* [दीप्-रन्] Shining, blazing. -**प्रः**, -**प्रं** Bdellium.

उद्दृष्ट 1 P. 1 To see above, look upwards (lit.). -2 To look into the future; expect; look up to; **Mv. 6; उत्पद्यतः सिंहनिपातमुग्र** R. 2. 60. -3 To doubt. -4 To be aware of. -**Caus.** To make visible.

उद्दर्शनं Making visible.

उद्देहिका The white ant.

उद्द्युत् 1 A. To blaze up, shine. -**Caus.** 1 To cause to shine; (hence) adorn, grace; **जाते पुनरप्युद्द्योतयोत्सर्गं** U. 4; **अलमुद्द्योतयामासुर्देवारण्यमिवर्त-वः** R. 10. 80.

उद्द्योत *a.* Shining, blazing. -**वः** Light, lustre (lit. and fig.); **चित्रि-**

नैवैः कृतोद्ध्योत Mb. : कुलोद्ध्योतकरी
तव Rām. adorning or gracing. -2
Revelation. -3 A division of a book,
chapter, section.

उद्वाव *a.* Running away. -वः
Flight, retreat.

उद्धत् 2 P. [उद्-हृ] To raise up,
elevate (fig. also); see उद्धत्.

उद्धत *p. p.* 1 Raised up, elevated,
lifted up: कंगूळमुद्धतं धुवद् Bk. 3.
7; आत्मानोद्धतैरपि राजाभिः S.I. 8 raised:
खुर ° R. 9. 50, heaved: Ki. 8. 53. -2
Excessive, very much, exceeding.
-3 Haughty, vain, puffed up:
अश्वधोद्धतः R. 12. 68. -4 Harsh,
Si. 16. 27. -5 Exalted, undamed,
intensified: ननोन्नवरागा Ki. 9. 68,
69 : नदोद्धताः प्रत्यनिर्द्धं दिवः Ku. 3.
31. -6 Majestic, stately, ill-man-
nered. -तः A king's wrestler.
-Comp. -ननस्, -ननस्क *a.* high-mind-
ed, haughty, proud.

उद्धतिः *f.* 1 Elevation. -2 Pride,
haughtiness; Si. 3. 28. -3 Rude-
ness, insolence; 16. 72. -4 A stroke,
shaking.

उद्धम See under उद्धमा.

उद्धर, उद्धार See under उद्ध.

उद्धर्ष *a.* Delighted, glad. -र्षः 1
Great joy or delight. -2 Courage to
undertake a thing. -3 A festival
(especially a religious one).

उद्धर्षण *a.* Animating, encourag-
ing, exciting; हितमुद्धर्षणं चैव उवाच
प्रथितं वचः Rām. -र्ष 1 Animating.
-2 Erection of the hair (on the
body), thrill.

उद्धर्षिन् 1 *a.* Encouraging. -2
Ved. One whose hair is erect.

उद्धवः 1 A sacrificial fire. -2 A
festival, holiday. -3 N. of a Yā-
dava, uncle and friend of Kṛishna.
[When Kṛishna was taken by Akṛura
to Mathura Uddhava was implored by
the citizens of Gokula to go and
fetch him. He was very much attached
to Kṛishna. On seeing the destruction
of the Yadavas to be inevitable, he
went to Kṛishna and asked him what
to do; whereupon he was told to
go to Badarikasrama to practise
penance and to secure heaven. He
is the subject of two short poems,
उद्धवस्तु and उद्धवसंदेश.

उद्धवस्तु *a.* Extending or raising
upwards.

उद्धा I. 3P. Ved. 1 To abandon or
expose (an infant). -2 To set up, erect,
build. II. 3 A. 1 To go or move up-
wards, rise (as the sun, dust &c.): यतो
रजः ततोऽधोऽपि उद्धही R. 13. 64; Mu. 4.
21; Bk. 18. 27; N. 22. 45, 55. -2 To
go away from, depart: उद्धिहानजी-
वितं Mā. 10. -3 To raise: विरला
धुवज्जिहीन, Kāty. -4 To throw up,
omit (as eyebrows); Bk. 3. 47.

उद्धार *a.* 1 Ejected, vomited. -2
Indited, corpulent, fat. -3 Gone
up, ascended, risen. -नं 1 A fire-
place. -2 Ejecting, vomiting.

उद्धिः [उद्-धा-क्ति] Ved. 1 A parti-
cular part of a carriage (the part
which rests on the axles). -2 An
earthen stand on which the Ukhā
rests.

उद्धिम् *p. p.* Set up, erected.

उद्धति *a.* Ejected, vomited. -तः
An elephant out of rut (from whose
temples ichor ceases to flow).

उद्धुर *a.* [उद्धता धूरस्मान्] 1 Freed
from a burden or yoke, unre-
strained, unchecked, free. -2 Firm,
intrepid, bold; अभियोग ° Mr. 6.
-3 Victorious, conquering. -4 High,
loud (voice &c); पितरमुद्धुरध्वनिहाज-
नानुयातनानीय Dk. 104. -5 Heavy,
full of; Si. 5. 64. -6 Thick, gross.
-7 Lively, cheerful. -8 Able, com-
petent; Bv. 4. 40.

उद्धू 5. 9. U. 1 To shake, move up,
raise, throw up, wave (as a chawari);
कैनोद्धूतानि चानराणि K. 117, 200;
Ku. 2. 29; उद्धूनीयात सक्तेनू Bk. 19
8; Ki. 5. 39. -2 To shake or
throw off; Si. 18. 8, dispel, destroy
(fig.), उद्धूतपापाः Me. 55. -6 To
disturb, excite, rouse up.

उद्धूत *p. p.* 1 Shaken off, fallen
from; raised or thrown up; मारुतभ-
रोद्धूतोपि धूलित्रजः Dhan. V. -2 Ex-
alted, high, loud.

उद्धूननं 1 Throwing upwards,
raising. -2 Shaking.

उद्धूपनं Fumigating.

उद्धूलनं 1 Powdering, sprinkl-
ing with dust or powder; भस्मोद्धूलन
K. P. 10; K. 129. -2 An article
used to season food.

उद्धूलयति Den. P. To powder,
sprinkle with powder or dust.

उद्धृषणं Erection of the hair (on
the body), thrill, horripilation.

उद्धृ I. 1. 10 P. 1 To draw out, raise
up. -2 To save, deliver; भगवति
तव स्पृष्टानङ्गिश्चिरादुद्धरीधरन् U. 1. 23.
-II. [उद्-हृ] 1 To draw or take out,
extract, extricate; शरं... उद्धर्तुमैच्छत्
R. 2. 30; 3. 64; to deliver from,
relieve of, save, rescue, protect
(with abl.); मां नावदुद्धर शुचो दायिता-
प्रवृत्त्या V. 4. 15; Pt. 1. 358; Bg. 6.
5. -2 To uproot, extirpate, eradicate;
tear or pull out; नमयामास नृपाननु-
द्धरन् R. 8. 9, 4. 66; त्रिदिवमुद्धृतवान-
यकं दकं S. 7. 3; Mv. 3. 13; Mā. 9. 22;
उद्धरणीये चक्षुषी Dk. 102. -3 To
pluck up (flowers &c.); K. 21, 144.
-4 To raise, lift up, elevate, ex-
tend (as hands); पातयितुमेव शक्ति-
र्नात्रापिदमुद्धर्तु Pt. 1. 363; Ms. 4.
62; V. 4. 34. -5 To take up, absorb
(water); R. 4. 66; Si. 3. 75. -6
To sustain, bear up; राज्यधुरमुद्धर्तु Pt.
1. -7 To separate, abstract. -8 To
remove, put away. -9 To deduct,
subtract. -10 To select, pick out;
Ms. 9. 116. -11 To present, offer;
Y. 1. 159. -12 To prove; Y. 2. 28.
-13 To divide (as with partners).
-14 To publish, make known.
-Caus. To cause to extract or
draw out; R. 9. 78.

उद्धरणं 1 Drawing or taking out,
taking off (clothes &c.). -2 Extrac-
tion, pulling or tearing out; कंदक °
Ms. 9. 252; चक्षुषोरुद्धरणं Mit.; so
शाल्य °. -3 Extricating, deliverance,
rescuing (from danger); ह्रीनोद्धर-
णोचितस्य R. 2. 25; स बंधुर्यो विपन्ना-
नामापुद्धरणक्षमः H. 1. 3. -4 De-
struction, eradication, extermina-
tion, deposition, dethronement;
चंद्रगुप्तस्योद्धरणान् Mu. 4. -5 Lift-
ing, raising. -6 Taking a part or
share. -7 Taking from the Gārha-
patya fire to supply the other sacred
fires. -8 Vomiting. -9 Anything
vomited. -10 Final emancipation.
-11 Acquittance of debt.

उद्धर्तु, उद्धारक *a.* 1 One who raises
or lifts up. -2 A sharer, coheir.
-3 One who recovers property. -m.
1 A destroyer, exterminator; Y. 2.
271. -2 A saviour, deliverer.

उद्धारः 1 Drawing out, extraction.
-2 Deliverance, redemption, sav-

ing, rescuing, extrication. -3 Raising, lifting up. -4 Deduction, a part to be set aside. -5 (In law) A part to be set aside from the paternal property for the benefit of the eldest son; the surplus allowed by Law to the eldest beyond the shares of the younger brothers; Ms. 9. 112. -6 The sixth part of booty taken in war which belongs to the king: Ms. 7. 97. -7 An obligation. -8 Debt, particularly such as bears no interest. -9 Recovering property. -10 Marching out. -11 Citing (a passage), quoting. -12 Final beatitude. -13 Prosperity, elevation. -रा The plant गुडची. -र A fire-place.

उद्धारणं 1 Raising, elevating. -2 Rescuing, drawing out of (danger), delivering. -3 Sharing, dividing.

उद्धृत *p. p.* 1 Drawn up or out (water), extracted &c. -2 Raised, elevated, lifted up, thrown up or upwards; निक्षेपणाय पदमुद्धृतमुद्धर्तु Ku. 5. 85. -3 Uprooted, eradicated; उद्धृतारि: R. 2. 30. -4 Separated, set apart. -5 Divided, partitioned. -6 Selected. -7 Dispersed, scattered. -8 Holding, containing. -9 Uncovered. -10 Vomited, cast up. -**Comp.** -उद्धार *a.* 1. one who has received his share of the patrimony. -2. that from which the proper part has been deducted; Ms. 10. 85. -स्नेह *a.* skimmed (as milk).

उद्धृतिः *f.* 1 Drawing or pulling out, extracting. -2 An extract, passage selected. -3 Delivering, rescuing. -4 Especially, delivering or purifying from sin, final liberation; त्रपन्ते तीर्थानि स्वरितिमिह यस्योद्धृतिविधौ G. L. 28.

उद्धमा 1 P. 1 To breathe out, puff, blow. -2 To inflate, to make known by blowing (a trumpet).

उद्धम *a.* [उद्ध-मा-ञ] Sounding, blowing. -मः 1 Sounding, blowing. -2 Breathing hard, panting.

उद्धमानं A fire-place, stove.

उद्धयः [P. III. 1. 115; cf. उज्ज-त्युदकमिति उद्धयः Malli.] N. of a river; वीथसागम इवोद्धयमिवयो: R. 11. 8.

उद्ध्वंसः Hoarseness (of sound).

उद्ध्व १ P. To hang, tie up; कंडमुद्ध्वानति Mu. 6: पाद्वे आत्मानमुद्ध्वय व्यापाडयति Rām. 3; Pt. 2.

उद्ध्व *a.* Loosened. R. 13. 67. -यः-यन्ते 1 Flying up, hanging. -2 Hanging oneself.

उद्ध्वकः N. of a mixed tribe (doing the duty of washerman); cf. Umasa.—अथैतेन विप्रस्यं जगत्सन्तुष्टय-जिविः । तस्मैव नृपकर्मणो जातः ननिक उद्ध-वे ॥ नृपिकर्म नृपाका तु जातः उद्ध्वे जाः स्युः । विप्रस्यं तु यो जातिः अस्मिन्नाहं मयस्मिन् ॥

उद्ध्वकः One who hangs up (Ved.)

उद्धल *a.* Strong, powerful.

उद्धाप्य *a.* Filled or suffused with tears; Ki. 3. 59. न...न नवनक्ष-द्राप्यन् तले न नविष्यति V. 2. 10 tears will gush up in the eyes.

उद्धाडु *a.* 1 Having the arms raised, stretching or extending the arms; प्रांगुलभ्ये कले लोभाडुद्ध-रिव वामनः R. 1. 3. -2 Having the trunk upraised (as an elephant).

उद्धिल *a.* Out of the hole (an animal).

उद्धुय 1 P. 1 To awaken, remind. -2 To arouse, animate, excite.

उद्धुय *p. p.* 1 Awakened, aroused, excited; मनसि उद्धुयमात्रो वि-कारो भावः S. D. -2 Opened, expanded, full-blown; कनकाडुज Māl. 1. 40. -3 Reminded, made to think of. -4 Recalled to memory (as an object seen before). -**Comp.** -संस्कारः association of ideas, calling anything to mind.

उद्धोधः, -धनं 1 Awakening, reminding. -2 Recalling to memory, rousing up; ननु कथं रामादिरत्याद्युद्धोधकारणैः सीतादिभिः सामाजिकानां रत्युद्धोधः S. D. 3; so रत्न.

उद्धोधक *a.* 1 Reminding, that which reminds or calls to remembrance. -2 Exciting, rousing. -3 Discovering, exhibiting, showing. -कः N. of the sun.

उद्धट *a.* 1 Excellent, pre-eminent; पदे पदे संति भवा रणोद्धटाः N. 1. 132. -2 Exalted, magnanimous. -टः 1 A fan for winnowing corn. -2 A tortoise..

उद्धव, उद्धवना &c. See under उद्ध.

उद्भास् 1 A. To shine. -*Caus.* 1 To light up, illuminate, render bright and illuminate; ornament; उद्भा-सिनं नृपकर्मविधाभिः R. 7. 16: कालि यनोद्भासिनि M. 3. 35. -2 (fig.) To bring into prominence, elevate, exalt: उद्भासितास्त्रिरस्य Rām. 2. 39.

उद्भासः Radiance, splendour.

उद्भासित्, उद्भासर *a.* Shining, radiant, splendid; विभूषणं उद्भासि पितृ-नोषि वा; Ku. 5. 78; क्रीडास्त्रोद्भासिनि Mā. 8. 38; Bh. 1. 89; Amara. 81.

उद्भिद् 7 U. To break up, -*pass.* To break out, burst forth, become visible, be produced; अद्यापि पश्चादपि नोद्भिद्ये K. 347; उद्भिद्यमानव्रतः 33. 29. 49; उद्भिद्ययोरुद्भासा K. 100 developed; V. 1. 10. -*Caus.* To bring out, develop, unfold; Mu. 4. 3.

उद्भिद् *a.* [उद्भिद्-क्तिप्] 1 Sprouting, germinating, shooting forth. -2 Penetrating. -3 Destroying. -4 Causing to come forth. -*m.* 1 A sprout or shoot (of a plant); अंकु-रोद्भिन्नबोद्धिदि Ak. -2 A plant; उ-द्भिन्नरुगुल्माद्याः Ak. -3 A spring, fountain. -**Comp.** -ज *a.* (उद्भिज्ज) sprouting, germinating (as a plant). (-ज्जः) a plant; उद्भिज्जाः न्यावराः सर्वे बीजकांडप्रारोहिणः Ms. 1. 46. -विद्या the science of botany.

उद्भिद् *a.* Sprouting, germinating. -इ Culinary salt.

उद्भिन्न *p. p.* 1 Produced, generated, developed; formed; स्वयमेव ब्रह्मवं-धुनोद्भिन्नो दुर्गाप्रयोगः M. 4; R. 13. 21; R. 1. 20. -2 Shot forth, germinated. नीतिपादपस्य पुष्पमुद्भिन्नं M. 1; Ku. 1. 24. -3 Opened, expanded, budded; as in यौवनोद्भिन्नचैत्रवा. -4 Breaking out, appearing; रो-मपुलकैः Ch. P. 34; S. 6. -5 Betrayed; उद्भिन्नास्ति सहवासिन्या विस्मयेण Māl. 7; Kām. 17. 45.

उद्भेदः, -धनं 1 Breaking through or out, becoming visible, appearance, display, manifestation, growth, development; क्रिसलयोद्भेदप्रतिद्विभिः S. 4. 4; उमास्तनोद्भेदमनु प्रवृद्धः Ku. 7. 24; तं यौवनोद्भेदविशेषकांतं R. 5. 38; St. 18. 36; Mu. 5. 3. -2 Breaking, plitting; प्रस्तरौद्भेदयोग्यः U. 3. 25. -3 A spring, fountain. -4 Horripilation; as in पुलकोद्भेद, रोमोद्भेद. -5 Treason, betrayal.

उद्भू 1 P. 1 To arise, spring up, be produced from: उद्भूतमुरजध्वनिः, अंतरिक्षास्तररवती ecc. see उद्भव below. -2 To occur, take place; उद्भवस्ती-जो दुर्भिक्षः Ks. 27. 94. -3 To ascend, go up, mount. -4 To suffice. -5 To rise in arms, revolt, rebel. -Caus. 1 To cause to exist, create, produce: नायां नयोद्भास्य परिभितोति R. 2. 62. -2 To proclaim; नाहास्व्यं K. 109. -3 To use, employ. -4 To raise, elevate.

उद्भवः 1 Production, creation, birth, generation (lit. and fig.): इति हेतुस्तदुद्भवे K. P. 1. Y. 3. 80. off. at the end of comp. in the sense of 'springing or arising from,' 'produced from'; उद्भवा V. 1. 3; मणिराकाशोद्भवः R. 3. 18. -2 Source, origin; उद्भवो यद्यत्तः K. 54. -3 N. of Vishnu: उद्भवः भोमना देवः V. Sah. -Comp. -कर a. productive. -क्षेत्रं birth-place.

उद्भावः 1 Production, generation. -2 Magnanimity.

उद्भावनं 1 Thinking, thinking over. -2 Production, generation, creation. -3 Speaking, saying. -4 Inattention, neglect, disregard.

उद्भावयितुं a. Raising upwards, lifting up, exalting (fig. also); उद्भावयिता बंधून् Dk. 153.

उद्भूत p. p. 1 Born, produced, generated. -2 Lofty (lit. and fig.). -3 Visible, perceptible, capable of being perceived by the senses; as a गुण.

उद्भूतिः f. 1 Generation, production. -2 Elevation, exaltation, prosperity; वरः शंभुरलं ह्येष त्वत्कुलोद्भूतये विधिः Ku. 6. 82.

उद्भ्रम 1. 4. P. To wander, roam about; धावत्युद्भ्रमति प्रनीलति पतत्युद्भाति मूर्च्छत्यपि Gt. 4.

उद्भ्रमः 1 Whirling, turning round, flourishing (as of a sword). -2 Wandering. -3 Regret. -4 N. of a class of beings attending on Siva.

उद्भ्रमण 1 Moving or wandering about. -2 Rising.

उद्भ्रान्त p. p. 1 Agitated, bewildered, distracted; °चेतनां R. 12. 74; gone mad; Mv. 4. -2 Terrified, frightened; मारीचोद्भ्रान्तहारीताः R. 4. 46; U. 6. -3 Whirled, flourished, waved (as a sword). -4 Wander-

ing upwards. -तं 1 Flourishing a sword. -2 (°नक्तं) Rising (in the air).

उद्भ्रान्त n. Ved. Flooding.

उद्यम 1 A. (P. in some cases)

1 To raise, elevate, lift up; बाहू उद्यम्य S. 1: परस्व हं नोद्यच्छेत् Ms. 1. 164. 8. 289; Bg. 1. 20; R. 15. 23. 11. 17; नारमुद्यच्छेत् Sk.; Bk. 4. 31, 17. 92. -2 To offer, give. -3 To prepare, become ready for, begin, set about (with dat., loc. or inf.); उद्यच्छमाना गननाय पश्चात् R. 16. 29; Bk. 8. 47; see उद्यत. -4 To strive, be diligent, strive hard for; उद्यच्छति वेदं Sk. -5 To reign, manage, govern. -6 To keep back, stop, hinder. -7 To rise. -Caus. To prompt, stimulate; Ki. 9. 66.

उद्यत p. p. 1 Raised, lifted up; उद्यतेज्वलि शस्त्रेषु H. 3. 15; so °असिः, °पाणिः &c. -2 Persevering, diligent, active. -3 Bent, drawn (as a bow); Ki. 1. 21. -4 Ready, prepared, on the point of, eager, bent or intent on, engaged in; with dat., loc., inf., or usually in comp.; अनर्थायोद्यता Rām.; उद्यतः स्वेषु कर्मसु R. 17. 61; हेतुं स्वजनमुद्यताः Bg. 1. 45; पक्षच्छेदोद्यत शक्रं R. 4. 40; जय°, वध° &c. -5 Trained, disciplined. -तः 1 Time (in music). -2 A section, chapter, or any such division of a book.

उद्यत् a. Rising. -m. A star.

उद्यतिः f. 1 Raising, elevation. -2 Effort, exertion.

उद्यन् a. Raising, elevating.

उद्यमः 1 Raising, elevation. -2 Strenuous or assiduous effort, exertion, diligence, perseverance; निशम्य चैनां तपसे कृतोद्यमां Ku. 5. 3; शशाक मेना न नियंतुमुद्यमात् 5, firm resolve; उद्यमेन हि सिध्यति कार्याणि न मनोरथैः Pt. 2. 131. -3 Readiness, preparation; गंतुमुद्यमो विहितः became ready to go Pt. 1. -Comp. -भंगः discouragement. -भृत् a. undergoing exertions, striving hard; Bh. 2. 74.

उद्यमनं Raising, elevation.

उद्यमिन् a. Diligent, persevering, active.

उद्यानः 1 Erecting, stretching out, elevation. -2 A rope, a cord.

उद्या 2 P. 1 To go up, rise, ascend; क्रमशस्तै पुनस्तस्य चापात्समनिबोध्युः R. 12. 47; पतत्युद्याति Gt. 4.

-2 To originate, spring, arise; इति मतिरुद्यासीत् पक्षिणः प्रेक्ष्य भैर्मी N. 2. 109.

उद्यानं (-नः also) 1 Going or walking out. -2 A garden, park, pleasure garden; बाह्योद्यानस्थितहरशिरःश्रद्धिकाद्यौतहर्म्या Me. 7, 26, 33; oft. opp. to वन; cf. वृरीकृताः खलु गुणैरुद्यानलता वनलताभिः S. 1. 17. -3 Purpose, motive. -4 N. of a country to the North of India. -Comp. -पालः, -पालकः, -रक्षकः a gardener, superintendent or keeper of a garden; उद्यानपालसामान्यनृतवस्तमुपासते Ku. 2. 36.

उद्यानकं A garden, park.

उद्यापनं Bringing to a conclusion, completing, finishing (as व्रतोद्यापनं).

उद्यापित a. Brought to a conclusion, accomplished.

उद्यावः [उद्-यु-घञ्] Mixing, joining; blending.

उद्यासः [उद्-यस्-घञ्] Effort, exertion (Ved.).

उद्युज् 7 U. (Usually A. only) 1 To excite, make active or quick, stimulate to exertion. -2 (Intrans.) To exert, attempt, strive (with inf.); भवतमभियुक्तुमुद्युक्ते Dk. 3. -3 To prepare.

उद्युक्त p. p. Zealously active, persevering, diligent, industrious; engaged, ready.

उद्योगः 1 Effort, exertion, industry; तद्वैवमिति संक्षिप्त्य त्यजेन्नोद्योगमात्मनः Pt. 2. 140; उद्योगः खलु कर्तव्यः फलं मार्जारवत् भवेत् । -2 Work, duty, office; तुल्योद्योगस्तव दिनकृतभ्याधिकारो मतो नः V. 2. 1. -3 Perseverance, diligence. -Comp. -पर्वन् n. title of the 5th book of the Mahābhārata.

उद्योगिन् a. Active, diligent, persevering, industrious; उद्योगिनं पुरुषसिंहमुपैति लक्ष्मीर्द्वैवं हि दैवमिति कापुरुषावदिति Pt. 1. 361.

उद् A kind of aquatic animal.

उद्विन् a. Springing; abounding in water.

उद्रकः, -गः N. of the town of हरिश्चंद्र.

उद्रथः [उद्रतो रथो यस्मात्] 1 The pin of the axle of a carriage. -2 A oock.

उद्भावः A loud noise, uproar.

उद्देश a. [उद्गतो वेगोऽस्मात्] 1 Going
swiftly (as an express messenger).

courier. -2 Steady, calm, tranquil. -3 Ascending, mounting. -4 One whose arms by long practice continue always raised above the head (as an ascetic). -गः 1 Trembling, shaking, waving. -2 Agitation, excitement: Bg. 12. 15. -3 Alarm, fear: शान्तोद्देशस्तिमितनयनं दृष्टवन्ति न वाक्या Me. 36; सख्योद्देशनिष्ठं प्रवेष्टि R. 8. 7. -4 Anxiety, regret, pain, distress (caused by separation from one's favourite object). -5 Admiration, astonishment. -नं 1 A chest-nut (fruit.).

उद्देजि (गि) न्. -जक a. 1 Agitating, distressing, causing pain or distress. -2 Suffering distress, anxious, unhappy.

उद्देजन a. Causing to tremble (with fear): hurting the feelings. -नं 1 Agitation, anxiety. -2 Infliction of pain, torture, affliction: उद्देजनकरैर्दंडैश्चिह्नयित्वा प्रवासयेत् Ms. 8. 352 painful. -3 Regret, sorrow for one's absence.

उद्देजयित् a. Terrifying: Si. 3. 19.

उद्गीध् 1 A. 1 To look up, view: see, perceive; इष्टिरिक्कं सोक्कं उद्गीध्ते Amara. 24: प्रियस्व पद्मीमुद्गीध् 74 looking at (waiting for): R. 13. 68. -2 To examine, consider: आत्मनः शक्तिमुद्गीध् Pt. 1. 236.

उद्गीधणं 1 Looking up or upwards. -2 Sight, an eye; seeing, looking at; सखीजनोद्गीधणकौमुदीमुद्गीध् R. 3. 1.

उद्गीज् 10. P. 1 To fan, -2 To blow upon or towards.

उद्गीजनं Fanning.

उद्दृहणं Increase, growth.

उद्दृत् 1 A. 1 To go upwards, ascend. -2 To fly asunder, burst out; उद्दृत्तमानमूलबंधनं U. 4 the strings of which are giving way or being snapped. -3 To tumble over, fall down. -4 To go out, depart. -5 To rise, swell, increase. -6 To be puffed up with pride, be haughty. -Caus. 1 To extirpate, eradicate, destroy; उद्दृत्तं रसांसेण लज्जालुत्वं Mv. 2. -2 To throw up, elevate. -3 To turn round, roll (as eyes). -4 To anoint, smear.

उद्दृत् a. 1 Superfluous, redundant, plentiful. -2 Left over as a remainder, surplus. -नं 1 A remainder, surplus. -2 Excess, pre-

ponderance. -3 Rubbing or smearing in the body with perfumes.

उद्दृत्त a. 1 Causing to rise. -2 Rubbing and cleaning the body. -कः (In Māhāt.) The quantity assumed for the purpose of the operation of (ślokaśloke).

उद्दृत्तं 1 Going up, rising. -2 Springing up, growth (of plants, grain &c.). -3 Prosperity, elevation. -4 Turning from side to side, springing up, popping the head, चटुल्लङ्घनकरोद्दृत्तनभेभित्तानि Me. 40. -5 Thumping, pounding. -6 Drawing out metal, wire-drawing. -7 Anointing, smearing; करोद्दृत्तनाथं चंदनं समर्थयानि. -8 Particularly, rubbing and cleaning the body with perfumes or fragrant unguents, or the unguents used for this purpose or to relieve pain; Y. 1. 152; Ms. 4. 132 (अभ्यंगनलापकर्षणपिष्टकादि Kull.). -9 Bad behaviour or conduct, rudeness.

उद्दृत्तं a. 1 Risen, elevated. -2 Sprung up, drawn out. -3 Perfumed, scented, rubbed, kneaded.

उद्दृत्त p. p. 1 Raised, elevated (नतन, दंत, मेघ &c.). -2 Flowing out, not contained in, swollen, overflowing; हृदयनरितोद्दृत्तविस्मय Māl. 4; अपामुद्दृत्तानां Mu. 3. 8 overflowing; उद्दृत्तः कदम्ब सुखावहः परेषां Si. 8. 18. (where कदम्ब means also 'gone astray, ill-behaved'). -3 Grown, increased. -4 Exalted, prosperous. -5 Proud, furious, haughty; उद्दृत्तपति K. 90. -6 Vomited up. -7 Left as a remainder. -8 Ill-conducted, ill-mannered, rude. -9 Agitated; उद्दृत्तनक्रात् सहस्रोन्मनज्ज R. 16. 79.

उद्दृह् 6 P. raise up, elevate. -2 To draw up, eradicate, uproot.

उद्दृहित a. Drawn up; eradicated.

उद्देग See under उद्दिग्.

उद्देदि a. [उद्दत्ता वेदिर्ध्वं] Having a raised seat or throne in it: विमानं नवमुद्देदि R. 17. 9.

उद्देपः Shaking, trembling, excessive tremor.

उद्देल् a. [उद्दत्तांते वेल्] 1 Overflowing its banks (as a river); भयमग्रलयोद्देलादीचखुनेर्कतोदधेः R. 10. 34; K. 333. -2 Transgressing the proper limits. -3 Excessive; K. 138.

उद्देल् 1 P. 1 To shake, wave, Māl. 2. 6; उद्देल्दालकदली Ratn. 2. -2 To roll or move about, turn round; उद्देल्दनि एरणचंदनतरुस्कंधेषु खुभीनताः U. 2. 29; Mv. 5. 2; Māl. 8. 9.

उद्देल्ति p. p. Shaken, tossed up. -नं Shaking.

उद्देष्ट a. Investing, surrounding, covering on all sides. -टः 1 Surrounding. -2 Investing or besieging (as a town &c.). -3 Devastating. -4 Overcoming in battle.

उद्देष्टन a. 1 Loosened; कदाचिद्देष्टनदांतमाल्यः R. 7. 6; Ku. 7. 57. -2 Freed from bonds, unfettered, unbound. -नं 1 The act of surrounding or enclosing. -2 An enclosure, fence. -3 A pain in the buttocks or back of the body; हृदयं° convulsive pain in the heart.

उद्देष्टयति Den. P. To open, unfasten, untie.

उद्देष्टित a. Surrounded, invested.

उधस् An udder; see उधस्.

उधस् 9. 10. P. (उधस्नाति, उधस्नायति) 1 To glean or gather little by little at a time. -2 To throw or cast upwards.

उध् 7 P. [उधत्ति, उधांचकार, औधात्, उधात्, उध-उधन्] 1 To wet, moisten, bathe; याः पृथिवीं पयसोधाति. -2 To flow or issue out, spring (as water). -Caus. (aor. औधात्) To wet. -desid. (उधातिष्ठाति) [cf. L. unda].

उधन् Moistening, wetting.

उध् p. p. 1 Wet, wetted, moist.

-2 (fig.) Kind, moved to pity.

उध्दः, उध्दुरः, उध्दुरः, उध्दुरः [उध्द-उध्द वा] A mouse, rat. -Comp. -कर्णी, -कर्णिका the plant Salvia Cucullata.

उध्द 1 P. To roar or below a loud, sound, roar (in general); असौधस्तिह्वानेरुन्ननाह Ku. 1. 56; कालमध इवोन्नदन् Mb.

उध्दः Crying out, roar, humming, chirping &c.

उध्दम् 1 P. 1 (a) To rise, appear; उध्दम्योन्नम्य लीयते हरिद्राणां मनोरथाः Pt. 2. 91. (b) To hang over, arise, impend; उध्दम्यकालमुद्दिग् Mb. Mk. 4, 5 an untimely storm impends; बहलोन्नमदुधराः Māl. 9. 18. (c) To rise, ascend, go up (fig. also); उध्दमति नमति वर्धति गर्जति मेघः

Mk. 5; नम्रवेनोन्नतः Bh. 2. 69. -2 To bend up, raise, elevate, erect; Ki. 16. 35. —*Uans.* (नमयति) 1 To bend upwards, raise, erect; मुखमुन्नमय K. 7. 23; S. 8. 25, R. 1. 41. -2 (fig.) To elevate, raise to eminence; उन्नमय बंधुवर्ग K. 109.

उन्नत *p. p.* 1 Raised, elevated, uplifted (fig. also); उपात्तितुल्योन्नतमानोन्नताः Pt. 3. 24; S. 9. 19. बन्धु-उन्नतभूमिभागे A. 4. 14. -2 High, tall, also; tall, high, great, eminent, dignified; सर्वोन्नतेनोर्वीक्रोत्वा नैलमिदानीत् R. 1. 14; V. 5. 22; Ki. 5. 15. 14. 23; Pt. 1. 29; उच्छ्रः R. 6. 71; Si. 7. 27. **उन्नतस्य** *a.* 1 Uplifted; Pt. 1. 122. -3 Projecting, plump, full (as breasts); M. 2. 3; Rs. 1. 7. -तः A boa (अजगर). -तं 1 Elevation. -2 Ascension, altitude. —**Comp.** —**आनत** *a.* elevated and depressed, uneven, high and low; बंधुरं तून्नतानतं Ak. —**चरण** *a.* with uplifted paws, rampant. —**नाभि** *a.* having a projecting navel. *i. e.* corpulent, fat. —**शिरस** *a.* carrying the head high, holding up the head, proud.

उन्नतत्वं Height, sublimity, majesty; R. 5. 37.

उन्नतिः *f.* 1 Elevation, height (fig. also); see उन्नतिमत् below. -2 Exaltation, dignity, rise, prosperity, increase; स्तोत्रेनोन्नतिमायाति स्तोत्रेनायात्यधोगतिं Pt. 1. 150; ध्वजानामुन्नतिः K. 55; Si. 16. 22, 72; Bv. 1. 40; महाजनस्य संपत्तेः कस्य नोन्नतिकारकः H. 3. v. 1; मान° Bh. 2. 23. -3 Raising. -4 The wife of Garuḍa. —**Comp.** —**ईशः** N. of Garuḍa (Lord of उन्नति).

उन्नतिमत् *a.* 1 Elevated, projecting, plump (as breasts); सा पीनोन्नतिमत्पयोधरयुगं धत्ते Amaru. 30; Si. 9. 72. -2 High, sublime.

उन्नमनं 1 Raising, lifting up. -2 Height, elevation.

उन्नमित *p. p.* 1 Raised, lifted up. -2 Heightened, increased, proved to be superior; °उपदेशः M. 3.

उन्नम *a.* Erect, upright, lofty, high (fig. also); उन्नमताप्रपटमंडपमंडितं तत् Si. 5. 68; °ता erectness, uprightness (of the body).

उन्नामः Raising, lifting up; शतशुद्धिः कुतोन्नामः Pt. 5. 45 lifted up.

उन्नय-यनं See under उन्नी.

उन्नस *a.* [उन्नत सक्तिका नम्र] Having a prominent nose उन्नसं धर्तुं वक्त्रं Bk. 4. 15.

उन्नह् 4 P. 1 To tie up, bind up, fasten round. -2 To draw out, pull out. -3 To come out of the mouth.

उन्नह *p. p.* 1 Tied up, bound up, fastened, bound; उन्नह्य सुकाशयोद्धां वैदित्तस्यैव R. 17. 2. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. -2 To draw out, pull out, bound. -3 To come out of the mouth.

उन्नाहः 1 Projection, projection, distance; स्नान M. 9. 11. वक्त्र-हक° K. 26. -2 Tying up. -3 Sour gruel made from the fermentation of rice.

उन्नाम *a.* 1 Having a projecting navel, corpulent. —*m.* N. of a king of the Solar race.

उन्नाल *a.* With the stalk prominently appearing; M. 9. 13.

उन्निद्र *a.* [उन्नत निद्रा नम्र] 1 Sleepless, awake, without one wink of sleep, तामुन्निद्रमवविजयतां सैन्यद्वयं नस्थः Me. 88; विगनवस्तुनिद्राश्च उन्निद्रः S. 6. 4; Mu. 4. 2; M. 3. -2 Expanded, full-blown, bloated (as louses.); अरविंद K. 22; उन्निद्रमुन्नाक्षिसहस्रभाजा Si. 4. 13, 31. 3. 23.

उन्नी 1 P. 1 To lead upwards, bring up. -2 To raise, erect, lift up (A.); इडमुन्नयते Sk.; स्वर्दृष्टीनीतधरो वराहः Bhāg. -3 To bring out of, free from, help, rescue, redeem, रसाया लीलयोन्नीतां उर्वी Bhāg. -4 To draw up (as water). -5 To stroke; straighten out. -6 To lead out or aside, lead away; एकांतमुन्नीय Mb. -7 To press out, extract. -8 To infer, ascertain, guess, conjecture; कथमपि स इत्यन्नेतव्यस्तथापि दृष्टोः प्रियः U. 3. 22, 1. 29, 6. 26; V. 4, प्रकृतिप्रत्ययाद्यर्थैः संकीर्णं लिङ्मुन्नयेत् Ak. -9 To fill completely. -10 To lead off (in singing).

उन्नयः उन्नायः 1 Raising, elevating. -2 Height, elevation. -3 Analogy, resemblance. -4 Inference.

उन्नयन *a.* With the eyes raised upward; R. 4. 3. —*n.* 1 Raising, elevating, lifting up. -2 Drawing up water. -3 The vessel out of which a fluid is taken. -4 Lead-

ing away, extracting. -5 Making straight, smoothing; नीनं°. -6 Dehydration, H-emission. -7 Infer-

ence. उन्नयनं पञ्चदशं अर्वाभा उन्नयनं. उन्नयका *a.* 1 Raising, lifting up. -2 What leads to an inference or conclusion.

उन्नय *a.* 1 Raising, leading up. -2 Drawing up water. —*m.* Of the 10 pishas or sacrifices.

उन्नय The name of the उन्नय.

उन्नयज्ज *a.* 1 To emerge, rise above; उन्नयज्जः नित्यो गज उन्नयज्ज R. 5. 12. 16. 70; उन्नयज्ज शनकैस्तु-जिह्वाः Ki. 9. 23; S. 7. 8. Si. 9. 30.

उन्नयज्जक *a.* Emerging, rising up. —*कः* A kind of ascetic; कंठद्वे जले स्थित्वा तपः कुर्वन् प्रवर्तते। उन्नयज्जकः स विज्ञेयस्तापसो लोकपूजितः ॥

उन्नयज्ज Emerging, coming out of water. —*n.* An attendant of Siva.

उन्नयथ, उन्नय 1. 9. P. 1 To shake up, disturb, excite, stir, pain. -2 To strike, kill, destroy; मीमांसकमुन्नयत् सत्ता हस्ती मुनिं जैमिनि Pt. 2. 26; धैर्यमुन्नयथ Mal. 1. 18; विद्रव्यनिद्रामुन्नयथ Prabh. -3 To tear, cut out, peel off; वन्यद्विपेनोन्नायिता त्वन्य R. 2. 37. -4 To mix.

उन्नयन *a.* Tearing, disturbing, paining. —*n.* 1 Shaking off, throwing off or down. -2 Killing, slaughter; अन्योन्यसुतोन्नयनात् R. 7. 52.

उन्नयः 1 Agitation, disturbance. -2 Killing, slaughter. -3 A disease of the outer ear.

उन्नयक *a.* 1 Shaking off, agitating, stirring. -2 Throbbing, beating. —*कः* Inflammation of the outer ear.

उन्नयनं 1 Shaking off, agitating. -2 Killing, slaughter, hurting. -3 Beating (with a stick). -4 Probing, stirring a dart lodged in the body. -5 The instrument used for this purpose.

उन्नायः *a.* Destroying or killing. —*यः* 1 Torment, pang, deep pain; °वेगाः M. 9. 45. -2 Shaking, agitation. -3 Killing, slaughter. -4 A snare or trap; प्रयोजयति चोन्नायं नित्यमस्तं गते रवौ Mb.

उन्नायिन *a.* 1 Shaking, agitating. -2 Tormenting, excruciating; Mal. 9. 10.

उन्मद् 4 P. 1 To be or become mad. -2 To delight, gratify. — *Caus.* (म-मा-दयति) To madden, inebriate, render drunk (lit. and fig.); लक्ष्म्योन्मादिताः K. 107; Ki. 4. 16.

उन्मत्त p. p. 1 Drunk, intoxicated. -2 Insane, frantic, mad; द्वावत्रोन्मत्तौ V. 2; अहो उन्मत्तास्मि संपृत्ता U. 3, 5. 30; S. 6; Ms. 9. 79. -3 (a) Puffed, elevated. (b) Furious, wild; महीन्मत्तस्य भूपस्य कुंजरस्य च गच्छतः Pt. 1 161; U. 2; Si. 6. 31. -4 Possessed by a ghost or an evil-spirit; Y. 2. 32; Ms. 3. 161 (वाताविनष्टेन्मन्निपातग्रहसंभवेनोपपद्यते Mit.). -त्तः The thorn apple (धत्तूर); N. of another tree (अश्वकद). — **Comp.** — कीर्तिः-वेशः N. of Siva. — गङ्गा N. of a country (where the Ganga roars furiously along). — दर्शन, रूप a. maniac-like, mad in appearance. — प्रलपित a. spoken in drunkenness or madness. (-त्तं) the words of a madman. — लिङ्गिन् a. pretending to be mad.

उन्मत्तक a. 1 Insane, mad. -2 Drunk, intoxicated.

उन्मद् a. 1 Intoxicated, drunk; उदीरयामासुरिवोन्मदानाम् R. 2. 9, 16. 54. -2 Mad, furious, extravagant; Si. 10. 4, 12. 44, 77; 16. 59. -3 Causing intoxication, intoxicating; मधुकरांगनया मुहुर्मुग्धमन्त्रिभूता निभूताक्षरमुज्जगे Si. 6. 20. — दः 1 Insanity. -2 Intoxication, ecstasy.

उन्मदन a. [उद्भूतो मदनोऽस्य] Affected or inflamed with love; तदाप्रभुत्वेन्मदना बभूव Ku. 5. 55.

उन्मदिष्णु a. 1 Mad, insane. -2 Intoxicated, drunk. -3 In rut (as an elephant); Si. 12. 28.

उन्माद् a. 1 Mad, insane. -2 Extravagant. — दः 1 Madness, insanity; अहो उन्माद्ः U. 3; Mál. 9. -2 Intense passion, intoxication or extravagance of love; Mál. 3. 2. 11; कीरभसोन्माद्ः Mv. 2. 22 rapturous joy. -3 Lunacy, mania (considered as a disease of the mind); मदयंत्युद्धता दोषा यस्मादुन्मार्गमाश्रिताः । मानसोऽयमतो व्याधि-इत्याद इति कीर्तितः ॥ Susr. -4 (In Rhet.) Madness considered as one of the 33 subordinate feelings; चित्तसंमोहः उन्मादः कामसौकभयादिभिः S. D. 8. or according to R. G. 8.

उन्मादः कामसौकभयादिभिः S. D. 8. or according to R. G. 8. -2 Bloom; उन्मादं वीक्ष्य कृष्णः S. D. 2.

उन्मादकः N. of the plant धत्तूर.

उन्मादन a. Maddening, exciting, intoxicating. — नः One of the five arrows of Cupid.

उन्मादयितृक a. Intoxicating, enrapturing; S. 1. 2.

उन्मादिन् a. Mad, intoxicated.

उन्मादुक a. Fond of drinking (Ved.).

उन्मनस्, -नस्क a. [उद्भ्रान्तं मनोऽस्य] 1 Excited or disturbed in mind, perplexed, agitated, uneasy; उन्मनाः प्रथमजन्मचेष्टितान्यस्मरन्नापि बभूव राघवः R. 11. 22; Ki. 14. 45. -2 Regretting, repining for a lost or departed friend. -3 Anxious, eager, impatient; गंतुं पावकमुन्मनस्तदभवत् Dh. 2. 75. -4 Proud (मनस्विन्); Si. 16. 3 (where it also means "anxious").

उन्मनायते Den. A., उन्मनीभू 1 P. To become excited or disturbed in mind, be uneasy, regret; अस्मद्दिना ना भूशमुन्मनीभूः Ki. 3. 39.

उन्मनीकृ 8 U. To make excited, disturb; Ki. 10. 37.

उन्मयूख a. Shining, radiant; R. 16. 69.

उन्मर्दनं 1 Rubbing, kneading. -2 A fragrant essence used for the purpose of rubbing. -3 Act of purifying air.

उन्मा Ved. A measure.

उन्मानं 1 Weighing, measuring upwards; उर्ध्वमानं किलेन्मानं. -2 A measure of size or quantity. -3 Price.

उन्मित a. Measured.

उन्मितिः f. Measure; price.

उन्मेद्य a. To be weighed; what is weighed. — यं Weight.

उन्मार्ग a. [उन्क्रान्तः मार्गोत्] Going to a wrong path. — र्गः 1 A wrong road, deviation from the right road (fig. also); नित्यमुन्मार्गगानिनां Pt. 1. -2 An improper conduct, evil course, moral turpitude; उन्मार्गप्रस्थितानि इन्द्रियाणि K. 155; °प्रवर्तकः 103. — र्गं ind. Astray, by a wrong way; Pt. 1. 161. — **Comp.** — गत a. going wrong. — गमनं following evil courses. — गामिन्, वतिन् a. going wrong, erring, taking a wrong road. **उन्मार्गिन्** a. Going astray; finding an outlet (as water).

उन्मिश्र a. Mixed with, variegated.

उन्मिष 6 P. 1 To open the eyes; उन्मिषेय तदा मुनिः Bhāg. Bg. 5. 9; Dk. 111. -2 To open (as the eyes); प्रलयांतोन्मिषिते विलोचने Ku. 4. 2. -3 To open, bloom, be expanded (as lotuses); उन्मिषदुत्पलवन K. 22. -4 To rise, peep up (as stars); उन्मिषस्तु ग्रहग्रामणीषु K. 176. -5 To shine, glitter, flash; as तेजस. -6 To arise, originate; उन्मिषद्ग्रेमहर्ष, उन्मिषतोष &c.

उन्मिष a. Blown, opened. — षः Opening the eyes.

उन्मिषित p. p. Opened (as eyes), blown, expanded &c. — ते 1 A look, glance; Ku. 5. 25; K. 72. -2 Opening; R. 5. 68.

उन्मेषः, -षण 1 Opening (of the eyes), winking, twinkling (of eyes); प्रत्यग्रोन्मेषजिह्वा Mu. 3. 21. -2 Blowing, opening, expansion; उन्मेषं योऽमनसं सहते जातिरैरी निशयां K. P. 10; दीर्घिकाकनलोन्मेषः Ku. 2. 33. -3 Light, flash, brilliancy; सतां प्रज्ञोन्मेषः Bh. 2. 114 light or flash; विद्युदुन्मेषदृष्टि Me. 81. -4 Awakening, rising, becoming visible, manifestation; ज्ञान ° Sānti. 3. 13.

उन्मेषिन् a. Flying about, glittering about; Mál. 6. 5.

उन्मील 1 P. 1 To open (as the eyes); उदमीलीच लोचने Bk. 15. 102; 16. 8. -2 To be awakened or roused, be excited; उन्मिमील विशदं विषमेषुः Si. 10. 72; Bk. 1. 33. -3 To expand, blow (as lotuses); सरोमि-रुन्मीलितपद्मलोचनेः Ki. 4. 3; Mál. 1. 38, 9. 15. -4 To be diffused or spread, cluster round; प्रांतोन्मीलन्मनोहरकुंतलैः U. 1. 20; उन्मीलन्मधुगंधं Gft. 1. -5 To appear, become manifest; खं वायुर्ज्वलनो जलं क्षितिरिति त्रैलोक्यमुन्मीलति Prab. 1. 2. -6 To break forth, burst out; U. 4. — *Caus.* 1 To open (eyes, lotuses &c.); तदेतदुन्मीलयं चक्षुरायत्तं V. 1. 5; Mk. 1. 33. -2 To display, show; त्वयाद्य साधुतोन्मीलित.

उन्मीलः, -लनं 1 Opening (of the eyes), awaking; ज्ञानां जनशलाकाभिर्नेत्रोन्मीलनकारकः Mb. -2 Unfolding, opening (in general); प्रियागुणसहसायामेकोन्मीलनपेशलः U. 6. 34. -3 Touching up, painting; आलिख्य ° K. 267. -4 Expanding, blowing.

उन्मीलित *p. p.* 1 Opened; अज्ञाननि-
मिराधस्य ज्ञानांजनशलाकया । चक्षुस्त्नी-
लितं येन तस्मै पाणिनये नमः ॥ Sik. 58
Ki. 16. 12. -2 Blown, expanded:
ते चोन्मीलितमालतीसुरभयः प्रौढाः कदंबा-
निलाः; K. P. 1; awakened; Mv.
1.48; K.110.-3 Touched up, painted;
उन्मीलितं तूलिकयेव चित्रं Ku. 1. 32.
-तं (In Rhet.) An open reference
(to anything).

उन्मुख *a.* (खी *f.*) [उद्-उर्ध्वं मुखं
यस्य] 1 Raising the face, looking
up; °दर्शन looking upwards; अद्भेः
शृंगं हरति ष्वनः किंस्विद्विन्दुं मुखीभिः Me.
14, 100; R. 1. 39, 11. 26 : आश्रम °
1. 53. -2 Ready, intent on, on the
point of, about to, prepared for :
तनरप्यसमाश्रयोन्मुखं R. 8. 12 about
to retire to the woods; 16. 9, 3.
12; उद्भयोन्मुखचंद्रिका M. 5. 7; मेघो-
न्मुखं V. 2. 7; Ku. 6. 48. -3 Eager,
waiting for, expecting, looking up
to; तस्मिन् संयमिनामाद्ये जाने परिणयो-
न्मुखे Ku. 6. 34; लक्ष्मीरिव गुणो-
न्मुखी R. 12. 26, 6. 21, 11. 23.
-4 Sounding, speaking or mak-
ing a sound; परभूतोन्मुखी Ku. 6. 2
speaking through the cuckoo.

उन्मुखर *a.* Loud-sounding, noisy.

उन्मुच 6 U. 1 To unfasten, pull
off; उन्मुच्य सूत्रेण विनैव हाराः R. 6.
28; take off (clothes &c.); आत्मकं-
द्राकुमुच्य K. 147, 67; Bk. 3. 22.
-2 To loosen, liberate, free from
(as a bond); ऋणमुन्मुच्य देवानां Mb.;
open (as a letter); लेखमुन्मुच्य
Rāj. T. 3. 235; K. 221. -3 To raise,
elevate, send forth (as sound);
आर्तनादो हि यः पौरैरुन्मुक्तः Rām. -4
To fling, hurl (as a missile).
-Caus. 1 To extricate, loosen, free;
इव. 6. 46. -2 To deliver.

उन्मुक्त *p. p.* Pulled off, loosened
&c.; °कंटे bitterly.

उन्मुचनं Unfastening, loosening.

उन्मुद्र *a.* [उद्रता मुद्रा यस्मात्] 1 Un-
sealed. -2 Opened, blown, expanded
(as a flower).

उन्मूल 10 P. To eradicate,
pluck up by the roots, exterminate;
समूलमुन्मूलयतीव मे मनः Ki. 1. 41;
उन्मूलिता हलधरेण पशवघातैः Udb.

उन्मूलनं 1 Plucking up by the
roots, eradication, destroying, up-
rooting; न पादपोन्मूलनशक्ति रंहः R.
2. 34.

उन्मृज् 2 P. 1 To rub or wipe
off, clean by washing; Y. 1. 20.
-2 To efface, blot out, obliterate.
-3 To receive, accept (Ved.).

उन्मार्जनं Rubbing, wiping off, re-
moving; मनःशून्य ° Dk. 161.

उन्मृज्वावमृजा Repeatedly rubbing
up and down.

उन्मृट *p. p.* Blotted out, effaced,
cleared, removed, wiped off; R. 15.
32; Y. 2. 91.

उन्मेदा *f.* Corpulence, fatness.

उप *ind.* 1 As a prefix to verbs
and nouns it expresses towards,
near to, by the side of, with, un-
der, down (opp. अप). According to
G. M. the following are its senses:-

उप सन्धीयसामर्थ्यव्युत्पादार्थकृतिवृत्तिदोषदान-
क्रियावीप्सारभाष्ययनपूजनेषु :- (1) near-
ness, contiguity; उपविशति, उपगच्छति
goes near; (2) power, ability; उपकरो-
ति; (3) pervasion; उपकीर्णः (4) advice,
instructing as by a teacher; उपदिशति,
उपदेशः (5) death, extinction, उपरन;
(6) defect, fault; उपवात; (7) giving;
उपनयति, उपहरति; (8) action,
effort; उप त्वातेष्ये; (9) beginning,
commencement; उपक्रमते, उपक्रम;
(10) study; उपाध्यायः; (11) rever-
ence, worship; उपस्थानं, उपचरति पितरं
पुत्रः. It is also said to have the
senses of disease, ornament, com-
mand, reproof, killing, wish, re-
semblance &c. -2 As unconnected
with verbs and prefixed to nouns,
it expresses direction towards, near-
ness, resemblance, relationship,
contiguity in space, number, time,
degree &c., but generally involving
the idea of subordination or in-
feriority; उपकनिष्ठिका the finger next
to the little finger; उपपुराणं a second-
ary Purāṇa; उपगुरुः an assistant
master; उपाध्यक्षः a vice-president.
It usually, however, forms Avyayi.
comp. in these senses; उपगंग=गंगायाः
समीपे; उपकूलं, °वनं &c.; these are
again compounded with other
words; उपकूपजलाशयः; उपकंडनिवासिनी.

Prefixed to proper nouns it means
a 'younger brother'; उपैद्रः. -3 With
numerals it forms संख्याबहुव्रीहि and
means 'nearly,' 'almost'; उपविंशः
nearly thirty; उपविंशः about twenty
&c. -4 As a separable preposition
(*a*) with acc. when it means in-

feriority (P.I. 4. 87); उप हरिं सुराः Sk
the gods are under i. e. are inferior
to Hari; शक्रादय उपाच्युनं Vop. (b)
With loc. it expresses (1) over,
above, superior to: उप निष्के कार्षापणं,
उप पार्थे हरेर्गुणाः; (2) addition; (3)
near to, towards, in the direction of,
under; (4) at, on, upon; (5) up-
to, in, above; e.g. उप सानुषु on or above
the peaks; वयो न वसतीरुप; or some-
times (c) with the instr.; with, at
the same time with, according to -5
As a separable adverb it is rarely
used in the senses of further, more-
over, (उपासत्वे अधिके हीने सादृश्यप्रतियन्त्योः।
नयोगव्यापिपूजासु शक्तवारंभदानयोः॥ दक्षिणा-
चार्यकरणदोषाख्यानान्ययेषु च। [cf. Gr.
hupo; L. sub; Goth. up; Germ. ob.].

उपकक्ष *a.* Ved. Reaching to the
shoulder.

उपकंठ *a.* Near, proximate. -इः,
-इ 1 Proximity, vicinity, neigh-
bourhood; प्राप तालीवनद्वयामुपकंठं
नहोदधेः R. 4. 34; 13. 48; Ku. 7.
51; Māl. 9. 2; आकृष्व चापं भवणो-
पकंठे S. 3.5 to the very ear. -2
Space near a village or its boundary.
-3 One of a horse's paces. -*ind.*
1 Upon the neck, near the throat;
प्रेम्णोपकंठं मुहुरंकाभाजः Si. 3. 36. -2
In the vicinity of, near.

उपकथा A short story or tale.

उपकनिष्ठिका [उपगता कनिष्ठिका]
The finger next to the little finger,
the last but one finger (अनामिका);
Sik. 44.

उपकन्या The friend of one's
daughter; °पुरं near the woman's
apartments.

उपकर्ण 10 U. To hear; Si. 20.5.

उपकर्ण *ind.* Close to the ear, into
the ear.

उपकर्णनं Hearing.

उपकारिका Rumour, report.

उपकिरण See under उपकुं.

उपकीचकः 1 A relation or fol-
lower of Kichaka. -2 The army of
Virāṭa under Kichaka.

उपकुंभिः, -चिका 1 The plant
Nigella Indica (कुण्जीरक). -2
Small cardamoms.

उपकुंभ *a.* 1 Near, proximate.
-2 Solitary, retired, secluded. -*ind.*
ind. Near a jar.

उपकुल्या 1 The plant Piper Longum. -2 A canal, trench.

उपकुशः Gum-boil, a disease of the mouth.

उपकूज् 1 P. To fill with cooing.

उपकूजित *p. p.* Made to resound (with cooing). -**न्** Filling with cooing.

उपकूपं-पे *ind.* Near a well. **जलाशयः** a trough near a well for watering cattle.

उपकूलं *ind.* On the shore: R. 15. 28.

उपकृ 8 U. (a) उपकरोति-कुरुते. 1 To place or bring near, furnish or provide with, do or render. किं न ह्यः प्रियुषाकरोतु वत्सालनः V. 5. Ms. 2. 142. 245. 5. 32. -2 To assist, serve, benefit, oblige, favour, benefit, help. अपि रघुपकुरुते Pt. 1. 83; Bk. 8. 18: (with gen. of person); ता लक्ष्मीरुपकुरुते यया परेषां Ki. 7. 28, 8. 13; आत्मनश्चोपकुरुते Me. 101; Si. 20. 74; K. 174; न हि दीपौ परस्परस्योपकुरुतः S. B.; sometimes with loc. also; Ms. 8. 394. -3 To foster, take care of. -4 To render homage, serve, wait or attend upon (with acc.); हरिमुपकुरुते Sk. -5 To begin, set about anything (with dat.). -6 To subdue, overcome. (b) उपकरोति, स्कुहते. 1 To add, supply (दादयध्वहारे); उपस्कृतं ब्रूते P. VI. 1. 139 Sk. -2 To provide or furnish with; सितातपत्रव्यज्जैरुपस्कृतः Bhāg. -3 To attend or wait on, serve. -4 To adorn, decorate, elaborate, refine, polish, prepare, perfect; राजते चानुपस्कृतं Ms. 5. 112; उपस्कृता कन्या Sk.; Bh. 2. 15. -5 (a) To care for, take care of (with acc. of person); P. I. 3. 32, VI. 1. 139. (b) To make efforts (with gen. of thing); एषोदकस्योपस्कुरुते, मा कस्यचिदुपस्कृयाः Bk. 8. 19, 119. -6 To furnish badly, deform; Ms. 3. 257. -7 To corrupt, defile, censure; 7 98. -8 To bring or call together; उपस्कृता ब्राह्मणाः (=समुदिताः Sk.).

उपकरणं 1 Doing service or favour, helping, assisting. -2 Material, implement, instrument, means; स्तूपकर्मण्यु U. 5; °द्रव्य Mk. 3; उपकरणीभाववाप्ति U. 3. 3 serve as helping instruments, or assistants; परोप-

कारणकरणं अरीरं K. 207. -3 स्नान 'bathing, ablution, Pt. 1. व्याख्या °athletic exercises; आत्मा परोपकरणीकृतः H. 2. 24. K. 80, 162, 198, 204; Y. 2. 279. Ms. 9. 270. -4 A machine, apparatus, paraphernalia (in general). -5 Means of subsistence, anything supporting life. -6 A means or expedient; कर्म °, वेद °, यज्ञ ° &c. -7 Fabricating, composing, elaborating. -8 The insignia of royalty. -9 The attendants of a king.

उपकर्तृ a. One who does a service or favour, useful, friendly; उपकर्तृकर्ता Dk. 160, हीनान्युपकर्तृणि बहुधाणं विदुर्वते R. 17. 58; उपकर्त्री रत्नसूक्तं S. D. 621, Si. 2. 37.

उपकारः 1 Service, help, assistance, favour, kindness, obligation (opp. अपकार); उपकारापकारौ हि लक्ष्यं लक्षण-नेतयोः Si. 2. 37; शास्त्रेष्ट्यपकारेण नोपकारेण दुर्जनः Ku. 2. 40, 3. 73; Y. 3. 284; Pt. 1. 22; उपकारे वृत् to be of service or useful (to another). -2 Preparation. -3 Ornament, decoration. -4 Particularly, flowers, garlands &c. suspended at gate-ways as embellishments on festive occasions. -5 A royal tent, palace. -6 Caravansera.

उपकारक a. Doing service or favour, helping, contributing to, assisting, productive (of good results); उपकारकमायतेर्भूतं Ki. 2. 43.

उपकारिका 1 Protectress, a female assistant. -2 A palace. -3 A tent, a caravansera. -4 A kind of cake.

उपकारिन् a. Helping, serving, beneficial &c.; subservient, benefactor.

उपकार्य a. 1 Deserving assistance or favour, fit to be assisted. -2 A royal house, palace; रम्यां रघुप्रतिनिधिः स नवोपकार्यं बाल्यात्परा-मिव दशां मदनाधुवास R. 5. 63; a royal tent; तस्योपकार्यारचितोपचाराः 5. 41, 11. 93, 13. 79, 16. 55, 73.

उपकुर्वाण a. Doing service &c. -**णः** A Brāhmaṇa in a state of pupilage (ब्रह्मचारिन्) who wishes to pass on to the state of a householder (गृहस्थ).

उपकृत *p. p.* Assisted, benefited, served &c. -**न्** Aid, favour, obli-

gation; गता नाशं तारा उपकृतमसा-धाविव जने Mk. 5. 25.

उपकृतिः f., उपक्रिया Favour, obligation.

उपकृ 6 P. To bestrew, scatter or throw down, scatter or pour upon; रत्नोपक्रीणां वस्तुधां Mb. -2 (उपस्कृ) (a) To cut up, split, lop. (b) To hurt, strike.

उपकिरणं 1 Scattering or throwing over, covering up; burying. -2 Pervasion. -*ind.* Near the rays.

उपकृप् 1 A. 1 To be fit for; तत्र-दुपकल्पते Bhāg. -2 To be prepared or ready (at hand); आसनेषूपकृष्वेषु Ms. 3. 208, 8. 333. -3 To result in, serve as, lead to (with dat.); वार्यपि श्रद्धया दत्तमक्षयायोपकल्पते Ms. 3. 202. -4 To become, take a (particular) form or shape. -*Caus.* 1 To prepare, get ready, equip; रथं Ve. 2. -2 To appoint, assign, allot; उपकल्पितं पशुं Pt. 1; U. 2; Y. 1. 109. -3 To vow, promise; देवतोपकल्पित Pt. 4. -4 To set up, exhibit. -5 To render (homage), communicate. -6 To bring near, fetch. -7 To assume, take.

उपकल्पन्, ना 1 Preparation; एवं विज्ञाय मतिमान् भोजनस्योपकल्पनां Susr. -2 Fabricating, making &c.

उपकल्पित *p. p.* 1 Prepared, made &c. -2 Secondary, substituted.

उपकृत *p. p.* 1 Brought near, at hand. -2 Ready, prepared. -3 Fitted for, adapted to. -4 Formed, produced.

उपक्रम 1 A., 4 P. 1 To go near, approach, come to, advance towards; राजस्तस्याज्ञया देवी वसिष्ठमुप-चक्रमे Mb.; Bk. 8. 25. -2 To do, perform, set about; यथोक्तं निपुण-मुपक्रान्तवान् Dk. 120; माधवसमक्षमुत्तर-मुपक्रमिष्ये Māl. 3. 2. 7; Y. 3. 200. -3 To begin, commence. (with inf. or dat.); (Atm.); प्रसन्नं वक्तुमुपक्रमेत कः Ki. 2. 28; प्रतिग्रहीतुं...त्रिलोचनस्तामु-पचक्रमे च Ku. 3. 66; R. 17. 13. -4 To go against, attack, assail, उपचक्रमा-ते वाग्भिः Rām. -5 To make advances (of love) to; सर्वोपायैरुपक्रम्य सीतां Rām.; win over; Dk. 65. -6 To step over, stride, traverse. -7 To treat, act towards, attend on (as a physician); cure or heal

(as wounds); यत्नादुपक्रम्यतां S. 3 v. 1; सर्वथोपक्रांतः Dk. 68; ७३. उपक्रान्तु A beginner, one who undertakes.

उपक्रमः 1 Beginning, commencement; रामोपक्रममाचख्यौ अश्वपरिवर्तनं R. 12. 42 begun by Rāma; किमुपक्रमो रावणः Mv. 2. -2 Approach, advance; साहसं forcible advance Mā. 7, १० योषितः सुकुमारोपक्रमाः *ibid.* -3 An undertaking, work, enterprize. -4 A plan, contrivance, means, expedient, stratagem, remedy; सामादितिरुपक्रमैः Ms. 7. 107, 159; M. 3; R. 18. 15; Y. 1. 345; Si. 20. 76. -5 Attendance on a patient, treatment, practice of medicine, physicking. -6 A test of honesty, trying the fidelity of a friend &c.; see उपधा. -7 A kind of ceremony preparatory to reading the Vedas.

उपक्रमणं 1 Approaching. -2 Undertaking. -3 Commencement. -4 (Medic.) Treatment, physicking.

उपक्रमणिका A preface, introduction.

उपक्रमणीय a. 1 To be gone to, approached, commenced &c. -2 Relating to the attendance (on a patient). -यं A work on medicine.

उपक्रमितव्य, **उपक्रम्य** *pot.* p. 1 To be commenced or undertaken. -2 Curable; अनुपक्रम्य आतंकः V. 2.

उपक्रमितु a. One who begins &c.

उपक्रीडा A play-ground, a place for playing.

उपकुश 1 P. To blame, chide, revile.

उपक्रोशः, -शनं Censure, reproach, ignominy; प्राणैरुपक्रोशमलीमसैर्वा R. 2. 53; वाक्सतेक्षणैर्लोकोपक्रोशनेः Dk. 41, 60.

उपक्रोष्टु a. Censuring, blaming -m. An ass (braying aloud).

उपक (का) णं [उप-कण-शब्दे, अ-घञ् वा] The sound of a lute.

उपकसः Ved. A kind of worm or insect.

उपक्षि 1 P. or *pass.* 1 To waste away, decay, be exhausted, disappear. -2 (2. 6.P.) To dwell near (Ved.).

उपक्षय a. Decayed, wasted. -यः 1 Waste, decay, loss. -2 Expenditure. -यं *ind.* Near the abode.

उपक्षित a. Ved. 1 Dwelling near. -2 Clinging or attached to.

उपक्षीण p. p. 1 Decayed, exhausted, consumed, disappeared. -2 Powerless.

उपक्षेत् a. One who draws near or one who dwells near, attached to.

उपक्षिप् 6 P. 1 To throw at, cast on, hurl against; वपुषि वधाय तत्र तव बलमुपक्षिपतः Mā. 5. 31; to direct; त्वयि उपक्षिप्त आत्मा M. 2; to entrust, assign: M. 3. -2 To insult, upbraid, accuse, charge with; परस्परं वाग्विरुपक्षिपति Rām. -3 To throw out (a hint), hint, indicate, put forth, adduce; छन्नं कार्यमुपक्षिपति Mk. 9. 3; इति उपक्षिप्तमनेन Mu. 1. Mā. 1. -4 To throw down. -5 To commence, introduce, set on foot, begin; उपक्षिप्तमनेन किमपि Mu. 1; K. 162; Dk. 59; उपक्षितो भित्तिबंधः M. 5.

उपक्षेपः 1 Throwing at, hurling. -2 Mention, allusion, hint, suggestion; कार्योपक्षेपनादौ तनुमपि रचयन् Mu. 4. 3; दारुणः खलुपक्षेपः पापस्य V. 5. -3 A threat, specific mention or charge; कर्पनासाच्छेदोपभीषिताभ्यां Dk. 61. -4 Commencement; उपायः M. 3. -5 Poetical or figurative style (Wilson).

उपक्षेपणं 1 Throwing or casting down. -2 Accusing, charging; धर्मः = शुद्धस्वामिकाभाजस्य पाकार्यं ब्राह्मणगृहे समर्पणं Sabdak.

उपगण a. Forming a small or subordinate class. -णः 1 A small or subordinate class. -2 A small number less than a troop.

उपगन्धः Perfume, scent.

उपगम् 1 P. 1 To go to, approach; attain, reach (fig. also.), arrive at, visit; शशिनमुपगतेयं कौमुदी मेघमुक्तं R. 6. 85; so देवाहुपगतं तृणं Pt. 4; पदमुपगता Bh. 2. 10; Bk. 1. 1; तदुपगतं Mu. 5 duly received. -2 To enter into, penetrate; Si. 9. 39. -2 To undergo, suffer; तपो घोरमुपगतं Rām. -4 To go to the state of, attain, acquire; तानप्रदायित्वमिवोपगतं Ku. 1. 8; प्रतिपूर्वतामुपगते हि विधौ Si. 9. 6; so निद्रावशं, हर्षं, तृप्तिं, शान्तिं, विषादं &c. -5 To approach a woman (for sexual intercourse); सुप्तां नत्तां प्रमत्तां वा रहो यत्रोपगच्छति Ms. 3. 34, 4. 40. -6 To come upon, attack. -7 To occur, happen, present itself;

कस्यात्यन्तं सुखमुपगन्तं Me. 109 v. 1. -8 To undertake, begin. -9 To suffer, share in. -10 To admit, agree to, consent, allow; वेदांतोपगतं फलं Ms. 2. 160. -Caus. To cause to come near or approach.

उपग a. (At the end of comp. only) 1 Approaching, following, joining. -2 Receiving; आषड्यः फलपाकांता बहुपुष्पफलोपगाः Ms. 1. 46; Si. 16. 68.

उपगन् p. p. 1 Gone to, approached, arrived. -2 Occurred, happened. -3 Near, at hand. -4 Got, obtained. -5 Undergone, experienced. -6 Furnished with. -7 Gone to, become. -8 Promised, agreed. -9 Passed away, dead. -10 Feeling, suffering (actively used). -तं 1 Wealth acquired. -2 Receipt; धनी उपगतं दद्यात् स्वहस्तपरिचिह्नितं Y. 2. 93.

उपगतिः f. 1 Approach, going near. -2 Knowledge, acquaintance. -3 Acceptance, receipt. -4 Attainment, acquirement.

उपगन्तु a. 1 Approaching. -2 Getting, acquiring. -3 Knowing. -4 Accepting, receiving.

उपगमः, -मनं 1 Going to, drawing towards, approach; सीमन्ते च त्वदुपगमजं यत्र नीपं वधूनां Me. 65 your advent; व्यावर्ततान्योपगमात्कुमारी R. 6. 69, 9. 50. -2 Knowledge, acquaintance. -3 Attainment, acquiring; विश्वासोपगमादभिन्नगतयः S. 1. 14. -4 Intercourse (as of the sexes). -5 Society, company; न पुनर्यमानासुपगमः H. 1. 136. -6 Undergoing, suffering, feeling. -7 Acceptance, receipt. -8 An agreement, promise. -9 A particular high number.

उपगामिन् a. Coming near.

उपगिरि-रं *ind.* Near a mountain. -रिः N. of a country situated near a mountain in the north

उपगु *ind.* Near a cow.

उपगुप्त a. Hidden, concealed °वित् whose wealth is concealed

उपगुरुः An assistant teacher

-रु *ind.* Near a teacher.

उपगृह 1 U. 1 To clasp, embrace तरंगहस्तैरुपगृह्णीत R. 13. 63, 18. 47 Bk. 14. 52; Si. 9. 38. -2 To hide, conceal, cover, encircle, gird round वनमालोपगूढः K. 24, 38.

उपगूह *p. p.* 1 Hidden, concealed. R. 13. 30. -2 Embraced, clasped. -3 Held, supported; कश्चित्कराभ्यामुपगूहनात् R. 6. 13. -4 Suppressed. -हं An embrace; उपगूहानि सवे धुनि च Ku. 4. 17; Si. 10. 88; कंठाशेषोपगूहं Bh. 3. 82; Me. 97.

उपगूहनं 1 Hiding, concealing. -2 An embrace. -3 Astonishment, surprise.

उपगोह्य *pot. p.* 1 To be embraced. -2 To be taken or seized. -ह्यः 1 An embrace. -2 A kind of fire regarded as impure (and therefore to be hidden).

उपगै 1 P. 1 To sing to any one (with dat. or acc.); सान्नेनमुपागतं Ch. Up. -2 To join in singing. -3 To praise in song, celebrate, extol; तपोलक्ष्म्या दीप्तं दिनकृतनिवेद्यैरुपगजुः Ki. 18. 47.

उपगा *m.* (गाः) A priest in a sacrifice who sings the hymns. -*f.* Accompaniment of a song.

उपगात् *a.* Singing near. -*m.* One who accompanies the song of the Udgātri priest, a chorister.

उपगीत *p. p.* 1 Celebrated, sung by bards. -2 Commencing to sing; Si. 4. 57.

उपगीतिः *f.* A variety of the Aryā metre; see App.

उपग्रन्थः A subsidiary writing or a class of such writings.

उपग्रह 9 U. 1 To hold under, seize or collect from below; as रक्ष. -2 To seize, take, take possession of; तवैव पादावुपग्रह्य Rām.; उपगृह्यास्पदं चैव Ms. 7. 184. -3 To meet with, obtain; स सुव्युपगृह्णाति गर्भं नक्षत्रे चया Chāp. 19. -4 To subdue, vanquish. -5 To provide. -6 To conciliate, take as one's ally, favour, support; तदुपगृहीतेन म्लेच्छराजबलेन Mu. 1. -7 To conceive with one's mind, grasp mentally. -8 To decide, determine. -9 To accept, approve.

उपग्रहः 1 Confinement, seizure. -2 Defeat, frustration; Mu. 4. 2. -3 A prisoner. -4 Joining, addition. -5 (a) Favour, encouragement, assistance, conciliation; सौपग्रहं K. 56. (b) Favourableness, kindness, complaisance; सौपग्रहं K. 264. -6 A kind of peace purchased by giving over every thing;

cf. H. 4. 121. -8 The voice or pada of a verb. -9 A pile or heap of kusa grass. -10 The presiding spirit or cause which directs a planet's motion. -11 A minor planet (रह. केतु &c.), a secondary heavenly body, such as a comet, meteor.

उपग्रहणं 1 Seizing (from below); taking hold of; as in पादोपग्रहणं. -2 Seizure, capture, taking one prisoner. -3 Supporting, furthering, promoting. -4 Holy study, study of the Vedas (after being initiated into them), वैशेषिकग्रहणार्थाय तावमाह्वयत प्रभुः Rām.

उपग्राहः 1 Making a present. -2 A present; उच्चावचानुपग्राहान् राजभिः मापितान् बहून् Mb.

उपग्राह्य *pot. p.* To be favoured or retained in service; Mu. 5. -ह्यः 1 An offering or present. -2 Particularly, a present or offering to a great man or king; the modern *Nazarānā*.

उपघात See under उपहन्.

उपधुष् 1. 10. P. To fill with noise, make resonant.

उपधुष्ट *p. p.* 1, Resounding with, noisy. -2 Resonant. -3 Sounding.

उपधोषणं Proclaiming, publication, making known.

उपघ्नः [उपहन्-क] 1 Contiguous support; पर्वतोपघ्नः Sk.; छेदादिवोपघ्नतरोर्ध्वतस्थौ R. 14. 1. -2 Shelter, support, stay, protection. -3 That which rests upon or is supported by.

उपचक्रः [उपगतः चक्रं चक्रवाकं] A variety of the ruddy goobse.

उपचक्षुस् *n.* [उपगतं चक्षुरिव] An eye-glass, spectacles; cf. उपनेत्रं.

उपचर 1 P. 1 (a) To serve, wait or attend upon; गिरिशमुपचचार Ku. 1. 60; निमित्तज्ञानं K. 64; Ms. 3. 193, 4. 254; सममुपचर भद्रे सुप्रियं चाप्रियं च Mk. 1. 31; K. 326. (b) To honour, worship; प्रतिमाः पूजास्त्कारिणोपचर्यते K. 40, 323; V. 3. -2 To treat, deal with, act towards; entertain; मित्रत्वेन उपचरितस्य Dk. 71 treated as a friend; भोजनादिना मामुपाचरत् 77, 117; तां प्रियसखीभिवोपाचरत् 134; उपाचरत् कृत्रिमसंविधाभिः R. 14. 17 honoured or entertained; 5. 62; स्थाने इयं देवीशब्देनोपचर्यते V. 3 honoured with the title of queen. -3 To attend on (as a patient)

treat, tend, nurse; यत्नावुपचर्यतां S. 3; मंत्रवादिभिरुपचर्यमाणः Pt. 1. -4 To approach, go towards. -5 To undertake, begin (mostly Vedic in these senses). -*pass.* To be used figuratively or metaphorically, be applied figuratively to any one (with loc.): तस्माच्चैतनवदुपचर्यते S. B.; पर एवात्मा बालैः शरीर इत्युपचर्यते *ibid*; कालोद्य द्विपरार्थाख्यो निमेष उपचर्यते Bhāg.; भुक्ता ब्राह्मणा इत्यत्र अन्नस्य भुक्तत्वं ब्राह्मणेषूपचर्यते Malli. on Ki. 1. 1; Bri. S. 5. 15; प्रत्यासत्त्या उपचर्यं योज्यते K. P.

उपचरः 1 Cure, treatment; त्वग्नेर्दी व्रणः सुपचरः easily curable. -2 -उपचरणं Approach.

उपचर्य *pot. p.* 1 To be served or waited upon; to be honoured or worshipped; Ms. 5. 154; अनुपचर्ये (भृत्ये) Pt. 1. 101 not requiring flattery, unassuming; दुःखं Mu. 3. 5 difficult to serve. -र्य 1 Service, attendance. -2 Physicking, treating, curing.

उपचारः 1 Service, attendance; honouring, worshipping, entertaining; Mk. 4; अस्खलितोपचारं R. 5. 20; K. 344. -2 Civility, politeness, courtesy, polite behaviour, (external display of courtesy); परिश्रुतः H. 1. 133 devoid of civility, uncourteous; विधिर्मनस्विनीनां M. 3. 3; उपचारैरुपाचरत् Ks. 16. 29; निथ्योपाचारैश्च वक्षीकृतानां H. 1. 78; नोपाचारेण ब्रूयाः Rām.; उपदेन चेद्विदं Ku. 4. 9 a merely complimentary saying, a flattering compliment; मात्रमधुरं K. 222, 207; M. 4; क्रिया Ms. 8. 357 showing marks of favour, courting, (sending perfumes &c.). -3 Salutation, usual or customary obeisance, homage; नोपाचारमर्हति S. 3. 18; यत्रणया M. 4; भक्तिर्क्रम 4, 5; अञ्जलिः R. 3. 11 folding the hands in salutation. -4 A form or mode of address or salutation; रामभद्र इत्येव मां प्रत्युपाचारः शोभते तावपरिजनस्य U. 1; यथा शुरुस्तथोपाचारेण 6; V. 5; Si. 9. 78. -5 External show or form, ceremony; प्राह्वयेष्वेव लिङ्गैर्मेराजोपाचारः V. 4 royal service, pomp or state of royalty; भूषणाद्युपाचारेण Mu. 3. 23 v. 1. -6 A remedy, physicking, application of cure or remedy; त्रिशिरं Dk. 15;

शीत° Pt. 1; Dk. 23; K. 102. -7 Practice, performance, art, conduct, management, procedure, व्रतचर्या Ms. 1. 111; प्रसाधन° 10. 32, 9. 259; कानोपचारेषु Dk. 81 in the conduct of love-affairs; सनत्रं सोपचारं (अर्चं) Mb.; अवेक्षतदृशप्रणयोपचारं Mk. 8. 23 course of love &c.; वाक्योपचारे कुशला Rām. skilled in the employment of words; use, usage; यत्र लौकिकानामुपचारः v. l. for व्याहारः in U. 6. -8 Means of doing homage or showing respect; प्रकीर्ण-भिनवोपचारं (राजमार्गं) R. 7. 4 (hanging garlands &c.); 5. 41. -9 Hence, any necessary or requisite article (of worship, ceremony, decoration, furniture &c.), presenting flowers, perfumes &c.; सन्मंगलोपचाराणां R. 10. 77; कृतोपचारं चतुरन्वेदं Ku. 7. 88; कुसुमैः कृतोपचारः V. 2; so °रमणीयतया S. 6; °वस्तु मंचेषु R. 6. 1 the necessary decorations (canopy &c.); (the Upachâras or articles of worship are variously numbered, being 5, 10, 16, 18 or 64). -10 Behaviour, conduct, demeanour; वैश्यशूद्रोपचारं च Ms. 1. 116; (religious) conduct in life; साधूनामुपचारज्ञः Rām.; परिजन° Mk. 1. -11 Use, employment; K. 183. -12 Any religious performance, a ceremony; प्रयुक्तपाणिग्रहणोपचारौ Ku. 7. 86; Mv. 1. 24. -13 (a) Figurative or metaphorical use, secondary application (opp. मुख्य or primary sense); अचेतनोपि चेतनवदुपचारदर्शनात् S. B.; कूलं पिपतिषतीत्यचेतनोपि कूले चेतनवदुपचारो दृश्यते Mbh. on P. IV. 3. 86 personification; so छत्रिणो गच्छन्तीत्येकेनापि छत्रिणा बहूनां छत्रित्वोपचारदर्शनात् S. B.; करणे कर्तृत्वोपचारात् *ibid.* न चास्य करधृतत्वं तत्त्वतोस्तीति मुख्येपि उपचार एव शरणं स्वान् K. P. 10. (b) Supposed or fancied identification founded on resemblance; उभयरूपा चैवं शुद्धा उपचारेणामिभित्तत्वात् K. P. 2. (S. D. explains उपचार by अत्यंतं विशकलितयोः सादृश्यातिशयमाहिम्ना भेदप्रतीतिस्थगनमात्रं). -14 A bribe. -15 A pretext; Si. 10. 2. -16 A request, solicitation. -17 Occurrence of स् and ष् in the place of Visarga.

उपचारिन् a. Attending, serving.

उपचार्य *pot. p.* To be served or waited upon; to be worshipped &c. -यः Practice of medicine. -यः Treatment.

उपचर्म-र्म *ind.* On the skin, near the skin.

उपाचि 5 U. 1 To gather together, heap up, accumulate, collect; शम्भुत्सिद्धैरुपाचितवर्णि Me. 55. -2 To add, increase, strengthen; उपाचिन्वन् प्रभां तन्वीं प्रत्याह परमेश्वरः Ku. 6. 25; चेतःपीडासुपचिनोति Mu. 2; अधोयः पश्यतः कस्य महिमा नोपचीयते H. 2. 2; Bk. 6. 33, Si. 4. 10. 8. 6; उपचीयमानगर्भा K. 66 being developed; बलेनैव सहोपचीयते महः K. 290; क्षीणोप्युपचीयते पुनश्चंद्रः Bh. 2. 87 waxes. -3 To cover over with; Si. 9. 35; Ms. 6. 41. -*pass.* 1 To be collected or accumulated; to increase, become strong, to be covered with &c.; see above. -2 To be prosperous, succeed, thrive, be better off; चत्वारस्तूपचीयते विप्र आड्यो वणिङ् नृपः Ms. 8. 169.

उपचयः 1 Accumulation, addition, accession. -2 Increase, growth, excess; बल° K. 105; स्वशक्त्युपचये Si. 2. 57; अभिसामुपचयाय 9. 32; भाग्य° Ratn. 1. 6 dawn of good fortune; so ज्ञान°, मांस°. -3 Quantity, heap. -4 Prosperity, elevation, rise. -5 The third, sixth, tenth and eleventh house or position from the first of a zodiacal sign (or a *lagna* q. v.). -*Comp.* -अपचय (du.) rise and fall, prosperity and decay. -भवनं a species of the Dandaka metre.

उपचायिन् a. 1 Increasing, growing. -2 Thriving, prosperous.

उपचाय्यः [उपचीयतेऽग्निरत्र आधारे ण्यत् P. III. 1. 131] 1 A kind of sacred fire. -2 A place for holding sacrificial fire, altar, hearth.

उपचित *p. p.* 1 Collected, gathered together, accumulated; अक्षैरुपचितैः Me. 105. -2 Increased, grown; U. 6. 28; R. 9. 27; अवयवा मंजरी 9. 44 full-grown. -3 Grown in power, strengthened; Si. 6. 63; R. 17. 54; °महामोहग्रहः Māl. 1. 30; °वपुः Me. 32; लोकप्रसिद्धिः उपचिता Mu. 2 the popular idea was strengthened. -4 Full of, abounding in, covered over with; R. 9. 53; विद्यदुपचितमेघं Bh. 1.

35. -5 Abundantly furnished with, plastered, smeared.

उपाविति *f.* Accumulation, collection, growth, increase.

उपचित्रा 1 N. of a tree (चित्रा). -2 N. of a lunar mansion स्वानि; also हस्त.

उपचलनं Heating, burning.

उपच्छदः A coverlet, cover in general.

उपच्छद् 10 P. 1 To wheedle, flatter, coax, entice, invite; जलेनोपच्छदितः S. 5 coaxed to drink water; परदारानुपच्छदयति Sk. -2 To conciliate. -3 To beseech, request; R. 5. 58. -4 To persuade one to do a thing. -5 To give one something.

उपच्छदनं 1 Coaxing, persuading; उपच्छदनैरेव स्वं ते दापादेतुं प्रयतिष्यते Dk. 65. -2 Inviting; उपसंव्रणमुपच्छदनं Sk.

उपच्यवः Passing into the chamber (from the house); Rv. 1. 28. 3; passing close to (in sexual intercourse (?)).

उपजगती A variety of the Tri-*shṭubh* metre in which three Pādas contain twelve instead of eleven syllables.

उपजन 4 A. 1 To be born or produced, originate, arise, grow; उष्णोपजायते Ms. 1. 45; H. Pr. 44; संगस्तेषूपजायते Bg. 2. 62; 14. 11. -2 To happen, take place, become visible, appear; प्राणविपत्तिरुपजायते K. 160. -3 To be or become, be or exist; सतीत्वमुपजायते Pt. 1. 138. -4 To be born again; सर्गोपि नोपजायते Bg. 14. 2; Y. 3. 256. -*Caus.* (जनयति) To produce, cause, rouse; उत्तराप्रलापोपजनितकूपः K. 175.

उपज्ज a. Increased, being produced in addition.

उपजनः 1 Addition, increase. -2 Appendage. -3 Rise, origin. -4 Addition of a letter in the formation of words; वर्ण° Nir. -5 Any letter, syllable or affix so added; अनर्थका उपज्जनाः Nir. -नं The body. उपजा Ved. Remote posterity.

उपजात *p. p.* 1 Produced, caused; °कोप, °क्रोध excited, moved to anger; °विश्वास confiding, believing, trusting. -2 Happened, taken place; U. 4.

उपजातिः *f.* A mixed metre (see App.).

उपजप् 1 P. 1 To whisper into the ears of (another), win over to one's party by secretly suggesting anything in the ear; अंगारवर्ष राजवधाद्योपजप्य Dk. 104; अन्तरं कुरुराजस्तु शनैः कर्णमुपाजपत् Mb. -2 (Hence) to instigate to rebellion or treachery, conspire with; उपजप्यानुपजपेत् Ms. 7. 197. -3 To commit mischief.

उपजप्य *a.* To be brought over or instigated to rebellion by whispering in the ear; उपजप्यानुपजपेत् Ms. 7. 197.

उपजापः 1 Secretly whispering into the ear or communicating; परकृत्य° Mu. 2. -2 Secret overtures or negotiations (with the enemy's friends), sowing the seeds of dissension, treachery, treason; instigating to rebellion; उपजापः कृतस्तेन तानाकोपवतस्त्वयि Si. 2. 99; उपजापसहान् विलययन् स विधाता नृप-तीन्महोदतः Ki. 2. 47, 16. 42; अपि सहेते अस्मदुपजापं प्रजाः Mu. 2. -3 Disunion, separation.

उपजापक *a.* 1 Whispering into the ears of, instigating to rebellion; Ms. 9. 275. -2 Treacherous, traitor.

उपजरस् *ind.* Towards old age or in old age.

उपजल्प् 1 P. 1 To talk to, converse with, chatter. - To advise.

उपजल्पनं, उपजल्पितं A talk.

उपजल्पिन् *a.* Giving advice.

उपजिह्वा, -हिका 1 The uvula or soft palate. -2 Enlargement of the under side of the tongue. -3 A kind of ant.

उपजीक *a.* Living upon, subsisting by. -कः Ved. A water-deity.

उपजीव् 1 P. 1 To live upon, subsist by, derive livelihood from, be supported by; उपजीव्यमानपाद-च्छायः K. 5; कां वृत्तिमार्गं उपजीवति Mk. 2; संवाहकस्य वृत्तिं *ibid.*; शेषास्त-मुपजीवेयुर्ययैव पितरं तथा Ms. 9. 105; Y. 2. 301. -2 To live under, be dependent on, serve; Si. 9. 32. -3 To make use of, derive materials (for writing from); तदेतद्भारतं नाम कविभिस्तुपजीव्यते Mb. -4 To practise; Ms. 10. 74.

उपजीव *a.* Ved. Living on &c.

उपजीवक, -विद् *a.* 1 Living upon, subsisting by (instr. or in comp.); जानिनाद्योपजीविनां Ms. 12. 114, 8. 20; नानापण्योपजीविनां 9. 257; द्यूनाप-जीव्यन्ति Mk. 2. -2 Living under, depending upon, subject to, a dependant, servant (-*m.*); भीमकां-तैर्नृपगुणैः स बभूवोपजीविनाम् R. 1. 16; अस्मद् K. 61. -कं Means of subsistence, profession.

उपजीवनं, -जीविका 1 Living. -2 Subsistence, livelihood; निदिताथो-पजीवनं Y. 3. 236; अत्रियस्यैतदेवाहुर्धनं कृण्वोपजीवनं Mb. -3 A means of living, such as property; त्रिविह-त्वोपजीवनं Ms. 9. 207.

उपजीव्य *pot. p.* 1 Affording a livelihood; Y. 2. 227. -2 Giving patronage, patronizing (as a king &c.). -3 (fig.) Supplying materials for writing, that from which one derives his materials; सर्वेषां कविमुख्यानामुपजीव्यो भविष्यति Mb. -व्यः 1 A patron. -2 A source or authority (from which one derives his materials); इत्यलमुपजीव्यानां मा-न्यानां व्याख्यानेषु कटाक्षनिक्षेपेण S. D. 2. -व्यं A means of subsistence.

उपजुष्ट *a.* 1 Approached, received with courtesy; Mr. 3. 26. -2 Frequented, resorted to; Mr. 4.

उपजोषः, -षणं 1 Affection. -2 Enjoyment. -3 Frequenting, resorting to. -बं *ind.* 1 According to one's desire or pleasure. -2 Silently.

उपज्ञा 9 A. 1 To ascertain; to know. -2 To invent, find out, hit upon; (उपज्ञातं=विनोपदेशेन ज्ञातं); see उपज्ञा below.

उपज्ञा [उपज्ञायते इत्युपज्ञा कर्मण्यङ्] 1 Knowledge acquired by oneself and not handed down by tradition, invention, primitive or untaught knowledge; usually in comp. which is treated as a neuter noun (P. II. 4. 21); पाणिनेरुपज्ञा पाणिन्युपज्ञं ग्रन्थः Sk.; प्राचेतसोपज्ञं रामायणं R. 15. 63. -2 Undertaking or commencing a thing not done before; लोकेऽभूद्युप-ज्ञमेव विदुषां सौजन्यजन्यं यज्ञः Malli. on Raghuvamasa.

उपज्ञात *a.* Invented.

उपजम्बन् *a.* Ved. Striding or stepping upon.

उपज्वलित *a.* Lighted, inflamed.

उपदौक् *Caus.* 1 To present (as an offering), make a respectful offering; एकैकं पशुमुपदौकयामः H. 2. -2 To carry out, accomplish.

उपदौकनं A respectful offering or present, *Nazarand.*

उपतटः The skirt & border; Me. 57. -टं *ind.* Near the skirt.

उपतप् 1 P. 1 To make warm, heat; उपतप्तोदका नद्यः Rām.; Si. 9. 65 (where it means to pain also). -2 To feel pain, become sick; आहि-ताग्निश्चेदुपतपेत् Asval. -3 To afflict, befall (as a sickness); sometimes used impersonally. -*pass.* 1 To be pained, become ill, be afflicted with; इत्यपूर्वमुपतप्यतेऽस्माभिः Mr. 2; so दुःखेनोपतप्यते &c. -2 To be em-aciated with penance, practise pen-ance; उपतप्यामहे तपः Av. -*Caus.* 1 To kindle, ignite, burn. -2 To tor-ment, hurt, pain. -3 To offend, op-press. -4 To mortify the body by penance.

उपतपत् *m.* Interior heat, disease (Ved.).

उपतपन *a.* Paining, afflicting; Ki. 12. 3.

उपतप्त *p. p.* 1 Heated, parched; consumed. -2 Distressed, pained, tormented.

उपतप्तु *a.* Burning, heating. -*m.* 1 Morbid or extraordinary heat. -2 Any cause of heat, burning or inflammation. -3 A kind of disease.

उपतापः 1 Heat, warmth. -2 Trou-ble, distress, pain, sorrow; सर्वथा न कंचन न स्पृशंत्युपतापाः K. 135, 177; शरीरोपतापेन Māl. 3. -3 Calamity, mis-fortune. -4 Sickness, disease, in-jury. -5 Haste, hurry.

उपतापक *a.* Heating, igniting.

उपतापनं 1 Heating. -2 Distress-ing, tormenting.

उपतापिन् *a.* 1 Heating, inflam-ing; causing pain. -2 Suffering heat or pain, being sick; सुर्वथं पि-तृमात्रं स्वाध्यायाद्युपतापिनः Ms. 11. 1.

उपतारक *a.* Overflowing (as water).

उपतिष्यं 1 N. of the luna-mansion or asterism called अश्लेषा. -2 N. of another asterism called पनर्वस.

उपतृण्यः Ved. A serpent (lurking in the grass).

उपत्य *a.* Situated under or below.

उपत्यका [उप-त्यक् P. V. 2. 34; पर्वतस्यासन्नं स्थलं उपत्यका Sk.] A land at the foot of a mountain, low land; मलयद्विरेष्यकाः R. 4. 46; एते खलु हिमवतो गिरिरूपत्यकारणवासिनः संप्राप्ताः S. 5.

उपदंश 1 P. To bite or eat anything (as a relish or condiment).

उपदंशः 1 Anything which excites thirst or appetite, a relish, condiment &c., द्विजानुपदंशानुपाद्य Dk. 133; अन्नमांसोपदंशं पिव नवशोणितारवं Ve. 3 -2 Biting, stinging. -3 The venereal disease, chancre. -4 (a) A tree the root of which is used for horse-radish (किंशु). (b) N. of another plant (समष्टि).

उपान् *a.* Afflicted with chancre.

उपदश *a.* (pl.) About or nearly ten.

उपदस 4 P. To fail, be wanting, dry up or be consumed. -*Caus.* To cause to fail or cease, extinguish.

उपदृक् *a.* Ved. Wanting.

उपदा 3 U. 1 To give in addition. -2 To offer, give, grant (in general). -3 To add. -4 (1 A.) (Ved.) (a) To take upon oneself. (b) To erect, raise, support.

उपदा *a.* Ved. Giving a present. -दा (cf. P. III. 3. 106) 1 A present, an offering to a king or a great man, a *Nazarānā*; उपदं विदिशुः शश्वज्जोरकाः कांसलेश्वरं R. 4. 70, 5. 41, 7. 30; P. V. 1. 47. -2 A bribe.

उपदीकृ 8 U. To offer as a present; तरय रत्नमुपदीकृतं नृपाः Si. 14. 39.

उपदानं, नकं 1 An oblation, a present (in general). -2 A gift made for procuring favour or protection, such as a bribe.

उपदानवी N. of the daughter of the demon Vrishaparvan and mother of Dushyanta.

उपदिग्ध *a.* 1 Smeared, covered, anointed. -2 Spotted over.

उपदेहः 1 An ointment, liniment. -2 A cover. -3 A minor or secondary body (such as that which

grows on diseased parts of the body).

उपदिश 6 U. 1 To instruct, teach, explain, advise; यद्यन्वयान् विषये भाविकमुपदिश्यते मया नश्य... नत्त्वमुपदिशतीव मे बाला M. 1. 5; सुखमुपदिश्यते परस्य K. 156 it is easy to advise others; ज्ञानमुपदिश Pg. 4. 34. R. 16. 43. -2 To point, indicate, refer to: सुपकोपापुदिश्य भानिनी R. 8. 73; सुवर्णपरमार्गमुपदिश्यति K. 120. 92 point out or tell. -3 To assign the right place to a thing, arrange. -4 (a) To mention, specify tell: किं कुलेनापदिशन् शीलमेव कारणं Mk. 9. 7; पुषोदरादीनि यथोपदिष्टं P. VI. 3. 109. (b) To inform, announce. -5 To prescribe, settle, sanction, lay down: न द्वितीयश्च साधनीं कचिद्धर्तुपदिश्यते Ms. 5. 162, 2. 190, 3. 14, 43; पुषोदरादीनि यथोपदिष्टं P. VI. 3. 109. -6 To rule over, govern, command. -7 To name, call; द्रुतवर्त्तितानि युपदिश्यते Srut. 28; Ms. 12. 89.

उपदिश *f.* उपदिशा An intermediate quarter, such as पश्चानी, आग्नेयी, नैऋती and वरुवा.

उदिश्य *a.* Being in an intermediate quarter.

उपदिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Specified, pointed out, particularized: पथूपदिष्टो वृद्धुर्थनिर्णी Ku. 1. 2. -2 Taught, instructed, advised. -3 Put forward as a plea or reason. -4 Initiated. -ष्ट Advice.

उपदेशः 1 Instruction, teaching, advice, prescription; सुदिक्षितोपि सर्व उपदेशेन निपुणो भवति M. 1 (see the act *inter alia*): स्थिरोपदेशमुपदेशकाले प्रवेदिरे प्राक्तनजन्मविद्याः Ku. 1. 30; अचिरप्रवृत्तापदेशं नाद्वयं M. 1, 2. 10; S. 2. 3; Ms. 8. 272; Amara. 26; R. 12. 57; K. 26; M. ; परोपदेशो पांडित्यं H. 1. 103. -2 Pointing out or referring to; शब्दानामितरेतरोपदेशः Nir. -3 Specification, mentioning, naming. -4 A plea, pretext. -5 Initiation, communication of an initiatory Mantra or formula; चंद्रसूर्यग्रहे तथै निरुद्धे शिवालये | मंत्रमात्रप्रकथनमुपदेशः स उच्यते ||. -6 (In gram.) A form in a rule, an indicative form (any word or part of a word, such as an affix, augment &c. with its *anubandhas* which show what par-

ticular grammatical rules are to be applied. -**Comp.** -अर्थवाक्यं, -वचनं a parable, moral fable. -सहस्री N. of a philosophical work by Sankarāchārya.

उपदेशक *a.* Giving instruction, teaching. -कः An instructor, a guide, preceptor.

उपदेशता 1 The state of being a precept or rule. -2 Instruction, teaching. -3 Doctrine.

उपदेशनं Advising, instructing. -ना Information, doctrine.

उपदेशित *a.* Advising, instructing. -*m.* 1 A teacher, adviser. -2 A word or affix &c. in the form in which it appears in grammatical rules.

उपदेष्टु *a.* Giving instruction or advice. -*m.* (दा) A teacher, preceptor; especially a spiritual preceptor; चत्वारो वदशुद्धिजः स भगवान्कर्त्तुं पदेष्टा इति Ve. 1. 23.

उपदी N. of a plant (वंदाक).

उपदीका A kind of ant.

उपदीक्षित *a.* 1 Partaking in an initiatory or other religious rite. -2 A near relation.

उपदृश 1 P. 1 To see, behold, look at, perceive. -*pass.* To be or become visible. -*Caus.* 1 To cause to see, show or exhibit. -2 To place before, show up, communicate, make (one) acquainted (with); राज्ञः पुरो माहृपदृश्यं H. 3; नयविज्ञिर्नवे राज्ञि रुदृशोपदृश्यं R. 4. 10. -3 To present a false appearance, deceive a person by a false appearance, illude. -4 To explain, illustrate, Y. 2. 8.

उपदर्शक *a.* Showing. -कः 1 One who shows the way, a guide. -2 A door-keeper. -3 A witness.

उपदर्शनं A commentary.

उपदृश *a.* Seeing, witnessing (as the sun and the moon). -*f.* Aspect, view (Ved.).

उपदृष्टिः *f.* Show, view, appearance.

उपद्रष्टु *a.* Seeing, overlooking. -*m.* 1 A supervisor, inspector. -2 A witness; Bg. 13. 22.

उपदेवः, -देवता A minor or inferior god (as the Yakshas, Gandharvas and Apsarasas.).

उपदीहः 1 A nipple of the udder of a cow. -2 A milking vessel.

उपदु 1 P. 1 To run near to, run towards; Si. 12. 42. -2 To attack, assault, rush at; तमुपाद्रवदुह्य-
म्य वक्षिणं वैर्निशाचरः R. 15. 23; मा-
ज्योतिषमुपाद्रवत् Mb.

उपद्रवः 1 An unhappy accident, misfortune, calamity. -2 Injury, trouble, harm; पुंसामसमर्थानामुपद्रवाद्य-
त्मनो भवेत्क्रोपः Pt. 1. 324; निरुपद्रव-
स्थानं Pt. 1. -3 Outrage, violence. -4
A national distress (whether caused by the king or famine, sea-
sons &c.). -5 A national distur-
bance, rebellion. -6 A symptom, a
supervient disease (one brought on whilst a person is suffering from another).

उपद्रविन् a. 1 Attacking, oppres-
sive, tyrannical, factious. -m. 1 A
tyrant, an oppressor. -2 A rebel.

उपद्रुत p. p. 1 Visited by cala-
mities, oppressed, attacked, infest-
ed; वेदनाभिरुपद्रुतं H. 4. 88. -2 (In
astr.) Eclipsed. -3 Boding evil, in
auspicious. -तं A term used by the
Bāshkalas for a kind of Sandhi,
also called उद्गाहवत् q. v.

उपद्वीपः An island.

उपधर्मः A bylaw, a secondary or
minor religious precept (opp. पर);
Ms. 2. 237, 4. 147. -2 A heretic.

उपधा 3 U. 1 To place or lay
upon, place under or in; अधिजानु
बाहुमपधाय Si. 9. 54; उपहितं विशिरा-
पगमभिया मुकुलजालमशोभत किङ्क्रे R.
9. 31; Bk. 15. 47; Ku. 1. 44; हृदि
चैनामुपधातुमर्हति R. 8. 77 treasure up-
lay to heart; Ms. 4. 54; उपहित-
सुखमयिना S. 1. 19. -2 To place,
lay; वामहस्तोपहितवदना S. 4 resting
on. -3 (a) To place near; Mv. 4. 56.
(b) To put to or yoke (as a horse to a
carriage &c.). -4 To cause, bring
on or produce; Mk. 1. 53. -5 To
impose, entrust with, charge with
(as a duty); तदुपहितकुटुंबः R. 7.
71. -6 To lay a command upon,
enjoin, instruct in (with acc.);
स्त्रीषु नृत्त्वमुपधाय शिक्षयन् R. 19. 36. -7
To lie down upon, use as a pillow;
उपधाव वामजुजमहायिधि Dk. 111. -8
To apply, employ, lay or bestow
upon, क्रिया हि वस्तुपहिता प्रसीदति R.
3. 29. -9 To place over, cover, con-
ceal. -10 To add, place in addi-
tion. -11 To communicate, impart,

give, bestow; उपहितशोभा Bk. 2. 55.
-12 To locate; एतदुपहितं चैतन्यं
Vedānta S. -13 (In gram.) To
precede without the intervention
of another syllable.

उपधा 1 Imposition, forgery,
fraud, deceit, trick, pretence: Ms.
S. 193. -2 Trial or test of honesty,
(धर्मचैर्यन्तरीक्षण); (said to be of 4
kinds, 1 loyalty, 2 disinterestedness,
3 continence, 4 courage); (शोधने)
धर्मोपधाभिर्विप्रैश्च सर्वाणि: सांचवान् पुनः
Kālikā P. -3 A means or expe-
dient; अयमोभिदुरा लोके क्रोपयः मरणा-
दृते Si. 19. 58. -4 (In gram.) A
penultimate letter (अन्यादन्तिपूर्वे उपधा).
-Comp. -भृतः a servant who has
been guilty of dishonesty. -द्युचि
a. tried, of approved loyalty.

उपधान a. Used (as a Mantra) in
the putting up of the sacrificial
bricks; I. IV. 4. 125. -नं 1 Plac-
ing or resting upon. -2 A pillow,
cushion; विपुलमुपधानं भुजलता Bh. 3.
79. -3 Peculiarity, individuality
(विशेष); फलोपाधानाभावात् P. VI. 3.
39 Sk. -4 Affection, kindness. -5
A religious observance. -6 Excel-
lence or excellent quality; सोपधाना
धियं धीराः स्थैर्यसौ खड्गवति ये Si. 2. 77.
(where उ also means a pillow).
-7 Poison.

उपधानीय a. To be placed near.
-यं A pillow.

उपधायिन् a. Using as a pillow;
अशेत सा बाहलतोपधायिनी Ku. 5. 12.
उपधिः [उप-धा-कि] 1 Fraud, dis-
honesty; अरिषु हि विजयायिनः क्षितींशा
विदधति सोपधिं संधिदूषणानि Ki. 1. 45,
see अनुपधि also. -2 (In law) Suppres-
sion of the truth, a false sug-
gestion; Ms. 8. 165. -3 Ter-
ror, threat, compulsion, false
inducement; बलोपधिविनिर्मुक्तान् व्य-
वहारान्निवर्तयेत् Y. 2. 31, 89. -4 The
part of a wheel between the nave
and the circumference, or the wheel
itself. -5 Foundation (with the
Buddhists).

उपधिकः A cheat; knave, one who
imposes by threats, fraud &c.; see
औपधिक, the more correct form.

उपहित p. p. 1 Placed in or upon,
deposited; S. 1; °मध्यमस्वर M. 1.
21 taken as a basis. -2 Preceded by.
-3 Joined, mixed, connected with.

-4 Possessed of; Si. 16. 7. -5
Ready; deputed to act as a spy. -6
Given, bestowed.

उपधातुः An inferior metal, semi-
metal. They are seven; सनीपधातव-
स्वर्णं माक्षिकं ताम्रमाक्षिकं । तृथं कास्थं
च रातिश्च क्षिप्रं च शिलाजतु ॥
-2 A secondary secretion of the
body (six in number); e. g.
milk, menses, adeps, sweat, teeth,
hair, and lymph; स्तनं रक्तं व-
सा स्वेदो देताः केशान्तथैव च । भौजस्यं सपधातु-
नां क शस्तोपधातवः ॥

उपधात् 1 U. 1 To run towards,
approach hastily. -2 To resort to.
-3 To run, glide (A).

उपधावनः A follower. -नं 1 Going
after, following. -2 Meditating
upon.

उपधिः See under उपधा.

उपधूपित a. 1 Fumigated. -2
Being at the point of death. -3
Suffering extreme pain. -तः Death.

उपधृ 1. 10. P. 1 To hold up,
support, sustain. -2 To bear, carry.
-3 To hold as, consider or regard
as; सर्वं तदुपधारयेत् Ms. 12. 27; Bg. 7.
6, 9. 6. -4 To comprehend, perceive,
hear, experience, observe; पुरुषो राम-
चरितभ्रवणैरुपधारयन् Bhāg. -5 To re-
flect or meditate upon.

उपधारण 1 Consideration, reflec-
tion. -2 Drawing, pulling (as by a
hook).

उपधृतिः f. 1 A ray of light. -2
Holding up.

उपध्मा 1 P. To blow or breathe
out; excite by blowing, fan; नाभिं कु-
खेनोपधमेत् Ms. 4. 53.

उपध्मा 1 Blowing upon, breathing.
-2 The effort of the voice which
gives rise to the sound उपध्मानीय
q. v. below

उपध्मानः A lip. -नं Blowing up-
on, breathing.

उपध्मानिन् a. Blowing upon, fan-
ning.

उपध्मानीयः The aspirate Visarga
before the letters प् and फ्; उपध्मा-
नीयानामोष्ठौ Sk.

उपध्वस्त a. 1 Destroyed. -2
Mixed.

उपनक्षत्रं A subordinate constel-
lation, secondary star (their number

is said to be 725. : सन्विजनिः सन्विज-
निहोपनखवाप्यैकैकं नखत्रमुपनिष्ठते Sat. Br.

उपनखं A disease of the finger
nails, whitlow.

उपनगरं A suburb.

उपनम् 1 P. 1 To come to, arrive
at, approach, bend or tend towards.
-2 To befall, fall to the lot of,
occur, happen (used by itself or
with gen., dat., or acc. of person);
मत्संयोगः कथमुपनमेत स्वप्नजोऽपि Me.
91; तत्तस्योपनमेत Bh. 2. 121; अथ
आत्मने नोपनमति Bhag.; उपैन सहस्रं नम-
ति Ait. Br. -3 To share in. —Caus.
1 To lead towards, introduce (with
gen.). -2 To offer, give.

उपनत p. p. 1 (a) Come near,
brought, arrived, approached,
brought near to; S. 5. 19; K. 12. 102.
(b) Got, obtained; अचिरोपनतां स
मेदिनी R. 8. 7, 5. 52; चितितोपनतां K.
129; V. 3. 22; V. 2. -2 Presenting
itself, fallen to the lot of, befallen,
occurred; कस्यात्यंतं सुखमुपनतं दुःख-
मेकांततो वा Me. 109; यदेवोपनतं दुःखा-
त्सुखं तद्वसवत्तरं V. 3. 21; अनुपनतमनो-
रथस्य 22; 4. 3; so सुदुपनतः Me.
100; Māl. 10; K. 33, 132, 348;
सुखं that readily or without ef-
forts presented itself S. 3; अक्रामो-
पनतं K. 10. 39 unconsciously com-
mitted. -3 Formed, brought about,
effected. -4 Presented to, offered,
given; परलोकोपनतं जलांजलिं R. 8.
68. -5 Bent down, humbled, sub-
jected, surrendered; इडोपनतचरितं
R. 17. 81, 8. 81; इडोपनतं शत्रुं Mb.
-6 Dependent on (for protection).
-7 Approximate, near (in time or
space.)

उपनतिः f. 1 Approach. -2 Bend-
ing, bow, salutation.

उपनामुक a. Ved. Bending towards.

उपनह 4 P. To tie up, tie to-
gether. -2 To form into a bundle,
bind together -3 To inlay, set with;
as चर्मोपनह.

उपनहनं 1 A cloth in which any-
thing is bound up. -2 Binding, ty-
ing together.

उपनाहः 1 A bundle. -2 An un-
guent applied to a wound or sore;
शोकयोरुपनाहं कुर्यात् Susr. -3 The tie
of a lute, a peg to which the strings
of a lyre are attached and by which
they are tightened. -4 Inflamma-
tion of the ciliary glands, sty.

उपनाहनं 1 Applying an unguent.
-2 Anointing, plastering.

उपनागरिका A variety of वृक्ष-
प्रस. It is formed by sweet-sound-
ing letters (माधुर्यवद्गुणकवर्णः); e. g.
cf. the example cited in K. P. 9;
अपसरय चनमार्कं करु इरंदं एव किं कमलैः;
अलमलः गले मृगः, कैरिति वदति दिवानिशं बालः॥

उपनामन् n. A surname, nick-
name.

उपनासिकं The part which is
near the nose.

उपनिक्षिप् 6 U. To throw or
place down, deposit. = निक्षिप् q. v.

उपनिक्षेपः 1 The act of depositing
or placing down. -2 An open de-
posit, any article given in another's
charge by letting him know its form,
quantity &c. Y. 2. 25; (on which
Mit. says:—उपनिक्षेपो नाम रूपसंख्याप्रदर्श-
नेन रक्षणार्थं परस्य हस्ते निहितं द्रव्यं). -3
A deposit sealed or covered up (?).

उपनिधा 3 U. 1 To put or place
near; to bring or lead near to; क-
र्णयोरुपनिधाय (मुखं) dśval. वहति समीरे
मदनमुपनिधाय Git. 5. -2 To produce,
cause; Bk. 4. 45. -3 To present;
Māl. 5. 25. -4 To deposit, entrust;
Ms. 8. 37. 196.

उपनिधान् -धायक a. Depositing,
placing near.

उपनिधानं 1 Placing near. -2 De-
positing, entrusting to one's care. -3
A deposit.

उपनिधिः 1 A deposit, pledge, pro-
perty entrusted to another. -2 (In
law) A sealed deposit; Y. 2. 25;
Ms. 8. 145, 149; cf. Medhātithi-
यदप्रदक्षितरूपं सचिह्नवत्त्वादिना पिहितं निक्षिप्य-
ते; also cf. Y. 2. 65 and Nārada
quoted in Mit.

उपनिहित p. p. 1 Deposited with.
-2 Placed near to. -3 Presented,
offered.

उपनिपत् 1 P. 1 To fly down to.
-2 To take place in addition. -3 To
be stated incidentally or casually.

उपनिपातः 1 Approaching, coming
near. -2 A sudden and unexpected
attack or occurrence.

उपनिपातिन् a. Coming (unexpected-
ly); रञ्जोपनिपातिनोऽन्याः S. 6.

उपनिबन्ध 9 P. To compose,
write; किञ्चिदुपनिबद्धं U. 7.

उपनिबन्धने 1 A means of accom-
plishment. -2 Binding.

उपनिमंत्रणं Invitation, inaugura-
tion.

उपनिवपन् The act of scatter-
ing or pouring down upon.

उपनिवाशित a. Placed, establish-
ed, colonized; स्वर्गानिष्येदमन. कृत्वेदो-
पनिवेशितं Kn. 6. 37; R. 15. 29.

उपनिवेशिन् a. Attached to, in-
herent.

उपनिषद् f. [said to be from उप-
नि-सद् 'knowledge derived from sit-
ting at the feet of the preceptor'; but,
according to Indian authorities, it
means 'to destroy ignorance by re-
vealing the knowledge of the Su-
preme Spirit and cutting off the
bonds of worldly existence'; यथा ब्र-
ह्मा ब्रह्मविद्यामुपयत्यात्मभावेन ब्रह्माभक्तिपुरा-
मराः संतस्तेषां गर्भजन्मजरारोगाद्यनर्थपूर्णं निशा-
तयति परं वा ब्रह्म गमयति अविद्यादिसंसारका-
रणं चान्यतमवसादयति विनाशयतीत्युपनिषद्
उपनिषदस्य सदरेवमर्थस्मरणान् Sankara]

1 N. of certain mystical writings
attached to the Brāhmanas, the
chief aim of which is to ascertain
the secret meaning of the Vedas;
Bv. 2. 40; Māl. 1.7; (other etymolo-
gies also are given to explain the
name:— (1) उपनीय तमात्मानं ब्रह्मापास्तद्वये
यतः | निहेत्यविद्यां तज्जं च तस्मादुपनिषद्भवेत्॥
or (2) निहेत्यानर्थमूलं स्वाविद्यां मृत्युकथा परां
नयत्यपास्तसंभेदमतो बोधोपनिषद्भवेत्॥ or (3) प्रवृ-
त्तिहेतुः शिष्यास्तन्मूलोच्छेदकत्वात् : यतोवसा-
दयेद्विद्या तस्मादुपनिषद्भवेत्॥ In the मुक्त-
कोपनिषद् 108 Upanishads are men-
tioned, but some more have been add-
ed to this number. They are said
to have been the source of the
six Darsanas or systems of phi-
losophy, particularly of the Vedānta
philosophy. The more important
Upanishads are:—ईशकेनकठप्रश्नमुंडमाण्डू-
क्यातिथिरः | ऐतरेयं च छान्दोग्यं बृहदारण्यकं
तथा ॥. -2 (a) An esoteric or secret
doctrine, mystical meaning, words
of mystery. (b) Mystical knowl-
edge or instruction; मन्त्रपारायण U.
6; Mv. 2. 2. -3 True knowl-
edge regarding the Supreme Spirit.
-4 Sacred, or religious lore. -5
Secrecy, seclusion. -6 A neighbour-
ing mansion. -7 A lonely place. -8 A
religious observance.

उपनिषादिन् a. 1 Sitting at the feet (of another, such as a preceptor). -2 Subjected.

उपनिष्करः A street, a principal road, high way.

उपनिष्क्रमणं 1 Going out, issuing. -2 One of the Samskâras or religious rites, i. e. taking out a child for the first time into the open air (which is usually performed in the fourth month of its age): cf. Ms. 2. 34. -3 A main or royal road.

उपनी 1 P. 1 To bring near, fetch; उपनयति मुनिः कुमारम्: क. 45, 62; विविधैर्गोपनीतस्त्वम् Mk. 7. 6; अत्र Ms. 3. 225; M. 2. 5, Y. 3. 122; तेन ह्युपनय शरं V. 5; R. 10. 52; Ku. 7. 72. -2 (a) To offer, present to: हरये स्वदेहमुपनयत् R. 2. 59; Bk. 6. 70; Ku. 3. 60, आर्यस्यासनमुपनय Mk. 9; M. 3. (b) To hand over, give over; अंतःपुरपरिचारिकामभ्युपनीता K. 101; Mâl. 1; S. 1; U. 2; अचिरपनीता वः शिष्या M. 1 recently made over (for instruction). -3 To bring to, subject, expose or put to; आत्मा ह्येषस्य पशुपनीतः S. 1; R. 13. 39; K. 173. -4 To bring about, cause, produce, accomplish; उपनयन्त्र्यान् Pt. 3. 180; उपनयन्त्रैरनंगोत्सवं Git. 1; K. 171. -5 To bring information, communicate. -6 To bring into any state, lead or reduce to; अयोऽभ्यमुपायेन द्वतामुपनीयते Kâm. 11. 47. -7 To take into one's possession, lead away, lead; K. 169. -8 To bring near to oneself, i. e. invest with the sacred thread (Atm. P. I. 3. 36); क्षात्रेण कल्पेनोपनीय U. 2; माणवकमुपनयते Sk.; R. 3. 29; Bk. 1. 15; Ms. 2. 49, 69, 140. -9 To hire, employ as hired servants; कर्मकरानुपनयते Sk. -Caus. To cause (a master) to receive (a pupil), cause to invest with the sacred thread.

उपनयः 1 Bringing near, fetching. -2 Gaining, attaining, procuring. -3 Employing. -4 Investiture with the sacred thread, initiation into sacred study, handing a youth of the first three castes to a teacher; गृह्योक्तकर्मण्येन समीपं नीयते गुरोः। बालो वंशाय तयो-
गुत्तु वासुदेवोपनयं विदुः॥ (By this ceremony spiritual birth is conferred upon the youth, and he becomes a

द्विजन्मन्: the ages at which the ceremony may be performed by the three castes are respectively 8-16, 11-22 and 12-24: (see Ms. 2. 34-38; of what materials &c. the cords should be is mentioned in 2. 41-46). -5 The fourth member of the five-membered Indian syllogism (in logic), the application to the special case in question: दशदिशि विद्यमाना हस्तिः पञ्चदशदिशं प्रत-
पदन् वचनमुपनयः Tarka K.

उपनायकं 1 Leading to or near. -2 Presenting, offering; V. 4. 4. -3 Investiture with the sacred thread; आनयन्त्र्यान्त्र्युपायं कुतोपनययो द्विजः Ms. 2. 108, 173.

उपनायः; नायनं = उपनय q. v.

उपनायक a. Leading to. -कः 1 (उप गौणा नायकः) A character in a dramatic or any other work of art next in importance to the hero; (नायकस्य गुणैर्नायक्यता उपनायकः); e. g. Lakshmana in Râm.; Makaranda in Mâl. &c. &c. -2 A paramour.

उपनायिका A character in a dramatic or any other work of art next in importance to the heroine; e. g. Madayantikâ in Mâl.

उपनीत p. p. 1 Brought near. -2 Known. -3 Obtained, attained. -4 Presented, given. -5 Adduced. -तः A youth led to the teacher and invested with the sacred thread.

उपनेतव्य pot. p. 1 To be brought near; M. 2. 4. -2 To be employed or observed &c.

उपनेतु a. One who leads or brings near, fetching; Ku. 1. 60; नालत्यभिज्ञानस्थोपनेत्री Mâl. 9. -m. (ता) A preceptor who performs the उपनयन ceremony, an Achârya; Pt. 4. 66.

उपनृत 4P. To dance before some body; dance with insulting gestures.

उपनृत्यं A place for dancing.

उपन्यस 4 P. 1 To lay upon, place or put down, put near, place before. -2 To entrust any one with, commit to the care of. -3 To explain, describe minutely. -4 To propose, suggest, hint, point out, state; मथोपन्यस्तेषु मंत्रेषु H. 3; इत्यु-
भयलोकाविरुद्धं वचनमुपन्यस्तं Mâl. 2 spoken; सनुपन्यस्वति कृत्यवर्त्म सः Ki. 2. 3 tells or points out; किमिहमुप-

न्यस्तं S. 5 what is this that is proposed or said. -5 To prove, establish argumentatively; Y. 2. 10.

उपन्यस्त p. p. 1 Placed near, deposited. -2 Said, proposed, spoken. -3 Pledged, entrusted. -4 Given, communicated. -5 Brought forward as an example, adduced, hinted.

उपन्यासः 1 Placing near to, juxta position. -2 A deposit, pledge. -3 (a) Statement, suggestion, proposal; पातकः खलु एष वचनोपन्यासः S. 5, Mâl. 1. 3. 8. (b) Preface, introduction; निर्वृतः ज्ञानकरणीकवचनोपन्यासनालीजनः Amara. 23, चतुष्टो नथरथायमुपन्यासः Ak.; so ज्ञानं Ve. 5 overtures of peace. (c) Allusion, reference, hinting at; आत्मन उपन्यासपूर्व S. 3, M. 4, S. D. 363. -4 A precept, law. -5 A kind of peace; H. 4. 114. -3 Propitiating (प्रसादनं).

उपपद् Ved. The shoulder.

उपपक्ष a. Near the shoulder.

उपपतिः [उपमितः पत्या, उप गौणः पतिः] A paramour; उपपतिरिव नीचैः मञ्जिमतं चन्द्रः Si. 11. 65, 15. 63; Ms. 3. 155; 4. 216, 217.

उपपथ ind. Near the road.

उपपद् 4 A. 1 To reach, come to, approach, go near; यमुनातटमुपपेद Pt. 1; उपपद्यस्व स्वकनीचितां गतिं Dk. 93. -2 To be got or obtained, fall to one's share; Bg. 6. 39; 13. 18. -3 To take place, occur, happen, be produced; हेवि एवमुपपद्यते M. 1 even as you say, just so; अर्थास्तस्योपपत्त्यन्ते Mb.; उपपन्ना हि हरेषु प्रभुता सर्वतोमुखी S. 5. 26. -4 To be possible; कर्तव्यं वीन पद्यानि स्याच्चैत्किं नोपपद्यते Ku. 6. 61; Ms. 9. 121, 40; 10. 102; नैश्वरो जगतः कारणमुपपद्यते S. B. -5 To be suitable, be fit for, be adequate for, fit, suit (with loc.); मा ह्येव्यं गच्छ कोटिय नैतत्स्वयमुपपद्यते Bg. 2. 3; 18. 7; उपपद्यते it is fit; ते गुणाः परस्मिन् ब्रह्मण्युपपद्यन्ते S. B. -6 To go against, attack. -7 To put in a word or statement; इति ह विश्वमित्र उपपदा Ait. Br. -Caus. 1 To bring into any state, cause to arrive or be obtained; विश्वासमुपपादिता Râm. inspired with confidence; get ready; रथमुपपाद्य Ve. 2. -2 To

offer, present any one with (acc.). bring to: इति वा त्वमपि मे धनं वा नीनेन-
वोपपत्तिः R. 15, 18, 14, 8; 16, 32; Ms. 9, 72, 73; 3, 96; sometimes with dat.: Ms. 11, 77; 9, 244; or with loc.: Y. 1, 315. -3 (a) To cause to happen or occur, bring about; मरणमुपपादयेत् K. 36. (b) To accomplish, effect, cause, do, perform: यत्तु मातुः कौ शक्रमुपादयितुं K. 62, 113, 124, 134; इवकाय R. 11, 91; 17, 55; Me. 29. -4 (a) To make a statement, a defence, put forward. (b) To justify. -5 To make good, establish, prove; कर्मोन्मत्तं विनाशयति नुपपादयति Ptah. -6 To pronounce, declare. -7 To make fit or adequate for; कालोपपादिते भव Ms. 9, 36. -8 To furnish with, endow with; Kām. 11, 57; K. 2; आत्मानं प्रथमं राजा विनयेनोपपादयेत् Subhāsh. -9 To find out, ascertain; Ms. 3, 206. -10 To examine.

उपपत्तिः f. 1 Happening, occurring, becoming visible, appearance, production, birth; Si. 1, 69 (अन), इष्टानिष्टोपपत्तिषु Bg. 13, 9. -2 Cause, reason, ground; शिष्ये ये पार्थ विनोपपत्तेः Ki. 3, 52. -3 Reasoning, argument; उपपत्तिमहूर्जितं वचः Ki. 2, 1 argumentative giving a reason for the establishment of a matter; S. D. 482. -4 Fitness, propriety -5 Termination, end. -6 Association, connection. -7 Acceptance, adoption; Mv. 5. -8 Ascertainment, demonstration, demonstrated conclusion; उपपत्तिरुदाहृता बलात् Ki. 2, 28. -9 (In Arith. or Geom.) Proof, demonstration. -10 A means, an expedient. -11 Assistance, support, help; Ki. 14, 44. -12 Doing, effecting, gaining; accomplishment; स्वार्थोपपत्तिर्बुद्धलाभः R. 5, 12; तात्पर्यानुपपत्तिः Bhāṣhā P.; H. 3, 118; see अनुपपत्ति. -13 Attainment, getting; असंशयं प्राक् तनयोपपत्तेः R. 14, 78; Ki. 3, 1. -14 Religious abstraction (समाधि).

उपपन्न p. p. 1 Obtained; secured; अतीन्द्रियेष्वपुपन्नदर्शनः R. 3, 41; V. 5, 15; R. 1, 60. -2 Accompanied or attended by, in company with; अद्धेव साक्षाद्विधिनोपपन्ना R. 2, 46, 22. -3 Coming, presenting itself. -4 Right, fit, proper, suitable (with gen. or loc.); उपपन्नस्ते तर्कः V. 2; उपपन्नमिदं विशेषणं वायोः

इति this epithet befits the wind; उपपन्नदेनश्मिन् रात्रिनि S. 2, -5 Possible, अनुपपन्न्यनुपपन्नं V. 2, Ku. 3, 12. -6 Full or endowed with, possessed of, furnished with-उपपन्ना मुनैरिति: Nala, 1, 1; Ms. 9, 141, 244. नल्लभ्यापपन्नः S. 5. -7 Demonstrated, proved. -8 Offered, presented. -9 Cured.

उपपादक a. 1 Producing, effecting. -2 Well reasoned.

उपपादकं 1 Effecting, accomplishing, doing. -2 Giving, delivering, presenting. -3 Proving, demonstration, establishing by arguments. -4 Examination, ascertainment, exposition (of a subject).

उपपादकः a. Self produced. -कः A superhuman being, God: हिंशोपपादका इवाः Ak.

उपपदः 1 A word prefixed or previously uttered; धनुःपपदं वेदं Ki. 18, 44 (धनुर्दं); तत्याः सराजोपपदं निशान्तं R. 16, 40. -2 A title, a degree; epithet of respect, such as आर्य, शर्मन्; कथं निरुपपदमेव चाणक्यमिति न आर्यचाणक्यमिति Mu. 3. -3 A secondary word of a sentence, a preposition, particle &c. prefixed to a verb or a noun derived from a verb which determines or qualifies the sense of the verb; उपपदन्तिङ् P. II. 2, 19; (see Sk. thereon). °तत्पुरुषः a kind of Tat. comp. in which the last member is some form of a verbal character; e. g. वेदविद्, ग्रामणी, आकर्णलब्धिन् &c.

उपपरीक्षा-क्षण Investigation, examination.

उपपर्चन, उपपृच् a. Closely touching. -नं Impregnation or admixture (Ved.).

उपपशुका The false ribs.

उपपातः 1 An unexpected occurrence. -2 A calamity, misfortune, accident. -3 Destruction.

उपपातकं A minor sin, crime or sin of the second degree; महापातकतुल्याणि पापाप्युक्तानि यानि तु तानि पातकसंज्ञानि तन्मूलाः उपपातकम् ||; Y. 2, 210.

उपपातकिन् a. One who has committed an उपपातक.

उपपादुक a. Having shoes, shod (as a horse).

उपपापं = उपपातकं q. v.

उपपार्श्वः-श्व 1 A shoulder. -2 A flank, side. -3 The opposite side. -4 The lesser rib.

उपपेड् 10 P. 1 (a) To press down or against, hurt, injure, pain; मनोवपीडं परिरुद्धकाना Ki. 3, 54. 8, 16. Si. 10, 47. पार्श्वपरीडं, पार्श्वयोः उपपीडं, पार्श्वान्यनुपपीडं Sk. 6, To oppress, devastate, lay waste; भुक्त्योः परीडितं troubled: Ms. 8, 37, 7, 195, Kām. 8, 72. -2 To eclipse.

उपपीडनं 1 Pressing down, devastating, laying waste. -2 Inflicting pain, injuring; व्याधिभिश्चोपपीडनं Ms. 3, 62, 12, 80. -3 Pain, agony.

उपपुरं A suburb.

उपनौरिक a. (क्री /) Belonging to a suburb, suburban.

उपपुराणं A secondary or minor Purāṇa (for an enumeration of their names, see under अष्टादशान्).

उपपृष्णिका Yawning, gaping.

उपप्रदर्शनं Pointing out, indication.

उपप्रदानं 1 Delivering over, entrusting. -2 A bribe, present; उपप्रदानेनार्जोरो हितकृत् ऋते जनैः Pt. 1, 95. -3 A tribute.

उपप्रलोभनं 1 Seducing, alluring. -2 A bribe, an inducement, allurements; उच्चावचान्मुपप्रलोभनानि Dk. 48.

उपप्राणः A secondary life-wind (belonging to the body).

उपप्रेक्ष = उपेक्ष q. v.

उपप्रेक्षणं Overlooking, disregarding.

उपप्रेषः Invitation, summons.

उपप्लु 1 A. 1 To float, swim; यदुपप्लवते तद्वयु Sk. -2 To overwhelm, cover with; उपप्लुतमघौघेन Rām. -3 To assault violently, assail; to trouble, oppress, distress; पौलस्त्योपप्लुता हरि R. 10, 5, 14, 64; Ms. 4, 118. -4 To jump or spring upon. -5 To depart from. -Caus. To water.

उपप्लवः 1 Misfortune, evil, calamity, distress, adversity; अथ मदन-वधूरुपप्लवात्...परिपालयं बभूव Ku. 4, 46; जीवन्पुनः शब्दुपप्लवेभ्यः प्रजाः पाति R. 2, 48; K. 32, 54. -2 (a) An unlucky accident, injury, trouble; कश्चिन्न बाध्यादिरुपप्लवो वः R. 5, 6; Me. 14.

(b) An obstacle, impediment; Ki. 11. 20. -3 Oppression, harassing, troubling; उपब्रवाय लोकानां धूमकेतुरिवोत्थितः Ku. 2. 32. -4 Danger, fear; see उपबन्ध below. -5 Agitation, perturbation, इन्द्रिय° K. 146. -6 A portent or natural phenomenon foreboding evil. -7 Particularly, an eclipse of the sun or moon; चन्द्रावोपब्रवान्मुक्तं V. 1. 11. -8 N. of Rāhu, the ascending node; केतुपञ्चभौममङ्गतयः षष्ठे हृत्तीये शुभः -9 Anarchy. -10 N. of Siva. -11 Doubt, scepticism (with Buddhists).

उपब्रविन् *a.* 1 One who has suffered a calamity, distressed, troubled; K. 108. -2 Suffering oppression; नृपा इवोपब्रविनः परेभ्यः R. 13. 7.

उपब्रुत *p. p.* 1 Violently attacked, beset, distressed, pained &c. -2 Harassed (by Rāhu), 'eclipsed'. -3 Marked by prodigies. -4 Moistened, watered; °अश्रु, -नयन weeping. -ता Morbid sensibility of the uterus.

उपबंधः 1 Connection. -2 An affix. -3 A particular mode of sexual enjoyment; Ch. P. 44.

उपबर्हः, -हणं 1 A pillow. -2 Pressing down, oppressing.

उपबर्हणं Increase.

उपबृंहित *a.* Increased, magnified; K. 27, 136; Dk. 42.

उपबृंहिन् *a.* Supplementary, additional.

उपबहु *a.* A few, a tolerable number.

उपबाहुः The lower arm.

उपब्धः, -ब्धिः Sound produced at the sprinkling of Soma; noise, sound in general.

उपभंगः 1 Fleeing away, retreat. -2 A division (of a verse).

उपभाषा A secondary dialect.

उपभुज् 7 U. 1 To enjoy, taste (in all senses); तपसामुपभुजानाः फलानि Ku. 6. 10; नापभुज्यते is not enjoyed, Pt. 2. 142; Ms. 12. 8. -2 To eat, drink; पयः R. 2. 65, 1. 67; Bk. 2. 40; अधोपभुक्तेन Ku. 3. 37; Y. 1. 285. -3 To possess; स्त्रीरत्न-उपभुज्यते, -4 To use, make use of.

उपभुक्तिः *f.* Enjoyment, use.

उपभोक्तु *a.* Enjoying, an enjoyer.

उपभोगः 1 (a) Enjoyment, eating, tasting; न जातु कामः कानानामुपभोगेन शम्यन्ति Ms. 2. 94, 8. 285; Y. 2. 171. काम° Bg. 16. 11; त्रियोपभोग R. 12. 22. (b) Use, application; चरणोपभोगसुखम्: S. 4. 4. -2 Enjoyment (of a woman), cohabitation; R. 14. 24. -3 Usufruct. -4 Pleasure, satisfaction.

उपभोगिन् *a.* Enjoying, using.

उपभोग्य, -भोक्तव्य, -भोज्य *pot. p.* To be enjoyed, used or eaten; Ku. 1. 20; किञ्चित्कालोपभोग्यानि यौवनानि धनानि च Pt. 2. 114; अस्माकमुपभोग्यो भविष्यति Pt. 1 will become our prey. -ग्यं 1 Any object of enjoyment. -2 Food.

उपभोगिन् *a.* Eating, enjoying.

उपभूषणं A minor or inferior ornament.

उपभृत् *f.* [उप-भृ-आधारे क्तिप्] A round cup used in sacrifices, made of the wood of the banian tree.

उपम *a.* Ved. 1 Highest, uppermost. -2 Most excellent, best, eminent, first. -3 Nearest.

उपमंत्र् 10 A. 1 To invoke, call, invite. -2 To address, call to: स्त्रीपुंसोपमंत्रिता. -3 To persuade, conciliate.

उपमंत्रणं 1 The act of addressing, inviting, calling. -2 Persuading, coaxing (उपचर्चन्); P. I. 3. 47.

उपमन्त्रिन् *a.* Inviting, persuading.

उपमंथनी A staff for stirring (fire).

उपमंथिह *a.* Ved. Stirring.

उपमन्यु *a.* Ved. 1 Understanding, intelligent. -2 Zealous, striving after.

उपमा 2 P. 3. 4. A. 1 To compare, liken; तेनोपमयिते तमालनीलं Si. 3. 8; स्तनौ मांसधयी कनककलशावित्युपमितौ Bh. 3. 20. -2 To give, grant (Ved.).

उपमा 1 Resemblance, similarity, equality; रफुटोपमं भूतिसितेन संभुना Si. 1. 4, 17. 69; Ki. 6. 23; इहोपमा सतां Pt. 2. 7 the same is the case with the good. -2 (In Rhet.) Comparison of two objects different from each other, simile, comparison; साधर्म्यमुपमा भेदे K. P. 10;

or सादृश्यं सुंदरं वाक्यार्थोपस्कारकमुपमालं कृतिः Lt. (3.); or उपमा यत्र सादृश्यलक्ष्मि-लक्षते द्वयोः । हसीव कृष्ण ते कीर्तिः स्वर्गगामव-गहते ॥ Chandr. 5. 3, Kāv. 2. 14; उपमा कालिदासस्य Subhāsh. (Dandin mentions 32 varieties of उपमा; see Kāv. 2. 15-50; as to words expressive of उपमा see 2. 57-65); see K. P. 10 *ad. loc.* also. -3 The standard of comparison (उपमान); यथा वातो निवातस्यो नैगते सोपमा स्मृता Bg. 6. 19; see °द्रव्य below; mostly at the end of comp., 'like,' 'resembling'; ब्रुवणे न ब्रुवोपमः R. 1. 47; so स्वर्गोपम, अमरोपम, अनुपम &c. -4 A likeness (as a picture, portrait &c). -Comp. -द्रव्य any object used for a comparison; सर्वोपमाद्रव्यसमुच्चयेन Ku. 1. 49. -रूपकं a figure in Rhetoric being a mixture of simile and metaphor.

उपमातृ *m.* An image-maker, a portrait-painter.

उपमानं 1 Comparison, resemblance; जातास्तद्बोरोपमानवाह्याः Ku. 1. 36. -2 The standard of comparison, that with which anything is compared (opp. उपमेय); one of the four requisites of an उपमा; उपमाननभूद्विलासिनां Ku. 4. 5; उपमानस्यापि सखे प्रत्युपमानं वपुः तस्याः V. 2. 3, Si. 20. 49. -3 (In Nyāya phil.) Analogy, recognition of likeness, considered as one of the four kinds of pramāṇas or means of arriving at correct knowledge. It is defined as प्रसिद्धताधर्म्यात् साध्यासाधनं; or उपमितिकरणमुपमानं तच्च सादृश्यज्ञानात्मकं Tarka. K. -4 A particle of comparison. -Comp. -उपमेयभावः relation between the subject of comparison and the standard of comparison.

उपमित *p. p.* Compared, likened, similar &c.

उपमितिः *f.* 1 Resemblance, comparison, similarity; पल्लवोपमितिसाम्यसपक्षं S. D.; तदाननस्योपमितौ वरिष्ठता N. 1. 24. -2 (In Nyāya phil.) Analogy, inference, deduction, knowledge of things derived from analogy, a conclusion deduced by means of an उपमान; प्रत्यक्षमप्युपमितिस्तथोपमितिश्चब्दे Bhāṣhā P. 52. -3 A figure of speech = उपमा q. v. -4 A likeness, picture.

उपमेय *pot. p.* Fit to be likened or compared, comparable with;

(with instr. or in comp.): भूयिष्ठ-
मानीनुपमेयकानि: गुहेन R. 6.4; 18.34.
37; अतः पुंश्चक्रकुपेपनये Ku. 7.2;
Ch. P. 29 v. 1 —यं The subject of
comparison, that which is compar-
ed (opp. उपमान): उपमानोपमेयत्वं
यदेकस्यैव वस्तुनः Chandr. 5.7.9
—Comp. —उपमा a figure of speech
in which the उपमान and उपमेय are
compared to each other with a view
to imply that the like of them does
not exist; reciprocal comparison.
विपर्यय उपमेयोपमानयोः K. P. 10; e. g.
कमलेव मतिर्नतिरिव कमला तन्निव विभा
विभेव तन् । &c.

उपमाति: f. 1 Comparison. —2
Killing. —3 Approaching with a
prayer, addressing. —ति: m.
Granting wealth (Say.), approaching
in a friendly way; affable, an
epithet of Agni (B. and R.).
—Comp. —वनि a. destroyer of an
enemy (Say.); one who receives
addresses in a friendly way (?).

उपमीमांसा Ved. Deliberation,
investigation, consideration.

उपमातृ f. [उपमिता माता उप गौषि वा]
1 'A second mother,' wet nurse.
—2 A near female relative; मातृत्वसा
मातृलानी पितृव्यस्त्री पितृत्वसा । अथः पूर्वजपत्नी
च मातृत्वसाः प्रकीर्तिताः Sabdak.

उपमाद a. Giving delight. —द.
Enjoyment, delight.

उपमारणं Ved. Submerging (in
water).

उपमास्य a. Occurring every
month, monthly (Ved.). —स्यं The
Śrāddha ceremony to be performed
every month.

उपमित् a. Ved. 1 Dug up, ex-
cavated. —2 Placing near. —f. A
prop, stay, pillar (रथ्णा).

उपमृद् 9 U. 1 To crush, bruise,
dash to pieces, destroy, kill; यामि-
काननुपमृद्य N. 5. 110. —2 To rub
down. —3 To pass through.

उपमर्दः 1 Friction, rubbing or
pressing down, crushing under
one's weight; अन्यासु तावदुपमर्दसहासु
भृंग लोलं विनोदय मनः समनोलासु S.D.
(where उ also means rough hand-
ling or enjoyment). —2 Destruction,
injury, killing. —3 Reproach,
abuse, insult, harsh or insulting
treatment; Mk. 1.1. —4 Unhusking.

—5 Refutation of a charge. —6 Stir-
ring, shaking.

उपमर्क a. Crushing, destroying.
—कः Refutation of a charge.

उपयज् m. (cf. P. III. 2. 73);
N. of eleven additional formulas at
a sacrifice; एकाङ्गोपयजः यद्यजंतमुप-
यजति तस्मादुपयजो नान Sat. Br.

उपयजु m. The priest who utters
the above formulas.

उपयजः Additional formulas at
a sacrifice.

उपयंत्रं A minor surgical instru-
ment, a secondary application of
any kind.

उपयम् 1 U. To marry, take a
wife (A. in this sense); भयान् नियः-
समयादिनामुपायंस्त S. 5, आत्मातुरुपा
विधिनोपयेन Ku. 1. 18; R. 14. 87;
Si. 15. 27; Ms. 3. 11; Bk. 4. 20,
28; 7. 101. —2 (a) To seize, hold;
उपयच्छ दूर्ध्व Av.; उपायंस्त महात्माणि
Bk. 15. 21; शस्त्राग्युपायंस्त जिवराणि
1. 16. (b) To take, receive, accept;
क्रोपात्काश्चित्पयैः प्रत्तमुपायंस्त नासवं
Bk. 8. 33. —3 To show, indicate (सूच);
नोपयध्वं भयं Bk. 7. 101. —4 To lie
under, support, prop up (Ved.).
—5 To go to (a woman); Ms. 11. 173.
—6 To curb, restrain.

उपयंतु m. A husband; अर्धोपयंता-
रमलं समाधिना Ku. 5. 45; R. 7. 1;
Si. 10. 45.

उपयमः 1 Marriage, marrying; क-
न्या त्वजातोपयना सलज्जा नवयौवना S.
D. —2 Restraint.

उपयमनं 1 Marrying, taking a
wife; P. I. 2. 16. —2 Restraining,
curbing. —3 Placing down the fire.
—4 Support. —नी 1 Any support of
stone for holding fire-wood; उपयम-
नीरूपकल्पयति Sat. Br. —2 A sacri-
ficial ladle.

उपयामः 1 A kind of vessel in a
sacrifice. —2 The formulas uttered
in taking out the Soma juice by
means of a ladle. —3 Marriage (see
उपयम).

उपया 2 P. 1 To approach, go
towards, reach; सुरनिम्नगामुपयतीः
सरितः Ki. 6. 16, 26; so पुं, रति, नयनं,
पदवीं दुर्भोजनं कमुपयंति न नीतिदोषाः H.
3. 117. —2 To attain to a parti-
cular state, meet with &c.; हनुता,
मृत्, रुजं, पार्कं, प्रसारं &c.

उपयान p. p. Come, arrived. —
Arrival, return.

उपयान Approaching, coming
near. हर्षयाने स्वरिना भुव Ku. 7. 22.
उपयाधिन् a. Coming towards.

उपयाच् 1 A. To wish or ask
for, solicit; त्वया पुरातानुपयाचितो यः
R. 15. 38; अन्ननादानुपयाच्यन्तु K.
151.

उपयाचक a. One who asks or
solicits, suitor, beggar.

उपयाचनं Soliciting, begging, ap-
proaching with a request or prayer.

उपयाचित p. p. Begged, requested.

—तं 1 A request or prayer in gene-
ral. —2 A present promised to a
deity for the attainment of a desired
object and generally to propitiate
her, (the present may be an animal
or even a human being); निक्षेपी त्रि-
यते नुभ्यं प्रदास्याम्युपयाचितं Pt. 1. 14;
2. 40; अद्य नया भगवत्याः करालायाः
प्रायुपयाचिनं स्मरन्मुपहर्तव्यं Mā. 5;
दयते यन् द्वेभ्यो न नोराज्यस्य सिद्धये । उपया-
चितकं दिव्यं दोहदं तद्विदुर्धवाः ॥ —3 A re-
quest or prayer to a deity for the
accomplishment of a desired object;
K. 350.

उपयाचितकं = उपयाचित above; सिद्धा-
यतनानि कृतविधिर्देवतोपयाचितकानि
K. 64.

उपयुज् 7 A. 1 To use, employ, ap-
ply; पाङ्गुण्यमुपयुञ्जीत Si. 2. 93;
पङ्गुपायुक्तं समीक्ष्य तत्फलं R. 8. 21; M.
5. 12; अनुपयुज्यमान useless, good
for nothing S. 7; U. 4. —2 To
enjoy, taste; पय उपयुज्य Me. 13
v. 1; कलाप्युपायुक्तं स दंडनीतिः R. 18.
46; Bk. 8. 39. —3 To devote or
attach oneself to; न मूर्धैरुपयुज्यते is
not loved Pt. 2. 22; न वै प्राज्ञा गत-
श्रीकं भर्तामुपयुञ्जते Subhāsh. —4 To
yoke or harness (as horses to a
carriage). —5 To appropriate, con-
sume, eat; Ms. 8. 40. —pass. 1 To be
used or applied. —2 To be fit or
proper; तस्येयमुपयुज्यते Bhāg. —3 To
be of use, be taken into account;
Pt. 1. 326.

उपयुक्त p. p. 1 Attached &c. —2
Suited, appropriate, fit, right, proper.
—3 Worthy, serviceable, useful. —4
Eaten, consumed.

उपयोगः 1 Employment, use, ap-
plication, service; उपदोषं यम् or वृज्
to be used or employed, serve; वृज्

...अनंगलेखाक्रिययापयोगी Ku. 1. 7. -2 Administration of medicine, or preparation of them. -3 Fitness, suitability, propriety. -4 Contact, proximity. -5 Any act contributing to the fulfilment of a desired object. -6 Good conduct, observing established customs.

उपयोगिन् *a* 1 Employing, using. -2 Conducive or contributing to, serviceable, useful. -3 Appropriate, fit, proper. -4 Favourable, propitious. -5 Touching.

उपयोगिता or *त्वं* 1 Usefulness, utility. -2 Fitness, propriety. -3 Occasion, need. -4 Favour.

उपयोजनं 1 Harnessing a horse. -2 A team.

उपर *a*. Ved. 1 Being below, under. -2 Posterior, later. -3 Nearer. -*r*: 1 The lower stone on which the Soma plant is laid that it may be ground by means of other stones (ग्रावन्). -2 The lower part of the sacrificial post. -3 A cloud. -4 A region, direction.

उपरतात् *ind*. In the proximity, near to.

उपरंज् 4 U. or in *pass* To be red, to be eclipsed; **उपरङ्गते भगवान् चंद्रः** Mu. 1. -*Caus.* 1 To colour, tint, dye. -2 To affect, grieve, distress.

उपरक्त *p. p.* 1 Afflicted, overtaken by calamity, distressed. -2 Eclipsed; K. 314. -3 Tinged, coloured; Si. 2. 18. -**क्तः** 1 The sun or moon in eclipse. -2 Rāhu.

उपरागः 1 An eclipse of the sun or moon; **उपरागांते शशिनः समुपगता रोहिणी योगं** S. 7. 22. Si. 20. 45. -2 Hence, Rāhu or the ascending node. -3 Redness, red colour, colour; **कोपोपरागजनितं** Ratn. 3. 14; Mk. 4; **कलहकोप** Māl. 3. -4 A calamity, affliction, injury; blighting influence; **मृगालिनी हैमविषोपरागं** R. 16. 7. -5 Misbehaviour, ill conduct. -6 Reproach, blame, abuse.

उपरक्षः A body-guard.

उपरक्षणं A guard, an out-post.

उपरत्नं [उपमितं रत्नेन उप गौणे वा] A secondary or inferior gem: **उपरत्नं यो यश्चैव तस्मात्तथैव च । मुक्ताश्चिन्ति** **रत्नं यश्चैव तस्मात्तथैव च । गणा यथैव**

रत्नं न मारुतेषु ते तथा । किंतु किञ्चित्तोही ना विशेषेऽनुमुदाहृतः ॥

उपरम् 1 P. (Sometimes A. also). 1 To cease, end, terminate; **संगता-बुपरमान च लज्जा** Ki. 9. 44. 13. 69; **इत्युक्त्वोपरगदः** युक्तुपारुत् ceased &c. -2 To cease or desist from, stop (oft. with pres. part.); **व्यापाद्वक्तो-परमान** Pt. 1; or with abl.; Bg. 2. 35, Bk. 8. 54; 9. 51; or with inf.; Ki. 4. 17; or by itself; Bk. 8. 55. -3 To be quiet or calm; **यत्रोपरमते चित्तं** Bg. 6. 20. -4 To await, wait for. -5 To make quiet (= *Caus.*) -*Caus.* To cause to cease, stop, make quiet or still.

उपरत *p. p.* 1 Stopped, ceased; **र-जस्त्युपरते** Ms. 5. 66. -2 Dead; **अद्य इक्ष्वां माहस्तात-योपरतस्य** Mu. 4. -3 Withdrawn or retired from; **रण-त, कलहात्** &c. -4 One who is disgusted with the world and has retired from it. -**Comp.** -**अरि** *a.* having no foe. -**कर्त्तु** *a.* ceasing from works, not relying on worldly acts. -**विषयामिताष** *a.* one who has renounced all desire for worldly things. -**पृह** *a.* void of desire, indifferent to worldly attachments or possessions.

उपरतिः *f.* 1 Ceasing, stopping. -2 Data. -3 Abstaining from sexual enjoyment. -4 Indifference. -5 Abstaining from prescribed acts; the conviction that ceremonial acts are futile and ceasing to rely on them. -6 Intellect.

उपर (रा) नः 1 Ceasing, stopping. -2 Abstaining from, giving up. -3 Death.

उपरनणं 1 Abstaining from sexual pleasures. -2 Retraining from ceremonial acts. -3 Ceasing, stopping.

उपरवः A sort of hole used in the extraction of Soma juice (सोम-भिषवांगो गर्ताकारो देशमेव) (name of certain holes which increase the sound of the stones when Soma juice is being extracted).

उपरसः 1 A secondary mineral. -2 A secondary passion or feeling. -3 A subordinate flavour.

उपराजः A viceroy, one inferior to the ruling authority.

उपारि *ind.* 1 As a separable preposition (usually with *gen.*, rarely

with *acc.* or *loc.*) it means (a) Above, over, upon, on, towards; (opp. अधः) (with *gen.*); **गतमुपरि घनानां** S. 7. 7; **अवाङ्मुखस्योपरि वृष्टिः** पपात R. 2. 60; **अर्कस्योपरि** S. 2. 8; **प्रासादानां** Māl. 7. 5; U. 5. 2; Si. 16. 9; 12. 37; so °**स्थापनं**, °**स्थित** &c.; with *loc.* **उपयेव स लंका-यां** Rām.; or *acc.* **यन्ताण्डुपरि यन्त्राणि** *ibid*; oft. at the end of comp.; **रथ°**, **तरुवर°**, **तद्°**. (b) At the end of, at the head of; **सर्वान्दानामुपरि वर्तमाना** K. 158. (c) Beyond, in addition to; **पणस्योपरि संस्थाप्य व्ययं** Y. 2. 253; **भुक्तयोपरि** Susr. (d) In connection with, with regard to, towards, upon; **परपरस्योपरि पथं चरयत** R. 3. 24; Sānti. 3. 23; **तस्योपरि क्रुद्धः**, **मनोपरि क्रुद्ध-बुद्धिः** &c.; **तत्रोपरि प्रायोपवेशं न करिष्यामि** on your account. (e) After. **महूर्त-द्वपरि उपाध्यायश्च गणच्छेत्** P. III. 3. 9 Sk. उपारि joined to उपरि (with *acc.* or *gen.* or by itself) means (a) Just above; **लोकातुष्टुर्धस्ते** माधवः Vop (b) higher and higher, far high, high above; **उपयुष्टुपरि सर्वे-षां नादित्य इव तेजसा** Mb. -2 (As a separable adverb) It means (a) high above, upon, towards the upper side of (opp. अधः); **उपयुष्टुपरि पश्यतः** रत्नं एव रत्नद्विती H 2 2; **स उपरि यः**, **स्थापनं**, **स्थित** &c., oft. in comp. **स्वमुद्रापरिचिह्नितं** Y. 1. 319. (b) Besides, in addition, further, more. **स्तातुष्टुपरि चैवापि तथा भूयश्च सस्तः** Mb. (c) Afterwards; **यदा पूर्वं ना-द्वपरि च तानैव भवितुः** Sānti. 2. 7; **रुपिः पीत्वोपरि पयः पिबेत्** Susr.; **उप-युष्टुपरि** more and more, repeatedly, continuously. [cf. Zend *upari*, *upara*; Gr. *hyper*; L. *super*; Old Germ. *obar*; Germ. *uber*; Eng. *over*; Hind. *upar*]. -**Comp.** -**आ-सनं** sitting on high. -**गत** *a.* gone up, ascended. -**चर** *a.* moving above (as a bird). -**चित** *a.* piled over or above. -**ज** *a.* produced above, elevated, high. -**तन**, **स्थ** *a.* upper, higher. -**मुत्** *a.* Ved. coming from above. -**बुध्न** *a.* Ved. raised above the ground. -**भागः** the upper portion or side. -**भावः** being above or higher. -**भूमिः** *f.* the ground above -**मर्थ** *ind.* Ved. above men. -**द्ययनं** a place of rest. -**अग्निक** *a.* being in the upper line or series. -**सद** *a.* lying

or sitting above. (-m.) a class of gods. —सथे sitting above.

उपरिष्ठात् ind. [cf. P. V. 3. 31]

1 As an adverb it means (a) Over, above, from above, on high; परहितकरणे नोपरिष्ठान् चाधः Bh. 3. 131; Y. 1. 106. (b) Further or later on, afterwards; कल्याणावतस्ता हि कल्याण-संपदुपरिष्ठाद्भवति Mā. 6; इदमुपरिष्ठात् व्याख्यातं in the sequel. (c) Behind (opp. परस्तात्). —2 (As a preposition) it means (a) Over, upon (with gen., rarely acc.); Si. 11.3.(b) Down upon. (c) Behind (with gen.).

—Comp. —ज्योतिष्मती N. of a Vedic metre consisting of 43 or 44 syllables. —ज्योतिः f. a verse of the Trishubh metre, the last line of which consists of eight syllables.

—बृहती N. of a Vedic metre having four Pādas, the first of which contains 12 syllables, each of the three others having only eight.

उपरीतकः A particular mode or posture of sexual enjoyment;

(also called विपरीतक); उरवेकपदं कृत्वा द्वितीयं स्कंधसंस्थितं। नारी कामयते कामी बन्धः स्यादुपरीतकः॥. Sabdak.

उपरु 7 U. 1 To obstruct,

hinder, interrupt, stop; उत्प-

क्षमणोर्नयनयोरुपरुद्धवृत्तिः S. 4. 14;

Ve. 3. 8; उपरुध्यते तपोनुष्ठानं S. 4;

V. 5; पण्यमुपरुद्धतां Y. 2. 250; to

detain; अन्यायमुपरुद्धुं V. 5. —2 (a)

To disturb, trouble; पौरास्तपोवनमुपरु-

धति S. 1. (b) To press, trouble

with a request; R. 5. 22. —3 To

overcome, subdue; R. 4. 83. —4 To

besiege (an enemy, town &c.);

उपरुध्यारिमासीत् Ms. 7. 195; Kām.

13. 67; उपरुद्धं कुसुमपुरं Mu. 2. —5

To lock up, pen, confine; ब्रजोपरोधं

गाः स्थापयति Sk. —6 To conceal,

hide; R. 7. 39. —7 To cast off, repu-

diate, reject; ज्येष्ठपुत्रमुपरुधत् Rām.

उपरुद्ध p. p. 1 Obstructed, imped-

ed, stopped; confined, captive;

वृत्तं हि राज्ञामुपरुद्धवृत्तं R. 18. 18. —2

Covered, spread, concealed. —3

Protected, favoured. —4 Besieged,

locked up.

उपरोधः 1 Obstruction, impediment,

obstacle; शरत्पृष्ठाद्भुधरोपरोधः R. 6.

44; Si. 20. 74; सकौतुकं विनयं U. 4.

—2 Disturbance, trouble, molestation;

तपोवननिवासिनामुपरोधो मा भूत् S. 1. 5, 6;

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अनुमहः खल्वेव नोपरोधः V. 3; उपरोधः

सहायतां *ibid.*; detention; किं राजर्षेरुपरो-

धेन S. 3. —3 Opposition, refusal.

check, restraint. —4 Covering, sur-

rounding, blocking up. —5 Binding,

tying, seizing. —6 Protection, favour.

—Comp. —कारिन् a. impeding, ob-

structing.

उपरोधक a. 1 Obstructing. —2

Covering, surrounding. —3 Favour-

ing. —कं An inner room, a private

apartment.

उपरोधनं Obstruction, impediment

&c.; see उपरोध.

उपरोधिन a. Obstructing, imped-

ing; R. 18. 18.

उपरूपकं [उपगतं रूपकं इत्यकाव्यं

सादृश्येन] A drama of an inferior

class, of which 18 kinds are enu-

merated; नाटिका त्रोटकं गोटी सङ्कं नाट्य-

रासकं। प्रस्थानोद्वाप्यकाव्यानि प्रैखर्णरासकं तथा॥

संलापकं श्रीगदितं शिल्पकं च विलासिका।

दुर्मेळिका प्रकरणं हल्लीशो भाणिकेति च॥ S.

D. 276.

उपलः 1 A stone, rock; उपलशक-

लमतेद्भद्रक गोमयानां Mu. 3. 15; कांते

कथं घटितवानुपलेन चेतः S. Til. 3;

Me. 19; S. 1. 14. —2 A precious

stone, jewel. —3 Sand (Ved.). —4 A

cloud. —ला 1 Refined sugar.

—2 The upper and smaller mill-

stone which rests on the Trishad.

[cf. L. *opalus*].

उपलकः A stone.

उपलक्ष 10 P. 1 To look at, ob-

serve, behold, mark; आसन्नवर्तिजन

उपलक्षयति K. 197; सम्यगुपलक्षितं भ-

वस्था S. 1. —2 To regard or consider;

लोकप्रवादः सत्योयं पंडितैरुपलक्षितः Rām

—3 To mark, put a sign upon; Y.

1. 30; 2. 151; Kām. 7. 47. —4 To

denote, designate, describe. —5 To

imply in addition; नक्षत्राब्देन ज्यो-

तिःशास्त्रमुपलक्ष्यते Kull. on Ms. 3.

162. —6 To mind, have in view;

Kām. 16. 40.

उपलक्षक a. 1 Observing; mark-

ing; परचित् -2 Designating, in-

dicating (as a word).

उपलक्षणं 1 Looking at, beholding,

observing, marking, ascertainment;

वेलोपलक्षणार्थं S. 4. —2 A mark,

characteristic or distinctive feature;

उपलब्धमुपलक्षणं V. 4. 4. 33; उपलक्षणे

तृतीया Sk. —3 Designation; प्राद्युपल-

क्षणं Sk. —4 Implying something

that has not been actually express-

ed, implication of something in

addition or any similar object

where only one is mentioned;

synecdoche of a part for the whole,

of an individual for the species, or

of a quality for that in which the

quality exists (स्वप्रतिपदकत्वे सति

स्वतरपनिपदकत्वे); मंत्रमन्त्रं ब्राह्मणस्या-

ष्ट्युपलक्षणं P. II. 4. 80 Sk.; so अन्ति

नास्तेरुपलक्षणं &c.

उपलक्षित p. p. 1 Observed, mark-

ed, comprehended, implied, meta-

phorically expressed &c. —2 Under-

stood, comprehended. —3 Charac-

terized.

उपलक्ष्य pot. p. 1 Inferable. —2 To

be described, designated &c. —क्ष्यः

1 A prop, stay, support. —2 An

asylum, shelter. —3 An inference.

उपलक्षिप्रियः [बालविः प्रियोऽस्य पु-

योः] A kind of antelope (चमर).

उपलम् 1 A. 1 To know, under-

stand, see, perceive (directly); Pt.

1. 70; अन्या प्रतिप्रिया नोपलभ्यते K.

152. —2 To ascertain, find out,

learn, know; ब्रूहि युधुपलब्धे U. 1;

तत्त्वत एनामुपलप्स्ये S. 1; Mv. 7. 30;

R. 12. 60; Bk. 3. 27; K. 159; M.

4. 3. 6. 4. 6. —3 To get, obtain, acquire,

enjoy, experience (happiness &c.);

उपलब्धमुखः Ku. 4. 42 experiencing;

कथमुपलभे निद्रां V. 2. 10 enjoy;

इदानीं स्मृतिरुपलब्धा Mu. 2 now I

recollect; Ms. 11. 17; R. 8. 82,

10. 2. 18. 21. —4 To conceive, be-

come pregnant. —Caus. 1 To cause

to get. —2 To produce, bring about.

उपलब्ध p. p. 1 Gained, obtained.

—2 Conceived. —3 Perceived, under-

stood, known, guessed. —Comp.

—अर्थ a. having the meaning under-

stood. (—र्थ f.) a tale, a true or pro-

bable story.

उपलब्धिः f. 1 Getting, obtaining,

acquisition; वृथा हि मे स्यात्स्वपक्षेपल-

ब्धिः R. 5. 56, 8. 17. —2 Observation,

perception, knowledge (ज्ञान); ना-

भाव उपलब्धेः cf. Nyāya S. 2. 28,

30. —3 Understanding, mind (मति),

—4 A conjecture, guess. —5 Percepti-

bility, appearance (recognized as a

kind of proof by the Mīmāṃsakas);

see अनुपलब्धि.

उपलब्ध a. 1 Gaining, acquiring.

—2 Knowing, perceiving. —m. Soul,

self.

उपलभः [लभ-यञ्-सुम् च] 1 Acquisition: अस्मादंगुलीयोपलभस्तृतिरुपलब्धः S. 7. -2 Direct perception or recognition, comprehension otherwise than from memory (same as अनुभव q. v.); प्राक्तनोपलभः Mā. 1. लभो सुतस्पर्शसुखोपलभः R. 14. 2. -3 Ascertaining, knowing: अग्निं विदुः उलभाय S. 1.

उपलभक a. Causing to observe, reminding.

उपलभनं Apprehension &c.

उपलभ्य *pot. p.* 1 Obtainable. -2 Respectable, commendable, praiseworthy.

उपलिप्ता A desire to obtain.

उपलल 10 P. 1 To fondle, coax, flatter. भतांगिमुपललयन् Dk. 29. 3. 7; M. 3.

उपललनं Fondling.

उपलालिका Thirst.

उपलिंगं A portent, natural phenomenon, considered as boding evil.

उपलिप् 6 P. 1 To anoint, smear, besmear. -2 To defile, pollute; तथात्मा नोपलिप्यते Bg. 13. 32. -3 To stick or adhere to; यो वक्त्रमुपलिपति Vāg. 1.

उपलेपः 1 Anointing, smearing. -2 Cleaning, white-washing. -3 Obstruction, being concealed, becoming deadened or dull (said of senses).

उपलेपनं 1 Smearing, anointing, plastering. -2 An ointment, unguent.

उपलेपिनं 1 Serving as an ointment. -2 Anointing, smearing. -3 Obstructing.

उपवक्त्रु m. 1 A priest at a sacrifice. -2 One who animates (by his words).

उपवटः The tree *Buchanania Latifolia* (प्रियासाल).

उपवद् 1 A. 1 To talk over, conciliate. -2 To flatter, cajole, coax; भृत्यानुपवस्ते Sk.; शतारं Bk. 8. 28.

उपवादः Censure, blame (Ved.).

उपवादिन् a. Censuring, blaming.

उपवनं [उपमितं वनेन] A garden, grove, a planted forest; पांडुच्छायोपवनवृत्तयः केतकैः सुचिमित्रैः Mo. 23; R. 8. 73, 13. 79; लता a garden creeper.

उपवर्ण 10 P. To describe in detail. उपवर्णितानीं कुष्ठमपुष्टवृत्तान्तं

उपवर्णः Minute or detailed description.

उपवर्णनं Minute description, delineation in detail; अदिशद्योपवर्णनं वायव्यात् Sush.; Y. 1. 325.

उपवर्णः N. of a son of Samara Sūtra, author of several writings on the Mimamsa philosophy.

उपवर्णितः a. Stollen or diminished quantities (अवर्णित).

उपवर्णितः In a state of being diminished.

उपवर्णः Ved. Emulation, rivalry.

उपवर्ण 1 P. 1 To dwell in or at, reside (अवर्णित). वैकुण्ठं उपवर्णितं Sk. -2 To be in a state of abstinence, abstain from food, fast; उपवर्णितं Ms. 2. 224, 5. 2; Y. 5. 292, 34; (fig. also): उपवर्णितमिव वैद्यभ्यां विद्वती Dk. 1. -3 To go to (a master).

-4 To enter upon, learn, take to, begin. -*Caus.* To cause to fast.

उपवसथः [उप-वस्-आधारे अथ] 1 A village. -2 The day preceding a soma sacrifice; or a day of preparation for this sacrifice; a fast-day.

उपवसथीयः, **उपवसथः** a. Selected for an उपवसथ (as a day).

उपवसन् A fast.

उपवसतिः f. Support of life (as food, sleep &c.).

उपवसतु a. One who fasts.

उपवसतः 1 A fast; उपवसतस्य हं शतेत् Y. 1. 175, 2. 190, 11. 196 (a fast is a religious act and consists in abstaining from every kind of sensual gratification). -2 Kindling a sacred fire. -3 A fire-altar.

उपवासक a. Fasting, observing a fast. -कं A fast.

उपवासिन् a. Fasting.

उपवद् 1 P. 1 To bear or lead near, lead towards. -2 To bring about, commence.

उपोढ p. p. 1 Collected, accumulated, increased, stored up; उपोढतपसां S. 5. 7; वातस्य हं M. 5. 1; V. 2. 7; so ंढः, ंढ्यः &c. -2 Brought near, proximate; near; Ki. 17. 54, 13. 23. -3 Arrayed for battle (as an army). -4 Begun, commenced; उपोढशब्दा न रथांगनेमयः S. 7. 10 causing sound. -5 Married. -6 A battle-array.

उपवद् Ved. Anything placed on the neck of an ox under the yoke, to raise it to the right level for a yoke-fellow of greater height; M. W.

उपवद् (In music) Preliminary singing, humming a tune before beginning to sing it aloud; M. 2.

उपवाहन् Carrying to, bringing near.

उपवाहिन् a. Flowing towards.

उपवाहः -ह्य 1 A king's riding elephant (male or female); चंद्रगुप्तस्य राजपुत्रः Mu. 2. -2 A royal vehicle in general.

उपवाह Ved. Blowing at.

उपवाहकः 1 Addressing, speaking to, conversing. -2 Praising. -3 Indra-gain (उपवाह).

उपवाजर्ष A fan.

उपवासनं A dress, garment (Ved.).

उपविद् a. 1 Gaining, obtaining. -2 Knowing. -f. 1 Acquisition. -2 Investigating, inquiring into, knowledge.

उपविद्या Profane science, inferior kind of knowledge.

उपवेदः 'Inferior knowledge', a class of writings subordinate to the Vedas. There are four such *Upavedas*, one being attached to each of the four Vedas:— thus आयुर्वेद or Medicine to ऋग्वेद; (according to some authorities such as Susruta it is a part of the Atharvaveda); धनुर्वेद or military science to यजुर्वेद; गान्धर्ववेद or Music to सामवेद, and स्थापत्य-शिल्प-वेद or Mechanics to अथर्ववेद.

उपाविश 6 P. 1 To sit down, take a seat. -2 To sit near to, wait upon. -3 To pitch a camp, encamp. -4 To go down, set (as the sun). -5 To enter upon, practise; as प्रायं उपाविशति; so अनशनोपाविष्ट. -6 To abstain from food, fast; सोम्युक्त्वैवमुपाविशत् Bk. 7. 75. -7 To seize, take possession of. -*Caus.* To cause to sit down, place or set down.

उपवेशः-शनं 1 Sitting, sitting down; as in प्रायोपवेशन. -2 Directing one's mind to, being attached to. -3 Voiding by stool. -4 Placing down.

उपवेशिन् *a.* 1 Sitting. -2 Deroting oneself to.

उपवेष्टु *a.* One who sits, sitting down.

उपविषः-षं 1 An artificial poison. -2 A narcotic, any poisonous drug; अर्कः कीरः स्तुहीकीरं तथैव कलिहारिका। धनुः करविरश्च पंच चैव विषाः स्मृताः ॥ -या *N.* of a plant (अतिविष)।

उपवीणयति *Den. P.* To play on the Vīṇā or lute (before a deity &c.); उपवीणयितुं इदौ रेखुदयावृत्तिपथेन नारदः *R. S.* 33; *N.* 6. 65; *Ki.* 10. 38; *K.* 131.

उपवीतं [उप-वे-क] 1 Investiture with the sacred thread. -2 The sacred thread worn by the first three classes of the Hindus; पित्र्य-मंशमुपवीतलक्षणं मातृकं च धनुर्जितं इषत् *R.* 11. 64; शुक्रायज्ञोपवीतानि *Ku.* 6. 6; *Si.* 1. 7; *Ki.* 12. 23; *Ms.* 2. 44, 64, 4. 36, 66.

उपवीतिन् *a.* Wearing the sacred thread.

उपवीरं A kind of demon.

उपवृह्, -हण &c. See उपवृह् &c.

उपवृत् 1 *A.* 1 To go towards, approach. -2 To return.

उपवर्तः A particular high number.

उपवर्तनं 1 A place for exercise. -2 A place whether inhabited or not. -3 A district or *Pargana*. -4 A kingdom (राज्य). -5 A bog, marshy place.

उपवृत्तिः *f.* Motion towards, approaching.

उपवेद See under उपविद्.

उपवेधः *Ved.* A stick (of green wood) used for stirring the sacrificial fire, स उपवेधमाहते *Sat. Br.*

उपवेणवं The three periods of the day; i. e. morning, midday, and evening (दिवसत्रयं).

उपव्याख्यानं A supplementary explanation or interpretation.

उपव्याघ्रः A small hunting leopard.

उपशम *a. r.* 1 To become calm or quiet, be assuaged, उपशमयत्युते बुद्धिः *Bk.* 20. 5. -2 To cease, stop; अग्निः, शब्दः, कोपः &c.; cease to speak, *K.* 110. -*Caus.* 1 To calm, tranquillize. -2 To appease, pacify,

assuage, mitigate. -3 To extinguish, kill.

उपशान् 1 Becoming quiet, assuagement, pacification: कुतोऽस्या उपशानः *Te.* 3: ननुर्दुःखं ह्ययं यावदुपशानं नो लब्धव्यैः स्फुटं *Amaru.* 5: cessation, stopping, extinction. -2 Relaxation, intermission. -3 Tranquillity, calmness, patience; ज्ञान-स्वीकृतः *Bl.* 2. 82. -4 Control or restraint of the senses.

उपशमन *a.* Appeasing, pacifying, affording repose, making patient.

उपशमनं 1 Quieting, calming, appeasing. -2 Mitigation, assuagement. -3 Extinction, cessation.

उपशान्त *p. p.* 1 Calmed, appeased, pacified. -2 Calm, tranquil. -3 Lessened, diminished.

उपशान्तिः *f.* 1 Cessation, allaying, quieting, alleviation; आर्तनयोपशान्ति-ये *R.* 8. 31; *Amaru.* 65. -2 Appeasing, assuaging, pacification, satisfaction (of desires); *Pt.* 1. 147.

उपशान्तिन् *a.* 1 Appeased, pacified. -2 Calm, tranquil. -*m.* A tame elephant.

उपशाय See under उपशी.

उपशाल्यं An open place in the vicinity of a town or village, suburb, अयोपशाल्ये रिपुमन्त्रालयः *R.* 16. 37, 15. 80; *Si.* 5. 8; *K.* 50.

उपशाखा A secondary branch.

उपशान्तवनं Appeasing (see उपशान्तवन).

उपशालं A place near a house, a court before a house. -लं *ind.* Near a house.

उपशास्त्रं A minor science or treatise.

उपशिक्षा-क्षण Learning, training.

उपशिघ (ह) नं 1 Smelling. 2-Anything given to smell at.

उपशिष्यः The pupil of a pupil; शिष्योपशिष्यैरुपशीयमानमेवेति तन्मन्त्रनिश्चयान् *Udb.*

उपशी 2 *A.* 1 To lie near. -2 To cohabit. -3 To do good to, agree with, अनुमोपशान्तं *Charaka.*

उपशय *a.* 1 Lying by the side of. -2 Productive of happiness or rest. -यः 1 Lying by the side of. -2 A lair, ambush; *Si.* 2. 80. -3 Diagnosis by the effect of certain articles of

food, or medicine (one of the five elements of निदान). -4 Allaying disease by diet, regimen &c. -या A prepared piece of clay.

उपशायः Sleeping in turn, rotation for sleeping with (another who keeps watch at night).

उपशायिन् *a.* 1 Lying near to. -2 Sleeping, going to bed. -3 Allaying, calming. -4 Composing or narcotic in medicine; °ता, °त्वं tranquillizing; calming, secondary means of cure (as diet &c.).

उपशुभ्र *Caus. P.* To adorn, ornament, decorate.

उपशोभनं, शोभा Adorning, ornamenting.

उपशोषणं Drying up, withering.

उपश्री *f.* Covering, anything thrown above or upon.

उपश्रु 5 *P.* 1 To hear, listen; वचः, गिरः &c. -2 To promise.

उपश्रुत् *m.* A sacrifice.

उपश्रुत *a.* 1 Heard. -2 Promised, agreed.

उपश्रुतिः *f.* 1 Hearing, listening. -2 Range of hearing. -3 A supernatural voice heard at night, and personified as a nocturnal deity revealing the future; नक्तं निर्गत्य यत्किंचिच्छ्रुत्वाशुभकरं वचः। भूयते तद्विदुर्धरा देवमनसुपश्रुतिं ॥ *Hārāvali*; परिजनोऽपि चास्याः सततमुपश्रुत्यै निर्जगाम *K.* 65. -4 Aspect of the stars, fortunetelling. -5 Promise, assent.

उपश्रोतु *a.* Listening, hearing.

उपश्लिष 4 *P.* 1 To embrace. -2 To draw near, approach. -*Caus.* To bring near, place at hand; उपश्लिष्य रथं *V.* 1; चरं *V.* 5

उपश्लिष्ट *p. p.* Placed near, contiguous, adjoining.

उपश्लेषः, -षण 1 Juxta-position, contact. -2 An embrace.

उपश्लोकयति *Den. P.* To extol or praise in verses; सनुतेजनसमये श्लोकैरुपश्लोकयिष्यः *Mn.* 4.

उपश्लोका *a.* Ved. Sounding, roaring.

उपश्लुत *and* *Vad.* (Ready) Answering one's call.

उपसंयमः 1 Curbing, restraining, binding. -2 The end of the world, universal destruction.

उपसंयमनं Binding.

उपसंयोगः A secondary connection, modification; नामाख्यान-योः कर्मापसंयोगद्वयोतक्राः Nir.

उपसंरोहः Growing together or over, cicatrizing; शल्यमार्गापुसंरोहः Susr.

उपसंवादः An agreement, a contract.

उपसंव्यानं An under-garment; अंतरं बहिर्योगोपसंव्यानयोः P. I. 1. 36.

उपसंस्कृ 8 U. 1 To prepare (as a meal). -2 To ornament. -3 To consecrate, purify; K. 40.

उपसंस्करणं Preparing, purifying.

उपसंहृ 1 P. 1 To draw or bring together, collect. -2 To sum or wind up, conclude; इदानीमुपसंहरति; प्रकृतमुपसंहरति Kull. on Ms. 1. 57. -3 To contract; as कूर्मोऽगानि. -4 To withdraw, take away, withhold: छेत्तुः पार्थ्वगतं छायां नोपसंहरते द्रुमः H. 1. 59. -5 To check, stop, curb. -6 To absorb, destroy, annihilate.

उपसंहरणं 1 Withdrawing, taking away or back. -2 Refusing, withholding. -3 Excluding. -4 Attacking, invading.

उपसंहारः 1 Drawing in or together, contracting. -2 Drawing away, withdrawing, excluding, withholding. -3 A collection, assemblage. -4 Summing up, winding up, conclusion (opp. उपक्रम). -5 A preparation (of a speech &c.). -6 A compendium, *résumé*. -7 Brevity, conciseness. -8 Perfection. -9 Destruction, death, end. -10 Attacking, invading. -11 (In logic) Refutation.

उपसंहारिन् a. 1 Comprehending. -2 Exclusive. -m. A *hetu* (हेतु) which is not exclusive; see अनुपसंहारिन्.

उपसंहतिः f. 1 Comprehension. -2 Seizing, taking.

उपसंक्रांत a. Handed down.

उपसंक्षेपः An abstract, summary, *résumé*.

उपसंस्थानं 1 Addition. -2 Supplementary addition, further or

additional enumeration (a term technically applied to the *Varṭikas* of Kātyāyana which are intended to supply omissions in Pāṇini's Sūtras and generally to supplement them); e. g. जुगुप्साद्विरामप्रमादार्थी-नामुपसंख्यानः cf. इटि. -3 (In gram.) A substitute in form or sense.

उपसंग्रहः P. 1 To take upon oneself, experience, feel, suffer. -2 To receive, accept. -3 To seize, catch hold of; पाणिभ्यां तूपसंग्रह्य Ms. 3. 224. -4 To take into custody or possession. -5 To win over, conciliate, make favourable; पिंडदानादि-नोपसंग्रह्य Dk. 58. -6 To clasp, embrace.

उपसंग्रहः, -हणं 1 Keeping pleased, supporting, maintaining; तीक्ष्णरसहा-यिनामुपसंग्रहायै Mu. 2. -2 Respectful salutation (as by touching the feet of the person saluted); स्फुरति रमसात्पाणिः पादोपसंग्रहणाय च Mr. 2. 30. -3 Accepting, adopting; Br. Sūt. 1. 4. 11. -4 Polite address, obeisance. -5 Collecting, joining. -6 Taking, accepting (as a wife); दारोपसंग्रहः Y. 1. 56. -7 (An external) appendage, any necessary article either for use or decoration (उपकरण).

उपसंग्राह्य a. To be respectfully saluted, respectable, venerable.

उपसद् 1 P., 6 P. 1 To sit near to, go near, approach; उपसेदु-ईशमीवं Bk. 9. 92, 3. 12, 6. 135. -2 To sit at the feet of; उपाध्याय-मुपासद् Ks. 108. 21. -3 To wait upon, serve; (तं) आकल्पसाधनैस्तै-स्तैरुपसेदुः प्रसाधकाः R. 17. 22; Si. 13. 24. -4 To march against. -5 To try to get or obtain. -6 To sink down. -Caus. 1 To place near. -2 To lead towards. -3 To get, find.

उपसत्तिः f. 1 Connection, union. -2 Service, worship, attendance upon. -3 Gift, donation.

उपसद् a. Serving, waiting upon. -f. 1 Siege, assault, attack. -2 Laying up, accumulating. -3 Service, worship. -4 N. of a ceremony, forming part of the ज्योतिष्टोम ceremony, and lasting for several days. -Comp. -व्रतिन् a. observing the rules of the *Upasad*, i. e. drinking

milk in certain quantities, sleeping on the bare earth, keeping silence &c.

उपसद् a. Going near to, serving. -दः 1 Approach. -2 A gift, donation. -3 The उपसद् sacrifice.

उपसद् 1 (Going near to) approaching. -2 Sitting at the feet of a teacher, becoming a pupil; तत्रोप-सद् न चक्रे द्रोणस्येवस्त्रकर्मणि Mb. -3 Neighbourhood. -4 Service. -5 Partaking of.

उपसद् Ved. 1 A body of attendants (collectively). -2 Continuity.

उपसद् p. p. 1 Approached; near, approximate. -2 Worshipped, served. -3 Serving, waiting upon. -4 Easily obtainable; got, obtained.

उपसंतानः 1 Immediate connection. -2 A descendant.

उपसंघा 3 U. 1 To put together, add, increase. -2 To join, connect; त्रिवर्गेणोपसंघते Kām. 1. 13. -3 To aim at, direct towards.

उपसंहित p. p. 1 Connected with, furnished or endowed with; श्रुतवृ-त्तोपसंहितः Mb. -2 Accompanied or surrounded by; regarding, referring to.

उपसंधानं Adding, joining.

उपसंन्यासः Laying down, giving up, resignation.

उपसमाधा 3 U. 1 To put on (as fuel on fire). -2 To arrange.

उपसमाधानं Gathering together, heaping; उपसमाधानं राशीकरणं Sk.

उपसमाहार्य a. To be brought together, or arranged.

उपसंपद 4 A. 1 To come to, arrive at; तं देशमुपसंपदे Mb. -2 To get, obtain. -Caus. 1 To bring or lead near. -2 To give, grant. -3 To receive into the order of priests, ordain.

उपसंपत्तिः f. 1 Approaching, arriving at. -2 Entering into any condition.

उपसंपन्न p. p. 1 Gained, obtained. -2 Arrived at. -3 Furnished with, possessing; कुसुमैरुपसंपन्ना नदी Rām. -4 Familiar with. -5 Enough, sufficient. -6 Killed at a sacrifice (as an animal), immolated, Ms. 5. 81. -7 Dead, decess-

ed. -8 Cooked, dressed (as food).
-न्न Condiment.

उपसंभाषः -बा 1 Conversation;
Ki. 3. 3. -2 Friendly persuasion;
उपसंभाषा उपसंत्वनं P. I. 3. 47 Sk.

उपसर, **उपसर्ग**, **उपसर्पण** See under उपस्, सूज्, स्रप्.

उपसात्त्व 10 P. To appease, conciliate, pacify; Ki. 2. 25.

उपसात्वनं Appeasing, pacifying.

उपसि ind. Ved. In the lap. on the hip; near, at hand.

उपसीरः A plough.

उपसुन्दः N. of an Asura, son of Nikumbha and younger brother of Sunda.

उपसूर्यकं The disc of the sun or its halo.

उपसृ 1 P. 1 To go towards, approach, draw near; राजानं...दुर्गं...उपसृत्त्य &c. -2 To go against, attack. -3 To have intercourse (as of a woman with a man).

उपसर a. Approaching. -रः 1 Approaching (as a cow). -2 The first pregnancy of a cow; गवामुपसरः Sk.

उपसरणं 1 Going towards. -2 Rapid flowing of the blood towards the heart (as in sickness). -3 That which is approached as a refuge.

उपसर्ग A cow fit for a bull (cf. P. III. 1. 104).

उपसृज् 6 P. 1 To pour out or on, offer (water &c.). -2 To add to, annex; to join, attach, connect with, bring to. -3 To beset with, oppress, infest; Ms. 4. 61; see उपसृष्ट below; रोषेण, व्याधिना &c. -4 To eclipse; Ms. 4. 37; Y. 1. 272. -5 To come in contact with. -6 To produce, effect, create. -7 To destroy.

उपसर्गः 1 Sickness, disease, change occasioned by a disease; also a disease superinduced on another; क्षीणं हन्त्युधोपसर्गाः प्रभुताः Susr. -2 Misfortune, trouble, calamity, injury, harm; प्रशान्तिताडोपसर्गाः प्रजाः Ratn. 1.10; सोपसर्गं वो नक्षत्रं M. 4. -3 Portent, natural phenomenon foreboding evil. -4 An eclipse. -5 An indication or symptom of death. -6 Addition. -7 Possession by an evil spirit. -8 A preposition

prefixed to roots; निपनाश्चदयो जेदः प्रादुर्गन्तुपतनीकाः ; येनकृत्वन् क्रियायोगे लोकादवगता इमे || *Upasargus* are 20 in number:— प्र, परा, अय, सम्, अनु, अव, निम् or निर, दस् or दृ, वि, आ (इ), नि, अधि, अपि, अति, सु, उत्, अति, प्रति, पर, उप; or 23 if निम्-निर् and दस्-दृ be taken as separate words. There are two theories as to the character of these prepositions. According to one theory roots have various meanings in themselves (अनेकार्थो हि धातवः); when prepositions are prefixed to them they simply bring to light those meanings already existent but hidden in them, but they do not express them, being meaningless themselves; cf. Si. 10. 15:— संतमेव चिरमप्रकृतत्वादप्रकाशितमदियुतदगे | विभ्रमं मधुमदः प्रमदानां धातुर्लानमुपसर्गं इवार्थम् || According to the other theory prepositions express their own independent meanings; they modify, intensify, and sometimes entirely alter, the senses of roots; cf. Sk.:— उपसर्गेण धात्वर्थो बलादन्यत्र नायते | प्रहाराहारसंहारविहारपरिहारवत् || cf. also धात्वर्थं बाधते कश्चित्कश्चिन्मनुवर्तते | तमेव विशिनष्ट्यन्य उपसर्गगतिस्त्रिधा || (The latter theory appears to be more correct. For a fuller exposition see Nirukta).

उपसर्जनं 1 Pouring on. -2 A misfortune, calamity (as an eclipse), portent; Ms. 4. 105. -3 Leaving. -4 Eclipsing. -5 Any person or thing subordinate to another, a substitute. -6 (In gram.) A word which either by composition or derivation loses its original independent character, while it also determines the sense of another word (opp. प्रधान); e. g. in पाणिनीयः a pupil of पाणिनि, पाणिनि becomes उपसर्जनः; or in राजपुरुषः, राजन् is उपसर्जन, having lost its independent character; P. I. 2. 43, 48, 57; II. 2. 30; IV. 1. 14, 54; VI. 3. 82; आचार्योपसर्जनश्चातिवासी.

उपसृष्ट p. p. 1 Joined, connected with, accompanied by. -2 Seized or possessed by (a demon or evil spirit); उपसृष्टा इव क्षुधाधिष्ठितभवनाः K. 107. -3 Troubled, affected, injured; रोगोपसृष्टतनुर्दुर्वसति मुमुक्षुः R. 8. 94; K. 289. -4 Eclipsed. -5 Furnished with an उपसर्ग (as a root); कुधुहोरूपसृष्टयोः कर्म P. I. 4. 38. -ष्टः The sun or

moon when eclipsed. -ष्टः Sexual union.

उपसृष्ट् 1 P. 1 To approach, move towards, draw near to; मनोपांतिकमुपसर्पन् M. 1; 1. 12. -2 To meet unexpectedly. -3 To move, go; प्रतिवानं न हि यनः कदाचिदुपसर्पन्ति Pt. 3. 23, so प्रलयं, दुःखं &c. -4 To begin (with inf.): M., 10. 105. -5 To attack.

उपसर्गः 1 Approach, access. -2 Following a person.

उपसर्पणं Going near, approaching, advancing towards.

उपसर्पित् a. Going near, approaching.

उपसेकृ a. One who sprinkles or pours down.

उपसेचन a. Pouring, sprinkling. -नं. **उपसेकः** 1 Pouring or sprinkling upon, watering. -2 Infusion; juice. -नी A ladle or cup for pouring.

उपसेव 1 A. 1 To serve, worship, honour; Ms. 4. 133. -2 To practise, follow, pursue, cultivate; as a vow. -3 To make use of. -4 To be addicted to, enjoy; Bg. 15. 9 : so सुखं, सौधं, विमलं &c. -5 To frequent, inhabit. -6 To rub or anoint with (sandal &c.).

उपसेवक a. 1 Worshipping, serving. -2 Following, practising. -3 Enjoying (carnally); Y. 3. 136.

उपसेवनं, **सेवा** 1 Worshipping, honouring, adoring. -2 Service; राज्ञो Ms. 3. 64. -3 Addiction to; विषय Ms. 12. 7. -4 Using, enjoying (carnally also); छाया; परदार Ms. 4. 134.

उपसेविन् a. Serving, practising.

उपस्कृ 8 U. To prepare, elaborate, perfect, adorn; (see उपकृ).

उपस्करः 1 Any article which serves to make anything complete, an ingredient. -2 (Hence) Condiment or seasoning for food (as mustard, pepper &c.). -3 Furniture, appurtenance, apparatus, instrument (उपकरण); उपस्करो रयस्यासीन् Mb.; Si. 18. 72. -4 Any article or implement of household use (such as a broomstick); Y. 1. 83; 2. 193; Ms. 3. 68, 12. 66, 5. 150. -5 An ornament. -6 Censure, blame.

उपस्करणं 1 Killing, injuring. -2 A collection. -3 A change,

modification. -4 An ellipsis. -5 Blame, censure.

उपस्कारः 1 Anything additional, a supplement. -2 (Suppliving) An ellipsis: **साकांक्षनुपस्कारं दिव्यगति निराकुलं** Ki. 11. 38. -3 Beautifying, ornamenting by way of adding grace; **उक्तनेवार्थं लोपस्कारमाह** Malli. on R. 11. 47. -4 An ornament. -5 A stroke. -6 A collection.

उपस्कृत *p.p.* 1 Prepared, perfected. -2 Censured, blamed. -3 Killed, injured. -4 Collected. -5 Perunified, ornamented. -6 Supplied (as ellipsis). -7 Modified.

उपस्कृतिः *f.* Supplement.

उपस्तम्भ 5. 9. P. To prop, support (fig. also).

उपस्तम्भः, **भन** 1 Stay, support. -2 Support of life (as food, sleep &c.). -3 Encouragement, incitement, aid; **मंत्रोपस्तम्भेन** H. 3. -4 Basis, ground, occasion; **मूयकबलोपस्तम्भेन कारणेन भवितव्यं** H. 1.

उपस्तम्भक *a.* Supporting, aiding, encouraging.

उपस्तरणं See under उपस्तम्भ.

उपस्तिः Ved. 1 A tree. -2 An attendant, a follower, servant.

उपस्तु 2 U. 1 To praise, extol. -2 To invoke.

उपस्तुतु *f.* Ved. Praise, invitation.

उपस्तुतिः *f.* Invocation, praise.

उपस्तृ, स्तृ 5. 9. U. 1 To spread out (for another); spread under. -2 To strow or cover with. -3 To arrange, set in order.

उपस्तरणं 1 Spreading out, scattering. -2 A covering, garment. -3 A bed. -4 Anything spread out (as a covering); **अमृतोपस्तरणमसि स्वाहा**.

उपस्तिर *f.* Ved. 1 Spreading. -2 A covering, what is spread.

उपस्त्री *f.* [गौणी स्त्री] A concubine.

उपस्था 1 U. (cf. P. I. 3. 25-6 and Vart. 1) 1 To stand near; fall to one's share; **नादत्तमुपतिष्ठति** Pt. 2. 123; remain; Mu. 4. 13. -2 To come near, approach; **नामुपतिष्ठस्व** Mu. 1 come to me; **रामं मुनिरुपरिगतः** R. 15. 76; Ku. 2. 64; Pt. 1. राजह्वरं U. 1; R. 1. 45, 87, 2. 39, 15. 15. -3 To wait or attend upon, serve; **नादत्तमुपस्थातव्यमस्मानि** S. 1 we

must wait upon, attend on the audience with prayer Ms. 2. 4. 3. 159. **पुनः क्रतुपथाय** R. 1. 75. 14. 24. U.

1. -4 To approach with prayer, worship (could be taken only in this sense); **ये सुस्तुतिष्ठते स्तुतिः** Bk. 8. 13. **न इत्येवमाहन्वमुपनिष्ठासौ** 1. 3; Ku. 2. 3; R. 1. 6. 10. 34, 17. 10, 13. 23; Malli. U. 2. 3. 1. नस्तुतिः वास्तुनिष्ठते or sit near as a friend. -5 To be or remain near, stay with. -6 To go to, into the desire of getting (P. or A.). **पुनस्तुतिष्ठति** Sk. -7 To approach for intercourse कं स्तुतिष्ठति Bk. 5. 68. **पतिमुपतिष्ठते नदी** Vop. -8 To meet, join (as a river) (A.), **सया वस्तुन दुपतिष्ठते** Sk. -9 To form friendship with, make a friend of; **रथिस्तुपतिष्ठते** Sk.; **उपास्थितेवस्तुते तं** तस्यायं रावदः पितुः Bk. 6. 42, **संस्तुपतिष्ठते** चाधुः Vop. -10 To approach with hostile intentions. -11 To lead to, go to or reach (A) (as a way); **पंथाः वृत्तमुपनिष्ठते** Sk. (प्रमोति) Ms. 3. 76.

-12 To pass over to, devolve upon, fall to the share of; **मूलपुरुषावसाने संपदः परमुपतिष्ठति** S. 6; Ki. 12. 69; **वीरस्तुतिः** अस्माकं सनत्सत्त्वमुपस्थितः M. 5. 16 applies to you; R. 3. 2; **विपस्तुतिः** अस्माकं सुखं 3. 83 awaits or falls to the lot of. -13 To occur, arise, be got; **अहोस्तुतिः** भोजनमुपस्थितं H. 1. -14 To be present (A.); **स्तुत्युपस्थितौ** भोजनौ U. 6; **भोजनकाले उपस्थिते** Sk. -15 To stand under for support. -16 To resort to. **वेदमुपस्थितं** Bk. 66. -17 To conciliate.

—*Caus.* (—स्थापयति) 1 To provide, present with, furnish with; to get ready, prepare; **अस्त्वन्मित्रसुखसंपातं स्थमुपस्थापय** U. 1; **सवापातनं स्थं** S. 2. -2 To place upon or near. -3 To produce.

उपस्थ *a.* Near, approximate. —**स्थः** 1 The lap; **उपस्थं कृ** to make a lap; **स्थे कृ** to take on the lap. -2 The middle part in general. —**स्थः** 1 The organ of generation (of men and women, particularly of the latter); **स्नानं मौनोपवासोऽव्याव्याधयोपस्थनिग्रहाः** Y. 3. 314 (male); **स्थूलोपस्थस्थलीषु** Bh. 1. 20 (female); **हस्तौ पायुरुपस्थश्च** Y. 3. 92 (where the word is used in both senses).

-2 The anus. -3 The haunch or hip. —**Comp.** —**द्व** *a.* reaching to

the lap. —**निग्रहः** restraint of sensual passions, continence; Y. 3. 314. —**पत्रः**, **दलः** the Indian fig-tree (so called because its leaves resemble in shape the female organ of generation). —**सत्** *a.* sitting in the lap.

उपस्था *a.* 1 Dependent on, humble (उपनत). -2 Not late, come in time. —*m.* 1 An attendant, a servant. -2 A sacrificial priest.

उपस्थानं 1 Presence, proximity, nearness. -2 Approaching, coming, appearance, coming into the presence of; **पुनःपुनश्चायं लोपस्थानं** M. 1. -3 (a) Worshipping, waiting upon (with prayers); attendance, service. **सूर्योपस्थानत्पतिनिवृत्तं** उरुखसं मातुषेयं V. 1; **सूर्यस्थोपस्थानं** कुर्वः V. 4; Y. 1. 22, 3. 282. (b) Obolance; greeting; **स्तोत्रपद्धति** U. 1 a form of congratulatory panegyric. -4 Attending to, guarding; **रावणहितं** Mv. 5. -5 An abode. -6 The sanctuary, any sacred place (approached with respect). -7 An assembly. -8 Remembrance, recollection, memory; Y. 3. 160. -9 Obtaining, getting.

उपस्थानीय *pot. p.* To be stayed with, be kept near. -2 To be waited upon or served.

उपस्थापक *a.* 1 Placing or bringing near. -2 Explaining, teaching. -3 Causing to remember.

उपस्थानं 1 Placing near, getting ready. -2 The awakening of memory. -3 Attendance, service.

उपस्थायकः 1 A servant. -2 A follower of Buddha.

उपस्थाविन् *a.* Standing near, waiting upon, approaching &c.

उपस्थित *p. p.* 1 Approached, arrived, come (person or thing); **तस्मिन्नन्तरे भौतौपस्थितः** M. 1; **श्रेयोऽवमानिनं** S. 6; K. 157; Ms. 3. 243; Y. 2. 62; **चित्ति** ° Ku. 6. 24 come as soon as thought of. -2 Close or near, at hand, impending, drawing near; **उपस्थिता रजनी** S. 3 the night is at hand (arrived); **संप्रहारः** V. 1; **उदयः** R. 3. 1 approaching its fulfilment; Māl. 10; Ratn. 1; R. 14. 39. -3 Worshipped or waited upon, served. -4 Got, obtained, received; **भवाचित** ° Ku. 5. 22 got

without solicitation; आर्चित^० Pt. 2. -5 Taken place, happened, occurred, fallen to the lot: V. 5. 16. -8 Caused, occasioned, produced, felt. -7 Known. -3 Cleansed, clean. -9 Followed by the particle इति in the Pada-text. -तं 1 The particle used in this manner. -2 The position of words before and after इति so used. -2 Service, worship.

उपस्थितिः f. 1 Approach. -2 Proximity, presence. -3 Obtaining, getting. -4 Accomplishing, effecting. -5 Remembrance, recollection. -6 Service, attendance.

उपस्नेहः Moistening.

उपस्नेहयति Den. P. To melt (to love); U. 2, 6.

उपस्पृश 6 P. 1 To touch (water), bathe; स्नानमुपस्पृशती K. 172; तद्युपस्पृश्य जले पवित्रं R. 5. 59, 18. 31; उपस्पृश्य नृपिकर्णिकायां Dk. 95, 110; Ms. 11. 133. -2 To wash or rinse the mouth (or teeth); to sip water (and eject it); स नद्यवस्केदमुपास्पृशच्च Bk. 2. 11; K. 100; Ms. 2. 53, 58, 5. 63; Y. 3. 30, 1. 18. -3 To sprinkle.

उपस्पर्शः -र्शनं 1 Touching, contact. -2 Bathing, ablution, washing oneself. -3 Rinsing the mouth, sipping and ejecting water as a religious act.

उपस्पृशन् a. 1 Touching. -2 Sipping water.

उपस्मृतिः f. A minor law-book. (They are 18 in all).

उपस्रवणं 1 The periodical flow of a woman, menses. -2 Flow (in general).

उपस्वत्वं Revenue, profit (derived from land or capital).

उपस्वेदः Moisture, sweat.

उपहन 2 P. 1 To strike, smite; दक्षोपधातं गाः कालयति Sk. -2 To waste, injure, destroy, kill; अनुपहन पितृद्वयं Ms. 9. 208; लका चोपहनिष्यते Bk. 16. 12, 5. 12; Bg. 3. 24. -3 To thrust in or into. -4 To err, mistake in reciting.

उपहत p. p. 1 Injured, struck, impaired; अनुपहतविधिः पंथाः Bh. 2. 26; pained, hurt; Ku. 5. 76. -2 Affected by, smit, injured, struck with, overpowered; भूत^० K. 167;

वारिद्र्यं, लोभ^०, र्दप^०, कान^०, शोक^० &c.; Mu. 7. -3 Struck by lightning &c. -4 Doomed (to destruction); कथनचापि वैवेदीयपहता इयं Mu. 2; वैवेदीयपहतस्य दुष्टिरथवा पूर्व दिवस्यस्यति Mu. 6. 8. -5 Censured, rebuked, disregarded. -9 Violated, polluted, made impure; क्षादीरेति: सुरादिनैर्द्वैर्वा यदुपहते इत्येतोपहत् विशुषु-Comp. -आक्षुष्य a. agitated in mind, mentally affected. -दृष्ट a. dazzled, blinded; Kt. 12. 18. -भी a. infatuated.

उपहत a. Ill-fated, unfortunate.

उपहतिः f. 1 Stroke. -2 Killing, injuring.

उपहस्त a. Ved. Attacking.

उपहत्या Dazzling of the eyes.

उपहन्तु a. Ved. Having a contrary effect, disturbing, exciting.

उपघातः 1 A stroke, injury, insult; Ms. 2. 179; Y. 2. 256. -2 Destruction, ruin. -3 Touch, contact (with an intention to hurt). -4 Personal violence, assault. -5 Disease, sickness. -6 Sin.

उपघातक, -तिन् a. Injuring, hurting, offending.

उपहस 1 P. 1 To ridicule, deride, laugh at; (fig.) to excel, surpass; अवरगुरुनामि प्रज्ञायोपहसति: K. 7; Dk. 10. -2 To couple oneself with.

उपहासित p. p. Ridiculed, derided. -तं Satirical laughter, ridicule.

उपहासः 1 Ridicule, derision; R. 12. 37. -2 Satirical laughter. -3 Fun, play. -Comp. -आस्पदं-पात्रं laughing-stock, butt of ridicule.

उपहासक a. Ridiculing others.

-कः A jester.

उपहास्य pot. p. Ridiculous; ° ता ridiculousness; ° तां गन् or या become an object of ridicule, be exposed to derision; गमिष्याम्युपहास्यतां R. 1. 3; सर्वजनस्योपहास्यतामुपधाति K. 108.

उपहस्तिका [उपगता हस्तं अत इत्वम्] A small purse (or box) containing the ingredients necessary for betel-chewing (e. g. leaves, chunam, catechu, betel &c.) (Mar. चंची, वटका, डोलण); उपहस्तिकायास्तांबूलं कर्पूरसहितमुद्धृत्य Dk. 116.

उपहालकः N. of the Kuntala country, q. v.

उपहृ 1 P. 1 To fetch, bring near; अन्तुपहृत Bg. 9. 26; फलमिभ्रमर्चमुप-

हर S. 1; तमस्योपहर S. 7; so बलि, अन्नं &c. -2 To offer, present, give (with dat. or gen.); नयापि राजप-विहोऽस्य प्रभुत्वमुपहरति M. 1 invests with importance; मातु-यो बलिमुपहर Mk. 1; नीवारभागधेयनस्मात्क्रमुपहरन्तु S. 2; दर्शनं कृत्विग्भ्य उपहरानि S. 3; Mv. 6. 22; K. 40, 65; R. 14. 19, 16. 86, 19. 15; उपहर पादं M. 3 give. -3 To serve out or distribute (food). -4 To offer as a victim, sacrifice; प्रागुपया-चितं ज्वरित्मुपहृत्य Māl. 5; नानती-मुपहरन् 9. -5 To put down, throw. -3 To collect, gather together. -7 To take away, destroy. -8 To employ, apply, use. -Caus. To cause to offer or bring; मां दियाग्युप-हारय Bk. 8. 84.

उपहरणं 1 Bringing near, fetching. -2 Taking, seizing. -3 Offering gifts to superiors, deities &c. -4 Offering victims. -5 Serving out food or distributing it.

उपहारः 1 An oblation. -2 A gift, present (in general); रत्नपुष्पोपहा-रेण छायामानर्च पादयोः R. 4. 84; नृत्योपहारः Me. 32; K. 17, 41, 130, 183. -3 A victim, sacrifice, an offering to a deity; सपर्यो सपशूपहारो R. 16. 39; Māl. 1; उपहारीकृतात्मि Māl. 2; Ve. 4. 7. -4 A complimentary gift, present to a superior &c. -5 (a) Offering of flowers &c., flowery gifts; collection of flowers; स्नानपुष्पोपहारः R. 5. 74; Ku. 6. 42. (b) Presents (to gods) of flowers &c., materials of worship; V. 3; Si. 11. 36. -6 Honour. -7 Indemnity, presents given as the price of peace; H. 4. 110. -8 Food distributed to guests. -9 Exultation, mirth (consisting of laughter, dance, singing &c.).

उपहारिन् a. 1 Giving, presenting, bringing on; परिभोपहारिणः M. 5. -2 Sacrificing.

उपहत p. p. 1 Offered, presented. -2 Immolated, offered as a victim. -3 Served out (as food). -4 Taken, collected.

उपहोमः A supplementary sacrifice.

उपहर 1 A solitary or lonely place, privacy; उपहरे पुनरिच्छाशिवं प्रतमिन् Dk. 54 in secret. -2 Prox-imity. -रः 1 Ved. Bend.

slope. -2 Declivity. -3 The curved form of the Soma vessel. -4 A car.

उपह्वै 1 A. (P. also) 1 To invoke, call near to (in a liturgical sense); (with acc., dat. or loc.): तामिहोपह्वये श्रियं. -2 To call; त्वयोपह्वतः U. 3. 8; Si. 7. 58.

उपह्वः 1 Calling to, invitation. -2 Summoning, invoking.

उपह्वयः A kind of sacrifice.

उपह्वतिः f. Calling, inviting; Si. 14. 30; 17. 49.

उपह्वानं 1 Calling, inviting. -2 Invoking with prayers.

उपांशु *ind.* 1 In a low voice or whisper. -2 Secretly, in secret or private: परिचेतुमुपांशु धारणां R. 8. 18; °व्रतं a vow observed in secret; °वधमाकलय्य Mu. 2; Si. 13. 54. -शुः 1 A prayer uttered in a low voice, muttering of prayers; जिह्वोद्गौ चालयेत् किञ्चित्. देवतागतमानसः । निजभ्रवणयोग्यः स्यादुपांशुः स जपः स्मृतः ॥ Ms. 2. 85. -2 Hence, silence itself. -3 N. of a Soma offering. -Comp. -क्रीडित *a.* made the companion of (a king's) private amusements. -याजः a kind of sacrifice.

उपाक *a.* Ved. Joined together, near. -क्रे (du.) An epithet of night and morning. -*ind.* In the immediate neighbourhood, before or in the presence of.

उपाकृ 8 U. 1 To fetch, bring near; तेभ्य इमं बलिमुपाकरोति Asval. -2 To summon, invite. -3 To deliver, offer, grant, bestow, give (to another); गोसहस्रमुपाकुरु Rām. -4 To acquire, obtain (as fame). -5 To bring about, make preparations for a sacred rite: perform a rite; Ms. 4. 95, 5. 7; Y. 1. 171. -6 To undertake, begin, enter upon.

उपाकरणं 1 An invitation to begin, bringing near; पवमान°, शतरनुवाक° &c. -2 A term given to certain sentences called *Praishas* (with which one priest calls another to perform a sacrifice). -3 Immolation, sacrifice of an animal consecrated according to rites. -4 Preparation, beginning, commencement. -5 Commencement of reading the Veda after the performance of the preparatory rite; cf. उपाकर्तृन्;

वेवोपाकरणाख्यं कर्म करिष्ये Śrāvaṇī mantra.

उपाकर्तृन् *n.* 1 Preparation, beginning, commencement: अध्याय°. -2 A ceremony performed before commencing to read the Veda after the monsoons (cf. श्रावणी); अध्यायानामुपाकर्तृन् श्रावण्यां श्रावणेन वा । हस्तेनौषधिभावे वा पंचम्यां श्रावणस्य तु ॥ Y. 1. 143; Ms. 4. 119.

उपाकृत *p. p.* 1 Brought near. -2 invited, called with प्रैव sentences. -3 Killed at a sacrifice (an animal). -4 Begun, commenced. -5 Ominous, disastrous, calamitous. -तः 1 A sacrificial animal killed during the recitation of prescribed prayers. -2 A misfortune, portent. -तं 1 Beginning, commencement. -2 The performance of the usual rites (संस्कार) over the sacrificial animal. -3 Invitation.

उपाक्षं *ind.* [अक्षोः समीपं] Before the eyes, in the presence of.

उपाख्या 2 P. To tell, narrate, relate, give an account of (with acc.).

उपाख्या 1 Observing with one's own eyes; P. VI. 3. 80 (उपाख्यायते प्रत्यक्षत उपलभ्यते). -2 Describing in words.

उपाख्यानं, -नकं 1 A short tale or narrative, an episode; उपाख्यानैर्विना तावत् भारतं श्रोच्यते बुधैः Mb. -2 Repetition of a story already heard from others.

उपागम् 1 P. 1 To come, approach, go or draw near (a person or place). -2 (a) To go to, go to the state of; पंचत्वमुपागतः or परां वृत्तिमुपागतः; so क्रोधं, मोहं, क्षयं &c. (b) To undergo, suffer, endure. -3 To obtain, get; दद्यादुपागतो दासः Mit.; Y. 2. 143. -4 To occur, fall to the lot of.

उपागत *p. p.* 1 Come, approached; तपोधनं वेत्ति न मामुपागतं S. 4. v. 1. -2 Occurred, happened. -3 Promised. -4 Suffering, feeling, enduring.

उपागमः 1 Approach, arrival. -2 Occurrence. -3 A promise, agreement. -4 Acceptance. -5 Suffering, feeling.

उपाग्रं 1 The part next to the end or top. -2 A secondary member.

उपाग्रहणं Reading the Vedas after being initiated to them.

उपांगः A mark of sandal on the forehead. -गं 1 A subdivision, a subhead. -2 Any minor limb or member (of anything); वर्गाः... सांगोपांगैरिहोदिताः Ak. -3 A supplement of a supplement. -4 A supplementary work (of inferior value). -5 A secondary portion of science; a class of writings supplementary to the Vedāṅgas; (these are four:— पुराणन्यायमीमांसाधर्मशास्त्राणि).

उपाचर 1 P. 1 To approach. -2 To attend or wait upon, serve, be attached to. -3 To be obedient or humble. -4 To treat (in medic. also); उवरान् &c.

उपाचरित *p. p.* Attached to any one's service, obedient. -तः (In gram.) That rule of Sandhi by which the sound Visarga becomes सू before क् and प्.

उपाचारः 1 Position (of a word in a sentence). -2 Procedure. -3 Same as उपाचरित q. v. above.

उपाजे *ind.* (Used only with the root कृ) Supporting; उपाजेकृत्य or कृत्वा having supported; P. I. 4. 73 Sk.

उपाजनं Anointing, plastering the ground with cow-dung, chunam &c.; Ms. 5. 105, 122, 124; (मठादेः सुधागोमयादिना संमार्जनानुलेपनं Me-dhātithi).

उपात्ययः 1 Transgression of, deviation from, established customs. -2 Disorderly conduct, rudeness.

उपादा 3 A. (*p. p.* उपात्त) 1 To receive, accept, take. -2 To acquire, obtain; भूर्या पितामहोपात्ता निबन्धो द्रव्यमेव च Y. 2. 121. -3 To give to, furnish with; Ku. 7. 41. -4 To take, appropriate to oneself, assume; Si. 6. 23. -5 To take away or off, carry away; steal. -6 To seize, attack; Pt. 3. 154. -7 To take, lay hold of; R. 9. 54; to draw (water). -8 To assume a form. -9 To feel, perceive, experience; उपात्तहर्षैः पुं-स्कोकिलैः Rs. 6. 21. -10 To consider, regard. -11 To take in addition, include, comprise; अत्र तैलशब्दस्तिल-भक्षणेन रूपमुक्त्यर्थमुपादाय सार्वपादित्तेहेषु वर्तते S. D. 2. -12 To employ, apply, use; यत्परस्य कुत्सार्थमुपादीयते Mbh.

-14 To undertake, begin; as in उपानयन. -15 To mention, enumerate: इति पूर्वसूत्रोपादानं Sk. —*Caus.* 1 To cause to use, apply or employ. -2 To make use of.

उपात्त *p. p.* 1 Got, received, acquired, obtained: ° विद्य: R. 3. 1; जन्मांतर ° K. 96, 166, 334, 346. -2 Appropriated. -3 Taken away, seized. -4 Felt, perceived, regarded. -5 Employed, used; Ku. 7. 20. -6 Comprised. -7 Begun, commenced. -8 Mentioned. -9 Allowed in argument, granted, conceded. —*त:* An elephant out of rut. —**Comp.** —रहस्य *a.* speedy, quick, fleet. —वर्ण *a.* celebrated in song; Ku. 5. 56. —शस्त्र *a.* taking up arms, armed.

उपादानं 1 Taking, receiving, acquisition, obtaining: विश्रब्धं ब्राह्मणः शूद्रात् द्रव्योपादानमाचरेत् Ms. 8 417; 12. 7; विद्या ° K. 75. -2 Taking away, appropriating to oneself. -3 Employment, using; becoming familiar with. -4 Mention, enumeration. -5 Saying, speaking. -6 Including, containing. -7 Withdrawing the organs of sense and perception from the external world and its objects. -8 A cause, motive, natural or immediate cause; पादवोपादानः भ्रमः U. 3 v. 1. प्रकृष्टपुण्य-परिपाकोपादानो महिमा स्यात् U. 6. -9 The material out of which anything is made, the material cause; निमित्तमेव ब्रह्म स्यादुपादानं च वेक्षणत् Adhikaranamālā. -10 A mode of expression in which a word used elliptically, besides retaining its own primary sense, conveys another (in addition to that which is actually expressed); स्वसिद्धये पराक्षेपः...उपादानं K.P.2.-11 (With Buddhists) Conception. -12 Effort of body or speech. —**Comp.** —कारण *a.* material cause; प्रकृतिव्योपादानकारणं च ब्रह्माभ्युपगंतव्यं S. B.—लक्षणा= अजहस्त्वर्थो q. v.; see K. P. 2; S. D. 14.

उपादेय *pot. p.* 1 Capable of being taken. -2 Capable of being endured; Māl. 10. -3 Acceptable, admissible. -4 To be chosen or selected. -5 Excellent, admirable.

उपादिकः A sort of insect.

उपाधा 3 U. 1 To place near or upon. -2 To offer, give,

input. -3 To put on, wear. -4 To create, cause, produce: क्रीपोपाहितवाष्प Bh. 3. 85, Git. 10. -5 To render, make, effect. -6 To keep, hold.

उपाधिः 1 Fraud, deceit, trick. -2 Deception, disguise (in Vedānta). -3 Discriminative or distinguishing property, attribute, peculiarity: तदुपाधावेव संकेतः K. P. 2. It is of four kinds:—जति, गुण, क्रिया, संज्ञा. -4 A title, nick-name, (महाचार्य, महामहोपाध्याय, पंडित &c.). बी. ए. इत्युपाधिधारिणः (modern use). -5 Limitation, condition (as of time, space &c.): अनुपाधिरमणीयो देशः Prabh. a country altogether (or naturally) beautiful; (oft. occurring in Vedānta phil.); देशाद्युपाधिरचितो भेदः S. B.; U. 6. 12; Māl. 1. 24. -6 A trace, mark; भौमा उपाधयः Mv. 7. 22. -7 A purpose, occasion, object. -8 (In logic) A special cause for a general effect: माध्यम्यापकत्वे सति साधनाभ्यापक उपाधिः; as आर्द्रधनं (wet fuel) is the उपाधि of the हेतु बह्मिन्त्व in the inference पूर्वतो धूमवान् बह्मः. -9 Reflection on duty or a virtuous reflection. -10 A man who is careful to support his family.

उपाधिक *a.* Exceeding, supernumerary, additional.

उपाहित *p. p.* 1 Deposited, placed. -2 Put on, worn. -3 Connected, joined; ° इयामरुचश्च चंदनाः Ki. 8. 12 showing. -4 Ascribed or attributed to (आरोपित). -5 Agreed upon, done by mutual agreement. —*तः* A fiery portent, danger or destruction from fire.

उपाध्यायः [उपेत्याधीयते अस्मात्, उप-अधि-इ-घञ्] 1 A teacher or preceptor in general. -2 Particularly, a spiritual teacher, religious preceptor; (by Y. 1. 35, a sub-teacher who instructs for wages only in a part of the Veda and is inferior to an आचार्य; एकदेशमुपाध्यायः); cf. Ms. 2. 141;—एकदेशं तु वेदस्य वेदांगान्यपि वा पुनः । योऽभ्यापयति वृत्त्यर्थमुपाध्यायः स उच्यते ॥ see अभ्यापक and under आचार्य also. —या A female preceptor. —यी 1 A female preceptor. -2 The wife of a preceptor.

उपाध्यायानी The wife of a preceptor.

उपानस *a.* [उपगतमनः शकटं पितरं वा] 1 Like a cart, being in a cart. -2 Like a father (uncle &c.). —*n.* 1 The space in a carriage. -2 Anything placed in a carriage, carriage-load.

उपानह *f.* [उप-नह-क्लिप् उपसर्गदीर्घ] A sandal, shoe: उपानहोपादस्य सर्वा चर्मवृत्तेव भूः H. 1. 142; Ms. 2. 246; श्वा यदि क्रियते राजा स किं नादनाद्युपानहं H. 3. 58; cf. 'What is bred in the bones cannot go out of flesh', or 'Habit is second nature'.

उपांत *a.* Near to the end, last but one. —*तः* 1 Border, edge, margin, skirt, point (of anything); उपांतयोर्निष्कृषितं विहगैः R. 7. 50 Ku. 3. 69. 7. 32; Amaru. 23; U. 1. 26; वल्कल ° K. 136. -2 The corner or angle of the eye; विलोचने तिर्थगुपांतलोहिते Ku. 5. 74; नयनोपांत-विलोकितं च यत् 4 23; R. 3. 26. -3 Immediate proximity, vicinity; तयोरुपांतस्थितसिद्धसैनिकं R. 3. 57, 7. 24, 10. 21; Me. 24. -4 Side or slope (नितंब); Me. 18. -5 The last letter but one.

उपांतिक *a.* Near, proximate, neighbouring. —कं Vicinity, proximity.

उपांतिन *a.* Proximate, near.

उपांत्य *a.* Last but one; उत्तमपद्ममुपांत्यस्योपलक्षणार्थम् Sk. —त्यः The corner of the eye. —त्यं Vicinity.

उपातिः *f.* 1 Reaching to. -2 Obtaining, getting.

उपाभृत् *f.* Bringing near or taking away (उपाहरण).

उपायः, **उपायन** See under उपे.

उपायात *a.* Approached, come near. —तं 1 Arrival. -2 An event, incident.

उपारः [उप-क-कर्मणि घञ्] 1 Proximity. -2 A mistake, offence, sin.

उपारम् 1 P. 1 To sport, amuse oneself, delight in. -2 To cease, desist (from); हानप्रवृत्तेरुपारतानां R. 16. 3; Ku. 3. 58; to rest, come to a stand-still; वातवर्षमुपारतं Rām.

उपारत *p. p.* 1 Delighted. -2 Returned; Ki. 4. 10. -3 Engaged in, occupied with. -4 Frequenting, resorting to.

उपारंभः Beginning, commencement.

उपाखण्ड *a.* Grown, increased, attained to; °यौवन attained to majority; °स्नेह K. 173 whose affection has increased.

उपाज्ज 1 P. To bring near to, — *Caus.* To gain, earn, acquire.

उपाज्जक *a.* Acquiring, earning.

उपाज्जनं, -ना Acquiring, gaining.

उपार्थ *a.* Of little worth.

उपालम्भ 1 A. 1 To censure, blame, revile, scold, taunt; पयोधर-विस्तारयितृकनात्मनो यौवनमुपालम्भस्व मां किमुपालम्भसे S. 1: महत्पुपालम्भत चन्द्रशेखर Ku. 5. 58; R. 7. 44; Si. 9. 60; Bk. 3. 30, 6. 125. -2 To obtain (Ved.).

उपालम्भः, -भनं 1 Abuse, taunt, censure; अस्या महदुपालम्भं गतोस्मि S. 5; तवोपालम्भे पतितास्मि M. 1 laid myself open to your censure; उचि-नस्तदुपालम्भः U. 3. -2 Delaying, putting off.

उपावसायिन् *a.* Ved. Submissive, compliant, obedient.

उपावसु *a.* Ved. Bringing or granting wealth.

उपावहरणं Bringing down, taking down.

उपावृत् 1 A. 1 To turn or go towards, approach. -2 To turn away from, return. -3 To give. — *Caus.* 1 To win over, induce; Māl. 8. -2 To cause to turn; lead or bring back; M. 5. -3 To give to. -4 To cause, produce. -5 To stretch out more and more.

उपावर्तनं 1 Coming or turning back, return; त्वदुपावर्तनशक्ति मे मनः (करोति) R. 8. 53. -2 Revolving, turning round. -3 Approaching. -4 Ceasing.

उपावृत् *f.* Ved. Return.

उपावृत्त *p. p.* 1 Returned, come, arrived. -2 Ceased, refraining. -3 Fit, proper. -4 Turned round; rolling or wallowing on the ground. — *तः* A horse rolling on the ground (to remove his fatigue).

उपाव्याधः A vulnerable or unprotected place.

उपाशंसनीय *a.* To be expected.

उपाश्रि 1 U. To have recourse to, resort to; Si. 8. 53.

उपाश्रयः 1 Recourse (for aid), asylum, support; Bh. 2. 48; पर्यैकस्यो-

पाश्रये K. 186 resting-place. -2 Receptacle, recipient; Ki. 13. 40. -3 Reliance, dependence upon.

उपाश्रिन *a.* 1 Relying on depend- ing upon. -2 Supporting (fig. also), bearing, holding, protecting.

उपास 2 A. 1 To sit near to (with acc.), sit at the side of (as a mark of submission and respect); wait upon, serve, worship; उद्गमपालकानां स्व-यत्नवत्सुपासते Ku. 2. 36; अंधासुपा-स्व सव्यां Asvad. 13; Si. 16. 47; Ms. 3. 189. -2 To use, occupy, abide in, reside; Ms. 5. 93. -3 To pass (as time); उपास्य रात्रिष्वं तु Rām. -4 To approach, go to or towards; उपासाच्चक्रिरे द्रष्टुं देवगंधर्वाकि-ञ्जराः Bk. 5. 107; परलोकासुपासन्हे 7. 89. -5 To invest or blockade (as an enemy's town). -6 To be intent upon, be engaged in, take part in, (perform as a sacred rite); उपास्य पश्चिमां संध्यां K. 176, 179; तेप्युपासंतु मे मखं Mb.; Ms. 2. 222, 3. 104, 7. 223, 11. 42. -7 To under- go, suffer; अलं ते पांडुपुत्राणां भक्त्या ह्यमुपासितुं Mb.; Ms. 11. 184. -8 To remain or continue in any state or action; oft. with a *pres. p.*; Bg. 12. 6. -9 To expect, wait for; विदुमुपासीनः Mb. -10 To attach one- self to, practise; Y. 3. 192. -11 To resort to, employ, apply, use; लक्षणोपास्यते यस्य कृते S. D. 2; वस्तिरुपास्यमानः Susr. -12 To respect, recognize, acknowledge. -13 To practise archery.

उपासकः 1 One who waits upon, a worshipper. -2 A servant, fol- lower. -3 A Śūdra, a low fellow. -4 A worshipper of Buddha as distinguished from the *Bhikshu*.

उपासनं, -ना 1 Service, serving, attendance, waiting upon; झीलं खलोपासनात् (विनश्यति); उपासनमित्य- पितुः स्म सृज्यते N. 1. 34; Pt. 1. 169; Ms. 3. 107; Bg. 13. 7; Y. 3. 156; Bh. 2. 42. -2 Engaging in, being intent on, performing; संगीत° Mk. 6; Ms. 2. 69. -3 Worship, respect, adoration. -4 Practice of archery. -5 Regarding as, reflecting upon. -6 Religious meditation. -7 The sacred fire; Y. 3. 45. -8 Injuring, hurting; (fr. अस् 2).

उपासा 1 Service, attendance. -2 Worship, adoration. -3 Religious meditation.

उपासितृ *a.* A worshipper.

उपासितः *f.* 1 Service, attendance upon (especially a deity). -2 Wor- ship, adoration; स्वर्गापवर्गयोर्मातृ-मनो मनीषिणः । यदुपासितमसावन्न पर-मात्मा निरूप्यते ॥ Kusum.

उपास्य *pot. p.* 1 To be served or worshipped. -2 To be performed or accomplished. -3 To be respect- ed; °ता, -त्वं respectability.

उपासंगः 1 Proximity, vicinity. -2 A quiver.

उपास्तमनं Sunset.

उपास्तमयं *ind.* About sunset.

उपाख A secondary or minor weapon.

उपाह 1 U. 1 To offer, give. -2 To cause, produce; स्वर्गसुखं K. 124. -3 To make, prepare. -4 To seize.

उपाहारः Slight refreshment (fruits, sweetmeats &c.).

उपे 2 P. [उप-इ] 1 To approach, come near, arrive at, reach (a place, person &c.); लतामुपेत्य S. 1; so राजानं, दुर्गं &c. योगी परं स्थानमुपैति चाद्यं Bg. 8. 28, 10, 15, 9. 28. -2 To go to (a master), become a pupil. -3 To have intercourse with (a woman), cohabit; Ms. 9. 4. -4 To undergo, perform, undertake, practise; तपः, सत्रं &c. -5 To go to or pass into any state; योगं R. 16. 84; भेदं Ku. 2. 4; to fall into (misfortune &c.); क्षयं, मृत्युं, सुखं, दुःखं, निद्रां &c. -6 To obtain, attain to; उपैति शस्त्रं परिणा-मरम्यतां Ki. 4. 22. -7 To incur, be present at. -8 To fall to one's lot or share, befall; उद्योगिनं पुरुषसिंहमुपैति लक्ष्मीः Pt. 1. 361; Bg. 6. 27. -9 To consider as, admit, acknowledge.

उपायः 1 (a) Means, an expedient, remedy; उपायं चित्तयेत्याहस्तथापायं च चित्तयेत् Pt. 1. 406; Amaru. 21; Ms. 8. 48, 7. 177. (b) A plan, contrivance; °निलया Mu. 1. 5. (c) A mode, way, stratagem. -2 A fact, circumstance; U. 7. -3 Beginning, commencement. -4 Effort, exertion; Bg. 6. 36; Ms. 9. 248; 10. 2. -5 A means of success against an ene- my; (these are four:— सामन् concil- iation or negotiation; दानं bribery;

नरः - owing (dis-sension) and दंडः punishment (open attack); some authorities add three more:—नरः deceit; उपेक्षा trick, deceit or neglect; उपेक्षन् conjuring thus making the total number 7); चतुर्गोपय-साध्ये तु रिपो सात्वतपक्रिया Si. 2. 31; ज्ञानादीनामुपायानां चतुर्गोपयि पंडिताः Ms. 7. 109. -6 Joining (as in singing). -7 Approach. -Comp. -चतुष्टयं the four expedients against an enemy: see above (5). -वित्ता devising an expedient or scheme. -ज्ञ a. fertile in expedients. -तुतीयः the 4th expedient. i. e. दंड or punishment. -योगः application of means or remedy; Ms. 9. 10.

उपायनं 1 Going near, approach. -2 Becoming a pupil of. -3 Engaging in any religious rite. -4 Undertaking, beginning; व्रत°. -5 A present, gift; मालविकोपायनं प्रेषिता M. 1; नस्योपायनयोग्यानि वस्तूनि सरितां पतिः Ku. 2. 37; R. 4. 79.

उपायिक a. Conducive to.

उपायिन् a. 1 Skilled in the use of means, having means. -2 Approaching. -3 Having sexual intercourse with.

उपायु a. Ved. Approaching.

उपेत p. p. 1 Come near, approached, arrived at. -2 Present. -3 Endowed with, possessed of, having; with instr. or in comp.; पुत्रमेवगुणोपेतं चक्रवर्तिनमाहुः S. 1. 12. -4 Blockedad. -5 Fallen into.

उपेति f. Arrival, approach.

उपेतृ a. 1 Approaching near to. -2 Contriving, one who uses expedients.

उपेय pot. p. 1 To be gone to or approached. -2 To be effected by means; °उपायदर्शने M. 1. -3 As-sailable. -4 To be sought. -5 To be obtained.

उपेक्ष 1 A. 1 To neglect, overlook, disregard, connive at; किमात्मनिर्वादिक्त्यानुपेक्षे R. 14. 34; उपेक्षते यः श्वथलंविनीजंदाः Ku. 5. 47. -2 To let escape or let go; नोपेक्षेत क्षणमपि राजा साहसिकं नरं Ms. 8. 344. -3 To quit, abandon. -4 To despise, slight. -5 To notice, consider, have regard to; एवमुच्चावचानर्थान् प्राहुः ते उपेक्षितव्याः Nir. -6 To look at, regard, perceive; प्रासादस्या ह्युपेक्षत Nala. 22. 5.

उपेक्षक a. 1 Irregarding, neglecting. -2 Patient, enduring.

उपेक्षणं = उपेक्षा.

उपेक्षा 1 Overlooking, disregard, neglect. -2 Indifference, contempt. Retain; दुर्गमुपेक्षां हतजीवितेऽस्मिन् R. 14. 65. -3 Leaving, quitting. -4 Endurance, patience. -5 Dis-cent. -6 Neglect, trick or deceit (one of the 7 expedients in war). -8 A sort of bhavana in Yoga, q. v. -9 Regard, consideration.

उपेनित a. Driven or pressed in.

उपेन्द्रः [उपगन् इन्द्रं अनुव्रजन्] N. of Vishnu or Krishna as the younger brother of Indra in his 5th or dwarf incarnation; see इंद्र; उपेन्द्रवज्रादि शरुणोऽसि Gīt. 5; चतुर्पेन्द्रस्त्वमतींद्र एव सः Si. 16. 70. -Comp. -वज्रा f. N. of a metre: see App.

उपोढ See under उपवह.

उपोती = उपोदिका q. v.

उपोत्तम a. Last but one. -न (अक्षरं) The last letter but one.

उपोदक a. Near water. -क्रः Proximity of water. -क ind. Near water. -क्रा, दिका, दीका The plant Basella Rubra (पुनिका).

उपोद्ग्रहः Knowledge.

उपोद्घातः 1 A beginning, commencement. -2 An introduction, a preface. -3 An example, an apposite argument or illustration. -4 An occasion, medium, means; तस्यतिच्छंदकमुपोद्घातेन माध्वान्तिकमुपोद्घातः Māl. 1. -5 Analysis, ascertaining the elements of anything. -6 Alluding to, mentioning; Mu. 3.

उपोद्बल्यति Den. P. To confirm, strengthen.

उपोद्बलक a. Confirming; तस्य पक्ष-स्थोपोद्बलकानि S. B.

उपोद्बलनं Confirmation, corroboration.

उपोषणं, उपोषितं A fast.

उपोह 1 P. (उप-उह्) 1 To propel, push or impel towards; उपोह्य रुचिरां नावं Rām.; so धनुः. -2 To push under, insert; कूर्वावधस्तादुपोह्य Kātyāyana. -3 To bring near, produce, connected with उपवह in this sense; q. v. -4 To accumulate, collect. -pass. 1 To be brought about. -2 To advance, begin.

उपोढ p. p. 1 Brought near. -2 Advanced, begun.

उपोहः Ved. Adding, accumulating.

उपम See under वृ.

उदञ्ज 6 P. (उञ्जति, उञ्जंकार, औञ्जत्, उञ्जित) 1 To press down, subdue, keep under or check. -2 To make straight.

उम्, उम् 6. 9. 7. P. (उभानि or उभ-नि, उभानि, उभनि, उभित) 1 To confine. -2 To compact together. -3 To fill with; जलकुम्भमुभितरसं सपदि सरस्याः समानयत्यास्ते Br. 2. 144. -4 To cover or overspread with; सर्वमर्मसु काकुत्स्थ-मौभक्तोऽपैः क्षिलीमुखैः Bk. 17. 88.

उभ pron. a. (Used only in the dual) Both; उभौ तौ न विजानीतः Bg. 2. 19; Ku. 4. 43; Ms. 2. 14; Si. 3. 8. [cf Zend. uba; Gr. amphi; L. ambo].

उभय pron. a. (वी f.) (Though dual in sense, it is used in the singular and plural only; according to some grammarians in the dual also) Both (of persons or things); उभय-नम्यपरितोषं समर्थये S. 7; उभयमान-शिरं वसुधाधिपाः R. 9. 9; उभयीं सि-द्धिमुभाववापतुः S. 23, 17. 38; Amaru. 60; Ku. 7. 78; Ms. 2. 55, 4. 224; 9. 34. -Comp. -अर्थे ind. for a double object (for earthly prosperity and heavenly happiness also). -आत्मक a. belonging to both. -चर a. living in water and on land or in the air, amphibious. (-रः) a class of birds who live both on land and in the air. -द्युः ind. 1. on both days. -2. the day past and to come. -भागहर a. 1. applicable to two objects. -2. taking two shares. (-रं) a medicine that acts in two ways (both as an emetic and a purgative). -विद्या two-fold sciences; i. e. religious knowledge and knowledge about worldly affairs. -विध a. of both kinds. -वेतन a. receiving wages from both (parties), serving two masters, treacherous, perfidious; उभयवेतनो भूत्वा Pt. 1; Si. 2. 113. -व्य-जन a. having the marks of both sexes. -संभवः a dilemma.

उभयतः ind. 1 From both sides, on both sides, to both sides.

(with acc.); उभयतः कृष्ण गोपाः Sk. तज्जः पुनात्तुभयतः पुरुषानेकविंशति Y. 1. 58; Ms. 8. 315. -2 In both cases. -3 In both ways; Ms. 1. 47. -Comp. -क्षुत् *a.* two-edged (Ved.). -दत्, -दत्त *a.* having a double row of teeth; पशून् दृग्मान् मनुष्यांश्च व्यालान्-ओभयतोदतः Ms. 1. 43. -मुख *a.* 1. looking either way. -2 two-faced (as a house &c). (-खी) a cow; Y. 1. 206-7. -ह्रस्व *a.* (an accented vowel) produced by two short vowels.

उभयत्र *ind.* 1 In both places. -2 On both sides; °उदात्त having an Udatta accent on both sides. -3 In both cases; Ms. 3. 125, 167.

उभयया *ind.* 1 In both ways; उभययापि घटते V. 3. -2 In both cases. उभया *ind.* Ved. In both ways. -Comp. -दत् *a.* having teeth on both sides. -विन् *a.* being on both sides, partaking of both. -हस्ति *ind.* as much as may be grasped with both hands. -हस्त्य *a.* filling both hands.

उभयीय *a.* Belonging to both.

उभये (य) द्युस् *ind.* 1 On both days. -2 On two subsequent days.

उम् *ind.* An interjection of (1) anger; (2) interrogation; (3) promise or assent; (4) cordiality or pacification.

उमः 1 A town. -2 A wharf.

उमा [ओः शिवस्य मा लक्ष्मीरिव, उं शिवे माति मन्यते पतित्वेन मा-क वा Tv.] 1 N. of the daughter of Himavat and Menā and wife of Siva; Kālidāsa thus derives the name:— उ मेति (oh do not, scil. practise penance) मात्रा तपसा निषिद्धा पश्चादुमाख्यां समुज्जी जगाम Ku. 1. 26; उमावृषांको R. 3. 23. -2 Light, splendour. -3 Fame, reputation. -4 Tranquility, calmness. -5 Night. -6 Turmeric (हरिद्रा). -7 Flax (अतसी). -Comp. -कटः, -दं the pollen of flax. -गुरुः, -जनकः N. of the Himalaya (as the father of उमा). -पतिः N. of Siva; मुहुर-नुस्मरयन्तमनुक्षपं त्रिपुरसाहसुमापतिसेविनः Ki. 5.14; so °ईश, °वह्मन्, °सहायः &c. -वनं N. of the town Vanapura or Devikōṭa (शौणितपुर). -सुतः N. of Kārtikeya or of Gaṇeśa.

उमम् A field of linseed or of Cur-

उंव(वु)रः The upper timber of a door-frame.

उंवी *f.* The stalks of wheat or barley fried over a fire of wet grass (considered as a tonic); मंजरी त्वर्ध-पका या यवगोधूमयोर्भवेत् । तृणानलेन संयुष्टा बु-धैरुर्वानि सा म्मृता ॥ Bhāva P.

उर् To go (a Sautra root).

उर *a.* Going (Ved.). -रः A sheep.

उरगः, (गी *f.*) [उरमा गच्छति, उरम्-गम्-ड; सलोपश्च P. III. 2. 48 Vārt.] 1 A serpent, snake; अंगुली-चोरगक्षता R. 1. 28, 12. 5, 91. -2 A Nāga or semi-divine serpent usually represented in mythology with a human face : देवगंधर्वाणामुपोरगराक्षसान् Nala. 1. 28; Ms. 3. 196. -3 Lead. -गा N. of a city; R. 6. 59. -गी A female snake. -Comp. -अरिः, -अशनः, -शत्रुः 1. N. of Garuḍa (enemy of snakes). -2. a peacock. -आस्यं a kind of spade (serpent-shaped hoe). -इन्द्रः, -राजः N. of Vāsuki or Sesha. -प्रतिसर *a.* having a serpent for a wedding-ring. -भूषणः N. of Siva (decked with serpents). -सारचंदनः, -नं a kind of sandal-wood. -स्थानं the abode of the Nāgas, i. e. Pātāla.

उरगः, -गमः A snake.

उरणः [cf. Up. 5. 17.] (गी *f.*) 1 A ram, sheep; वृकीवोरणमासाद्य मृत्यु-रादाय गच्छति Mb. -2 A certain demon killed by Indra. -णी A ewe. -Comp. -अक्षः, -क्षकः, -आख्यः the plant Cassia Alata or Tora.

उरणकः 1 A ram. -2 A cloud.

उरध्रः 1 A ram; देवि पद्म्याम उरध्र-संवादे किं मुधा वेतनदानेन M. 1. -2 The plant Cassia Alata. -3 A kind of poisonous insect.

उररी *ind.* A particle implying (1) assent, admission or acceptance. (In this sense it is usually used with the roots कृ, भू, or अस्, and it has the force of a गति or preposition; उररीकृत्य not उररीकृत्वा. Other forms of the word are उरी, उरुरी, ऊरी and ऊरुरी); (2) extension.

उररीकृ 8 U. To consent, allow, accept; गिरं न कां कामुररीचकार Bv. 2. 13; M. 5; Dk. 12; Si. 10. 14.

उररीकारः Promise, agreement, admission.

उररीकृत *p. p.* 1 Promised, agreed accepted. -2 Spread, extended.

उरल *a.* Moving (Ved.).

उरशः N. of a country inhabited by a warrior tribe.

उरस् *a.* Best, excellent. -*n.* (उरः) The breast, bosom; व्यूढोरस्को वृषस्कंधः R. 1. 13; Ku. 6. 51; उरसि कृ to clasp to the bosom. -Comp. -कटः 1. the sacrificial thread hung round the neck and upon the breast. -2. an upper garment (for boys). -क्षतं injury to the chest. -गामिन् *a.* going on the breast (as a reptile), creeping, crawling. -ग्रहः, -घातः a disease of the chest, pleurisy. -छद्ः, -त्राणं a cuirass, breast-plate; Si. 15. 80. -जः, -भूः, -उरसिजः, -उरसिरुहः the female breast; रेजति रुचिरदृशासुरो जङ्घ-भौ Si. 8. 53, 25, 59. -भूषणं an ornament of the breast. -सूत्रिका a necklace of pearls hanging over the breast. -स्थलं the breast, bosom.

उरसिलोमन् *a.* Having hair on the breast.

उरस्तस् *ind.* From the breast, towards the bosom.

उरस्वत्, उरसिल *a.* Broad-chested, full-breasted.

उरस्य *a.* [उरस्-यत्] 1 Being in the breast. -2 Pectoral. -3 Requiring an effort of the chest (as any exertion). -4 Legitimate (a son or daughter); born from a married couple of the same tribe or caste. -5 Excellent. -स्यः A son.

उरस्यति Den. P. To be strong.

उरा Ved. A ewe.

उराहः A horse of a pale colour with dark legs.

उरी A particle of assent; see उररी.

उरीकृ 8 U. 1 To allow, admit, accept; दक्षेणोरीकृतं त्वया Bk. 8. 11; R. 15. 70. -2 To follow, have recourse to; अयि रोषमुरीकरोषि नो चेत् Bv. 1. 44, 1. 12, 2. 84.

उरीकार = उररीकार *q. v.*

उरु *a.* [उरु-कु नुलेपो ह्रस्वश्च Up. 1. 31] (रु-वी *f.*; compar. वरीयस्; super. वरिष्ठ) 1 Wide, spacious. -2 Great, large; R. 6. 74. -3 Exces

sive, much, abundant; धनान्युरुपि Si. 3. 76. -4 Excellent, precious, valuable. -*n.* Ved. Wide space, space or room. -*ind.* Far, far off (Ved.) -**Comp.** -अंगः 1. a mountain. -2. the ocean. -कालः, -कालकः the creeper Cucumis Colocynthis. -कीर्ति *a.* renowned, well-known; R. 14. 74. -कृत् *a.* making room, granting space. -क्रम *a.* Ved. 1. taking wide strides. -2. of high rank. (-नः) an epithet of Vishnu in the dwarf incarnation. -क्षय *a.* having spacious dwellings. (-यः) a spacious dwelling. -क्षितिः *f.* Ved. a spacious dwelling. -गाय *a.* 1. sung or praised by the great; Asvad. 16. -2. offering wide scope for movement. (-यः) 1. N. of Vishnu, the Asvins, Soma and Indra. -2. wide space or scope (-यं also). -3. praise. -चक्रि *a.* granting ample assistance, or allowing unrestrained motion. -चक्षुस् *a.* Ved. far-seeing. -जन्मन् *a.* nobly born; M. 5. 17. -उमन् *a.* having a wide path or range. -जयस्, -जि *a.* of great speed, of mighty impetus. -तापः great heat. -धार *a.* Ved. giving a broad stream (of milk, as a cow). -प्रथस् *a.* wide-spreading, far-spread. -मार्गः a long road. -लोक *a.* widely illuminating; or widely extended. (-कः) the best world. (-कं) the intermediate region between earth and heaven. -विक्रम *a.* valiant, mighty. -व्यचस् *a.* widely extended, extensive. (-म्) a malignant spirit, an imp. -व्यच् *a.* Ved. 1. far-reaching, capacious. -2. perceived in a distant place (as a sound). -शंस *a.* 1. to be praised by many. -2. reigning over a wide region. -3. praising aloud. -शमन् *a.* Ved. widely pervading. -बा *a.* granting much, or granting wide or free scope. -सत्त्व *a.* of mighty or great strength, powerful; R. 2. 33; magnanimous, of a noble nature. -स्वन *a.* having a loud voice, stentorian. -हारः a valuable necklace.

उरुता, -त्वं Greatness, magnitude, vastness.

उरुवुः, -वुकः, -वुकः The plant Ricinus Communis.

उरुव्यति Den. P. 1 To protect, guard, defend. -2 To desire wide

scope or freedom. -3 To escape from (with acc.).

उरुव्या *Δ* desire to protect.

उरुव्यु *a.* Desirous of protecting.

उरुल *n.* 1 Liking space. -2 Fond of expatiating. -3 Free, unrestrained, self-willed.

उर्विया *ind.* Far, far off, far and near; widely.

उर्वी 1 Wide region, the earth; स्तोत्रमुर्वी प्रयाति S. 1. 7; जुगोप नोरूपधराविबोर्वा R. 2. 3, 1. 14. 30. 75, 2. 66; Me. 21. -2 Land, soil. -3 The open space or expanse (comprising six spaces; i. e. the four quarters of the sky with the upper and lower spaces). -4 *Δ* a river. -5 (du.) Ved. the two worlds, or the heaven and earth. -**Comp.** -ईशः, -ईश्वरः, -पतिः, -धवः a king. -धरः 1. a mountain. -2. the serpent Sesha. -भूत *m.* 1. a king. -2. a mountain. -रुहः a tree; Si. 4. 7, 5. 69.

उर्व्या 1 Greatness. -2 Protection, security.

उर्व्यति *a.* 1 Yielding great protection. -2 Able to help far and near.

उरुरी = उरुरी q. v.

उरुकः = उलूक q. v.

उर्ज 1. 10. P. To leave.

उर्जित *p. p.* 1 Aged, strong, powerful. -2 Abandoned, left.

उर्णनाभः A spider; cf. उर्णनाभ.

उर्णा 1 Wool, felt. -2 *Δ* a circle of hair between the eye-brows; see उर्णा.

उर्द 1 *Δ*. (उर्दंत, उर्दंत) 1 To taste. -2 To give, grant. -3 To play. -4 To measure. -5 To be easy or cheerful.

उर्दः An otter.

उर्व 1 P. (उर्वति, और्वति, उर्वत) To kill or hurt.

उर्वटः 1 A calf. -2 A year.

उर्वरा [उरु शस्यादिकमृच्छति, क-अच्] 1 Fertile soil (yielding every kind of crop); पततां गणैः विबलु सार्धमुर्वरा Si. 15. 66. -2 Land in general. -3 *Δ* a mixed mass of fibres, wool &c. -4 *Δ* a humorous term for curled hair.

उर्वरित *a.* 1 Much, excessive. -2 Remaining after; शुक्त° Pt. 5.

उर्वय *a.* [उर्वयाम् भवः यत्] Belonging to a field sown with corn.

उर्वरी 1 *Δ* a superior woman. -2 Tow, fibres drawn out of the distaff.

उर्वशी [उरु मन्तेपि अन्तुने वशी-करणे, उरु-अश-क गौरा-उर्वशी Tr.] 1 N. of a famous Apsara or nymph of Indra's heaven who became the wife of Pururavas. [Urvā is frequently mentioned in the R̥gveda: at her sight the seed of Mitra and Varuna fell down, from which arose Agastya and Vasishtha; (see Agastya). Being cursed by Mitra and Varuna she came down to the world of mortals, and became the wife of Pururavas, whom she chanced to see while descending, and who made a very favourable impression upon her mind. She lived with him for some time, and went up to heaven at the expiration of her curse. Pururavas was sorely grieved at her loss, but succeeded in securing her company once more. She bore him a son named Ayus, and then left him for ever. The account given in the Vikramorvasiyam differs in many respects, where Indra is represented to have favoured Pururavas with her lifelong company though he had himself cursed her. Mythologically she is said to have sprung from the thigh of the sage Narayana, q. v.]. -2 Wish, ardent desire. -**Comp.** -तीर्थ N. of a sacred place referred to in Bhārata. -रमणः, -सहायः, -वल्लभः N. of Pururavas.

उर्वारः *Δ* a kind of cucumber; see इवर्हि.

उर्वारकं The fruit of the above.

उल् (A Sautra root) To burn.

उलः *Δ* a kind of wild animal.

उलपः 1 *Δ* a creeping plant, a spreading creeper. -2 Soft grass (कोमलं तृणं), the grass or reed Saccharum Cylindricum; गोगर्भिणीप्रियनबोलपनालभारिसिब्योपकंदविपिनावलयो भवति Māl. 9. 2; Ki. 10. 3; Si. 4. 8. -3 A shrub or bush; a wick (Ved.).

उलप्य *a.* Belonging to this grass.

-प्यः N. of Rudra.

उलिदः 1 N. of a country. -2 N. of Siva.

उलुप = उलप q. v.

उलुपिन् *m.* *Δ* a guinea-pig, porpoise; so उल (लू)-पिन्.

उलुलिः Ved. Howling, a howl.

उलूकः 1 An owl; नोलूकोप्यबलोक्तं ते यदि दिवा सूर्यस्य किं दूषणं Bh. 2. 93

व्यजति मुनमुलूकः श्रानिनांश्चक्रवाकः Si. 11. 64. -2 N. of Indra. -3 (pl.) N. of a country and its king who was an ally of the Kurus. -कं N. of the reed Saccharum Cy-lindricum; see उलय.

उलूखलः A staff of Udu-mbara wood. -लं A wooden mortar used for cleansing rice (from the husk &c.). अवहननायोलूखलं Mbh.; वनस्पतिभ्य इत्येवं मुषलीलूखले हरेत Ms. 3. 88, 5. 117. -Comp. -मुनः the Soma juice pressed out in a (wooden) mortar.

उलूखलकं 1 A mortar. -2 Baelium, a gummy substance of the plant which yields it.

उलूखलिक a. 1 Pounded in a mortar. -2 (At the end of comp.) Using as a mortar; दंत° using the teeth as a mortar; Ms. 6. 17; Y. 3. 49.

उलूतः A large snake, the Boa (अजगर).

उलूप,पिन् See उलय, उलुपिन्.

उलूपी A Nāga princess. [She was the daughter of the serpent Kauravya. While one day she was bathing in the Ganges, she happened to see Arjuna, and being enamoured of his handsome form, she managed to have him conveyed to her home, the Patala, and there induced him to take her as his wife, which he, after considerable hesitation, consented to do. She bore him a son named Iravat. When Arjuna's head was cut off by Babhruvahana's arrow, it was with her assistance that he was restored to life; see Arjuna].

उल्का (cf. Up. 3. 42) 1 A fiery phenomenon in the sky, a meteor; विरराज काचन सन् महोल्कया Si. 15. 92; Ms. 1. 38, 4. 103; Y. 1. 145. -2 A fire-brand, torch; न हि तापयितुं शक्यं सागरांश्चतुर्लोकाया H. 1. 86. -3 Fire, flame; Me. 53. -Comp. -धारिन् a. a torch-bearer. -पातः the fall of a meteor. -मालिन् m. N. of one of Siva's attendants. -मुखः a demon or goblin (having a mouth of fire); Ms. 12. 71; Māl. 5. 13.

उल्कुषी 1 A meteor. -2 A fire-brand.

उल्वं, ल्वं 1 The bag which surrounds the embryo, fetus. -2 The vulva. -3 The womb. -4 A cave.

उल्वं 1 Excess and vitiation of any one of the three humours of the body, i. e. phlegm, bile, or wind (वित्रं). -2 Any calamity.

उल्यूकः A firebrand, torch.

उल्व (ल्व) ण a. 1 Thick, clot- ted, copious, abundant (blood &c.). ° रुधिरं Mr. 6. 33. -2 Much, excessive, intense; Si. 10. 54, 68, 12. 37; Ku. 7. 84. -3 Strong, powerful, great; Si. 20 41; ° रसः U. 5. 26 the heroic sentiment; Dk. 23, 23; K. 299, 302. -4 Manifest, clear; तस्यासीदुल्वणो मार्गः R. 4. 33. -5 Gaudy, showy; अनुल्वणवेषेण K. 66. -ण ind. Much, heavily (as sighing).

उल्लकसनं Horripilation, erection of the hair of the body.

उल्लंघ 1 A., 10 P. 1 To leap over, pass over or beyond; उल्लंघ्याद्यैः कुच- तदभुवं Si. 7. 74, 12. 77. -2 To transgress, violate, disregard, exceed; Si. 12. 57; Mu. 1. 10; गौरवमुल्लंघयिष्यति Mu. 4; K. 160; Si. 3. 29.

उल्लंघनं 1 Leaping or passing over. -2 Transgression, violation.

उल्लंघित p. p. 1 Jumped over or across, passed over or beyond; ° अध्वन्. -2 Transgressed, violated; ° शासन disobedient.

उल्लंघित a. Erected, elevated.

उल्लल a. 1 Shaking, tremulous. -2 Covered with thick hair, shaggy. -3 Affected by many diseases.

उल्ललत् a. 1 Shaking, trembling. -2 Moving irregularly or convulsively.

उल्ललित p. p. 1 Shaken, trembling, agitated. -2 Raised up, elevated.

उल्ललयाति Den. P. To jump, spring (shake the body up); तावत्स्वरः प्रखर- मुल्ललयांचकार Si. 5. 7; Pt. 4.

उल्लस् 1 P. 1 To jump up, sport, play, wave, flutter; उल्लसितासितपताकासहस्रं K. 96; Si. 5. 47, 53. -2 To flash, shine, glitter, sparkle; उल्लसत्काचनकुंडलार्म Si. 3. 5, 33, 5. 55; 16. 61; 20. 56; (fig.) to brighten or cheer up; K. 189. -3 To rise, appear forth; Si. 4. 58, 6. 51, 16. 51; Māl. 9. 38. -4 To be reflected; Si. 11. 54. -5 To blow, open, be expanded.

-Caus. 1 To cause to jump up or play. -2 To brighten, illuminate, grace; Ve. 1. 12; U. 4. -3 To di-

vert, delight. -4 To shake, move K. 22; Ki. 16. 37.

उल्लस a. 1 Bright, shining. -2 Merry, happy. -3 Going out, issuing, appearing; ° ता splendour, brilliancy; mirth, happiness, issuing &c. उल्लसनं 1 Happiness, joy. -2 Horripilation.

उल्लसित p. p. 1 Shining, brilliant, splendid. -2 Happy, delighted. -3 Drawn up, uplifted, brandishing (as a sword). -4 Gleaming, fluttering; ° हरिणक्रेतनः रयः V. 1.

उल्लासः 1 Joy, delight; सोल्लासं U. 6; सकौतुकोल्लासं U. 2; उल्लासः फुल्लप- केरुहपटलपतन्मत्तपुष्पधनानां S. D. -2 Light, splendour. -3 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech in which a reference is made to the merits or demerits of one thing by comparing or contrasting the merits or demerits of another; अन्यदीयगुणदोषप्रयुक्तमन्यस्य गुणदोषयोरुपमानमुल्लासः R. G.; for examples, see R. G. ad. loc.; cf. Chandr. 5. 131-133. -4 A division of a book, such as chapter, section &c.; as the ten Ullāsas of the Kāvya-prakāśa. -5 Beginning, commencement.

उल्लासन a. Causing to leap or dance. -नं Splendour.

उल्लासित a. Delighted, rejoicing.

उल्लासिन् a. 1 Delighted. -2 Bright, splendid.

उल्लाघ a. 1 Recovered from sickness, convalescent. -2 Dextrous, clever, skilful. -3 Pure. -4 Happy, delighted. -5 Wicked. -6 Black.

उल्लुप 1 P. To remove, allay; दीर्घवारुणमपि संतापं ह्रदित्युल्लपता U. 4.

उल्लापः 1 Speech, words; श्रुता न- यार्यपुत्रस्योल्लापाः U. 3. -2 Insulting words, taunting speech, taunt; खल्लोल्लापाः सोढाः Bh. 3. 6. -3 Calling out in a loud voice. -4 Change of voice by emotion, sickness &c. -5 A hint, suggestion.

उल्लापिक a. Betraying, indicating.

उल्लापिन् a. Calling out; indicat- ing.

उल्लाप्यं A kind of drama; see S. D. 545.

उल्लिख् 6P. 1 To scratch, cut up, scrape, tear or rip up, scarify; जल- हंसहतिमुल्लिखन्त्यः Si. 5. 20; K. 30; to

furrow (as ground); Mv. 1. 20. -2 To rub or grind against; विषाणो-
ल्लिखितस्क्रुधं H. 3. 146; K. 14. -3
To grind down; polish; संस्कारोल्लि-
खितो महानाभिः S. 6. 5; R. 6. 32;
त्वष्टा विवस्वतमिवोल्लिख Ki. 17. 48.
-4 To carve. -5 To paint, write.
draw in a picture; Ku. 5. 58. -6
To hear, raise.

उल्लिखित *p. p.* 1 Scratched, scrap-
ed &c. -2 Thrown up, tossed. -3
Written over or above. -4 Pared,
made thin.

उल्लेखः 1 Allusion, mention. -2
Description, utterance, pronuncia-
tion. -3 Boring or digging out. -4
(In Rhetoric) A figure of speech
in which an object is described ac-
cording to the different impressions
caused by its appearance; बहुभिर्ब-
हुभोल्लेखोदकस्योल्लेख इष्यते । लीभिः का-
मोऽर्थभिः स्वर्गः कालः शत्रुभिरौक्षि सः
Chandr. 5. 19; cf. S. D. 682. -5
Rubbing, scratching, tearing up:
खरमुखोल्लेख K. 191; कुट्टिम² 232.

उल्लेखनं 1 Rubbing, scratching,
scraping &c. -2 Digging up; Y. 1.
188; Ms. 5. 124. -3 Vomiting. -4
Mention, allusion, utterance. -5
Raising up, elevating. -6 Writing,
painting. -7 Marking out by lines
(the स्तंडिल &c. in a sacrifice).

उल्लेखित् *a.* Tearing; K. 50.

उल्लिखित *a.* Famous, known.

उल्लीढ *a.* Rubbed, polished; न-
भिः शणोल्लीढः Bh. 2. 44.

उल्लुञ्चनं 1 Plucking out, cut-
ting; पादकेशांशुककरोल्लुञ्चनेषु पणान् दश
(दमः); Y. 2. 217. -2 Plucking or
pulling out the hair.

उल्लुञ्चनं, उल्लुञ्च Irony; धीराधीरातु
सोल्लुञ्चभाषणैः खेदयेदम् S. D. 105; सोल्लुञ्चं
ironically, often occurring as a
stage-direction in plays.

उल्लुङ्घित *a.* Rubbed against.

उल्लु *a.* Cutting up.

उल्लोचः A canopy, an awning.

उल्लोल *a.* Violently moving, ex-
cessively tremulous; °स्खलित Mál.
5. 3; °कल्लोल K. 302 high or surg-
ing; Mv. 5. 2; लोल° violently
agitated or exercised; U. 3. 36.
-लः A large wave or surge.

उल्व, उल्वण See उल्व, उल्वण.

उशनस् *m.* [वश्-कनति संघः U. 1.
235] (Nom. sing. उशनः; Voc. sing. उश-
न, उशन, उशनः) N. of Sukra, re-
gent of the planet Venus, son of
Bhrigu and preceptor of the Asuras.
In the Vedas he has the epithet
Kāśya given to him, probably be-
cause he was noted for his wisdom:
cf. Bg. 10. 37; कवीनामुचना कविः He is
also known as a writer on civil
and religious law (Y. 1. 1), and
as an authority on civil polity:
शास्त्रमुचनसा प्रणीतं Pt. 5; अथ्यायिनस्यो-
शनसापि नीतिं Ku. 3. 6.

उशाना *ind.* Ved. Joyfully, will-
ingly.

उशाना Ved. 1 Wish, desire. -2
The plant from which Soma juice
is produced.

उदाज् *a.* Ved. 1 Desiring, striv-
ing earnestly. -2 Devoted to, will-
ing. -*m.* 1 Fire. -2 (Ghee or clar-
ified butter.

उशी Wish, desire.

उशन्य Ved. To be wished for
or desired.

उशती 1 Injurious talk. -2 Cut-
ting speech.

उशीनराः (pl.) N. of a country,
(the modern Kaudihāra) and its
inhabitants.

उशी (पी) रः, -रं, उशी (पी) रकं
The fragrant root of the plant An-
dropogon Muricatus (वर्णमूल, Mar.
काळावाळा); स्तनन्यस्तोशीरं S. 3. 9. -री
A sort of grass, a small sort of Sac-
charum.

उशीरिक *a.* Trading in or selling
Uśra.

उष् 1 P. (ओषति, उवोष, ओषांचकार,
ओषित-उषित-उष्ट) 1 To burn, consume;
ओषांचकार कामामिदं शवकमहर्निशं Bk.
6. 1. 14. 62; Ms. 4. 189. -2 To punish,
chastise; इदं नैव तमप्योषेत् Ms. 9. 273.
-3 To kill, injure.

उष *a.* Burning. -षः 1 Early
morning, dawn, day-break. -2 A
libidinous man. -3 Saline earth. -4
Bdellium.

उषणं 1 Black pepper. -2 Ginger.
-3 The root Piper Longum. -णा
Piper Longum. -2 Piper Chaba
(चाविक). -3 Dried ginger.

उषपः 1 Fire. -2 The sun.

उषित *p. p.* 1 Burnt, consumed. -2
(in वस्) Dwell, used, remaining
in from state. -3 Quick, expediti-
ous. -तं Habitation.

उष्ण *a.* उष्णम् U. 3. 2. 11
Hot, warm: °अद्भुः °करः &c. -2
Sharp, strict, acerbic. आनन्दं नृपतिर्दी-
तोऽप्ये नमस्वानिव इक्षिपः B. 1. 8
(where उष्ण is used in the sense of
irascible, angry, as a rule. -4 Fever,
sharp. -5 Choleric, warm, passionate.
-ष्णः, -ष्णे 1 Heat, warmth. -2 The
hot season (ग्रहेण); Ms. 11. 114. -3
Sunstroke. -4 A deeper feverish
sign. -ष्णः An onion. -ष्णा 1 Warm-
th, heat. -2 Consumption. -3 Bile.
-Comp. -अद्भुः. -करः, -गुः-दी-
प्रितिः. -रहितः. -रक्षिः °hot-rayed,
the sun; R. 5. 4, 8. 30; Ku. 3. 23.

-अभिगमः. -आगमः. -उपगमः ap-
proach of heat, hot season. -अरुहः
the cold season. -उदकं warm or hot
water. -कालः -गः the hot season.
-करण *a.* heating. -नदी the hot
river वैतरणी or the river of hell. -वा-
प्यः 1. tears. -2. hot vapour. -वारणः
-णं an umbrella, parasol; यदर्थमभौ-
जनितोऽप्यवारणं Ku. 5. 52. -दीर्घः Del-
phinus Gangeticus.

उष्णक *a.* 1 Sharp, smart, active.
-2 Sick with fever, suffering pain.
-3 Warming, heating. -4 Bent,
stooping. -कः 1 Fever. -2 The hot
season, summer. -3 Revolving, turn-
ing round.

उष्णता. -त्वं Heat, warmth.

उष्णाल *a.* [उष्णं न सहते, आल] Not
being able to bear heat, scorched
by, suffering from, heat; उष्णालः शि-
विरे निर्षीदति तरोर्मूलालवाले शिखी V.
2. 23.

उष्णिका Rice-gruel.

उष्णिमन् *m.* Heat.

उष्णिगंगा The hot Gangā, i. e. the
Badari (having hot sources).

उष्मः, उष्मकः [उष्-मक्] 1 Heat.
-2 The hot season, summer. -3
Spring. -4 Anger, warmth of tem-
per. -5 Ardour, eagerness, zeal.

-Comp. -अन्वित *a.* enraged. -आग-
मः, -उपगमः the hot season. -पः 1.
the son of Bhrigu. -2. the Manes; a
deceased ancestor. -भास् *m.* the
sun. -स्वेदः a vapour bath.

उष्मन् *m.* [उष्-आधारे मनिन्] 1 Heat,
warmth; अथोष्मन् Bh. 2. 40; Ms. 9.

231, 2. 23: Ku. 5. 46, 7. 14; -2 Steam, vapour; Ku. 5. 23. -3 The hot season. -4 Ardour, eagerness. -5 The letters ऋ, ए, स and ह् (in gram.): see ऊष्मन्.

उष्मायणः The hot season.

उषस् *f.* 1 Dawn, morning; प्रदीपा-
र्चादिवापसि R. 12. 1; उषसि उत्थाय
rising at day-break -2 Morning
light; cf. Aurora; (personified as
the daughter of heaven and sister
of the Adityas). -3 The deity that
presides over the morning and even-
ing twilights (used in dual), उषसौ
or उषासौ. -4 The outer passage of the
ear. -5 The Malaya range. -सौ The
end of the day, evening twilight.
-Comp. -बुध् *a.* awakening with
the morning light, early awaked.
-बुध् *a.* awakening early. (-धः) 1.
fire; U. 6.-2. a child. -3. N. of a tree
(चित्रक).

उषासानक्तं Ved. Dawn and night.

उषस्य *a.* Sacred to the dawn.

उषा [अष्टत्यधकारं उष्-क] 1 Early
morning, dawn. -2 Morning light.
-3 Twilight. -4 Saline earth. -5 A
cow. -6 Night. -7 A boiler, cooking
vessel (स्थाली); cf. उष्मा. -8 N. of a
wife of Bhava (who was a manifes-
tation of Rudra). -9 N. of a daughter
of the demon Bāna and wife of An-
ruddha, [She beheld Anruddha in a
dream and became passionately enamoured
of him. She sought the assistance of
her friend Chitrakṣha, who advised
her to have with her the portraits of all
young princes living round about her.
When this was done, she recognized

Aniruddha and had him carried to
her city, where she was married to
him; see अनिरुद्ध also]. -*ind.* Early
in the morning. -2 At night
-Comp. -कालः a cock. -पतिः,
-रमणः. -ईशः N. of Aniruddha, hus-
band of Ushā.

उषंगुः N. of Siva.

उषती=उशती *q. v.*

उषरि=उशरि *q. v.*

उष्ट्रः [उष्ट्र-द्रन्-किञ्च Up. 4. 161]

1 A camel; अथोद्भवमीशतवाहितार्थे R.

5. 32; Ms. 3. 162, 4. 120, 11. 202.

-2 A buffalo. -3 A bull with
a hump. -4 A cart or carriage.

-द्वी 1 A she-camel. -2 An earthen
vessel in the shape of a camel. [cf.

Pers. *ushtar* : Zend *ustra*.] -Comp.

-कणिका (pl.) N. of a country or
its inhabitants, in the south. -कांडी

a flower of a red colour. -क्रोशिन

a. making a noise like a camel.

-गोयुगं a couple of camels -यीवः,

-शिरोधरः piles. -यानं camel-litter.

उष्ट्रिका 1 A she-camel. -2 An

earthen wine-vessel of the shape of
a camel; Si. 12. 26.

उष्ण, उष्णक, उष्मन् see under उष्.

उष्णिह् *f.* (Nom. उष्णिक्) 1 A

Vedic metre of 3 Pādas, the first
two containing 8 syllables each, and

the third 12. -2 A classical metre
of 4 Pādas with 7 syllables in each.

-3 A brick sacred to उष्णिह्.

उष्णीषः, -ष [उष्णमीषते हिनस्ति ई-

ष्-क Tv.] 1 Anything wound round
the head. -2 Hence, a turban, diadem,

crown; बलाकापांडुरोष्णीष Mk. 5. 19;
°ह K. 106; Ratn. 1. 4. -3 A dis-
tinguishing mark. -4 A characteris-
tic mark (of hair) on the head of a
Buddha which indicates his future
sanctity.

उष्णीषिन *a.* [उष्णीष-इनि] Wearing
a diadem; K. 229. -*m.* N. of Siva.

उष्मं, उष्प &c. See under उष्.

उस्त्र *a.* 1 Relating to, or seen in,
the morning. -2 Bright, shining.

-स्रः 1 A ray (of light), beam; सर्वै-

रुक्षैः समग्रैस्त्वनिव नृपगुणैर्दीप्यते सप्तसाभिः

M. 2. 13; R. 4. 66; Ki. 5. 31, 34.

-2 A bull. -3 A god. -4 The sun.

-5 A day. -6 The two Asvini-ku-

māras. -सा 1 Morning, dawn. -2

Light; bright sky. -3 A cow. -4

The earth. -Comp. -धन्वन् *a.*

having a bright bow. (-*m.*) N. of

Indra. -यानन् *a.* going out early

in the morning (as the Asvins).

उस्त्रि *a.* Going (Ved.).

उस्त्रिकः [अल्पार्थे कन्] 1 A small

ox. -2 An old ox. -का A cow.

उस्त्रिय *a.* Belonging to or coming

from, an ox or cow. -यः An ox.

-या 1 A cow. -2 Brightness, light.

-3 A calf. -4 Milk.

उह् 1 P. (ओहति, उवोह; उहित)

To hurt or give pain. -2 To kill,

destroy; see उह्.

उह, उहह *ind.* An interjection

of calling.

उहः *f.* [उह्-क] A word expres-

sive of sorrow or dejection.

उहः A bull.

ऊ.

ऊः [अवतीति, अवन्किप् ऊट्] 1 N.
of Siva. -2 The moon. -3 A pro-
tector. -*ind.* 1 A particle used to
introduce a subject. -2 An inter-
jection of (a) calling; (b) of
compassion; (c) protection.

ऊढ See under बह्.

ऊतिः *f.* [अवन्किप् P. III 3. 97]

1 Weaving, sewing (fr. वे). -2

Protection. -3 Enjoyment. -4

Sport, play. -5 Favour, kindness.

-6 Aid, assistance, help. -7 The

money given to a tailor for sewing.

-8 Wish, desire.

ऊधम् *n.* An udder (changed to

ऊधन् in Bah. comp.); सुवं कोष्णेन कुंडो-

ध्नी मेधेनावभृयादपि R. 1. 84. -2 A

covered secret place to which only

friends are admitted. -3 The bosom.

-4 The breast of a mother.

ऊधन्य or ऊधस्य Milk (produced

from the udder); ऊधस्यनिच्छामि त-

त्ते R. 2. 96.

ऊन *a.* [ऊन्-हानो अच् Up. 3. 2]

1 Wanting, deficient, defective;

किञ्चिदूनमनूनर्थैः शरदाभ्युतं ययौ R. 10.

1; incomplete, insufficient. -2

Less than (in number, size or

degree); ऊनद्विवर्षं निखनेत् Y. 3. 1 less

than two years old; ऊनं वाभ्याधिकं

वापि Y. 2. 295. -3 Fewer, smaller.

-4 Weaker, inferior; ऊनं न सत्त्वेष्व-

धिको बबाधे R. 2. 14. -5 Minus (in

this sense used with numerals);

एकौन less by one; °विशतिः 20 minus 1 = 19; so °विशत् 20; °पञ्चाशत् 49; अटौन शतं 100 minus 8 = 92.

ऊनक *a.* Less, inferior.

ऊनयति Den P. 1 To leave deficient or unfinished. -2 To deduct, lessen, diminish. -3 To measure. -4 To deal out in small quantities.

ऊनित *p. p.* Lessened by subtraction, less, fewer &c.

ऊम् *ind.* An interjection of (a) interrogation; (b) anger; (c) reproach, abuse, (d) arrogance; (e) envy.

ऊम *a.* Protecting. -मः Ved. A good friend, an affectionate companion.

ऊय् 1 A. [ऊयते, ऊत] To weave, sew.

ऊररी = उररी q. v.

ऊरी = उररी q. v. : Si. 2. 30.

ऊरुः (*m.*) [ऊर्धु-कर्मणि कु नुलेषश्च Un. 1. 30] 1 The thigh; ऊरु तदस्य यद्द्वयः Rv. 10. 90. 12; Ms. 1. 31. 87; R. 12. 88; (at the end of *f. m.* compounds the form is °रुः or °रूः, but more usually the latter; रभोरूः, वानोरूः, करभोरू Voc.). -Comp. -अष्टीवं thigh and knee. -उद्भव *a.* born or sprung from the thigh; V. 1. 3. -ग्लानिः *f.* weakness of the thigh. -ग्राहः = °स्तंभः q. v. -ज, -जन्मन्, -संभव *a.* sprung from the thigh. (-*m.*) a Vaisya. -इक्ष्ण, -द्वयस, -मात्र *a.* as high as or reaching the thighs, knee-deep. -पर्वन् *m. n.* the knee. -फलकं the thigh-bone, hip-bone. -भिन्न *a.* having a rent in the thigh; see P. IV. 1. 52. -स्तंभः paralysis of the lower extremities, rheumatism of the thigh. (-भा) the plantain tree. ऊरुव्यः (व्या.) [ऊरु-यत्] A Vaisya, a man of the third tribe (as born from the thighs of Brahmā or Purusha); cf. Ms. 1. 31. 87.

ऊरुरी = उररी q. v.

ऊर्ज् *f.* [cf. P. III. 2. 177] 1 Strength, vigour. -2 Sap, juice. -3 Water. -4 Food; oft. with इष्; इषे त्वा ऊर्जे, इषमूर्जे सुक्षिति &c.

ऊर्जः 1 N. of the month Kārtika (as giving vigour and energy);

Si. 6. 59. -2 Energy. -3 Power, strength. -4 Protective power. -5 Life, breath. -3 N. of the sons of विश्वामनी (reckoned among the seven Rishis of the third Manvantara). -ऊर्जी 1 Food. -2 Energy. -3 Strength, sap. -4 Growth. -5 N. of a daughter of Dakṣa and wife of Vasiṣṭha. -ऊर्ज Water.

ऊर्जयति Den. P. 1 To feed, strengthen, nourish. -2 (A.) To become strong or powerful.

ऊर्जव्य *a.* Ved. Abounding in food or strength.

ऊर्जस् *a.* [ऊर्ज्-अनृत्] 1 Vigour, energy. -2 Food.

ऊर्जस्वत् *a.* 1 Rich in food: juicy, succulent. -2 Powerful, strong, vigorous.

ऊर्जस्वल *a.* [ऊर्जम्-वलच्] 1 Great, powerful, strong, mighty; R. 2. 59; Bk. 3. 55; Mv. 4. 35; Māl. 2. 9. -2 Excellent, pre-eminent; U. 4.

ऊर्जस्विन् *a.* Mighty, strong, great; U. 5. 27. -नी A figure of Rhetoric, speaking of anything with contempt.

ऊर्जित *a.* 1 (a) Powerful, strong, mighty, मातृकं च धनुर्ऊर्जितं दधत् R. 11. 64; Bh. 2. 76; vigorous, strong (speech); Si. 16. 38; Ve. 1. 13. (b) Great, large, exceeding, much; Mv. 2. 13. -2 Distinguished, glorious, superior, excellent, beautiful; श्रीः Si. 16. 85; मकरोर्जितकेतनं R. 9. 39; 1. 93; Māl. 7. 4. -3 High, noble, spirited; °आश्रयं वचः Ki. 2. 1 spirited or noble. -4 Increased; deep, grave; Ki. 11. 40. -तं 1 Strength, might. -2 Energy.

ऊर्जिन् *a.* Abounding in food.

ऊर्णी [ऊर्ण-उ Up. 5. 47] 1 Wool. -2 A woollen cloth. -Comp. -नाभः, -पटः, -वाभिः a spider. -ग्रह, -इस् *a.* soft as wool.

ऊर्णी 1 Wool; R. 16. 87. -2 A circle of hair between the eyebrows. -3 N. of the wife of Chitraratha. -Comp. -पिंडः a ball of wool. -वल, -वत् *a.* woollen. -सूत्रं a thread of wool. -स्तुका Ved. a tuft of wool.

ऊर्णाद्यु *a.* Woollen. -युः 1 A ram. -2 Spider; Bv. 1. 90. -3 A woollen blanket.

ऊर्णु 2 U. [ऊर्णी (गी) ति, ऊर्णुते. और्णु-ऊर्णुते, ऊर्णुताव-ऊर्णुते, और्णु-गो-ऊर्णुते, ऊर्णु-गो-ऊर्णुते, ऊर्णु-गो-ऊर्णुते, ऊर्णु-गो-ऊर्णुते] 1 To cover, surround, hide; ऊर्णुनाव स शस्त्रैर्वैवागराणामनीकिर्णा Bk. 14. 103, 3. 47; Si. 20. 14. -2 To cover oneself. -ऊर्णु. ऊर्णुवयति. -Desid. ऊर्णुवति ऊर्णुत-ऊर्णुवति.

ऊई = उई q. v.

ऊईर A vessel for measuring corn (such as a bushel). -रः A hero. -2 A Rākṣhasa or goblin.

ऊर्ध्व *a.* 1 Erect, upright, above; °केश &c. : rising or tending upwards. -2 Raised, elevated, erected; हस्तः, °पादः &c. -3 High, superior, upper. -4 Not sitting (opp. आसीन). -5 Torn (as hair). -6 Thrown up. -ऊर्ध्व Elevation, height. -ऊर्ध्व *ind.* 1 Upwards, aloft, above. -2 In the sequel (= उपरिधात्). -3 In a high tone, aloud. -4 Afterwards, subsequent to (with abl.); ते त्र्यहार्ध्व-माखवाय Ku. 6. 93; ऊर्ध्वं संवत्सरात् Ms. 9. 77; Y. 1. 53; R. 14. 66; Bk. 18. 36; पितुरुर्ध्वं Ms. 9. 104 after the father's death; अत ऊर्ध्वं henceforward, hereafter. -Comp. -अंगुलि *a.* with uplifted finger. -अयन *a.* going upwards. (-न्) motion above. -आवर्तः rearing of a horse. -आसितः the plant Momordica Charantia (क. र्वेक्ष). -ईहः motion or tendency upwards. -कच, -केश *a.* 1. having the hair erect. -2. one whose hair is torn. (-चः) N. of Ketu. -कंठ *a.* with the neck upraised. (-डी) N. of a plant (महाशतावरी). -कर्ण *a.* with the ears pricked up or erect; S. 1. 8. -कर्मन् *n.* -क्रिया 1. motion upwards. -2. action for attaining a high place. (-*m.*) N. of Vishnu. -कायः, -यं the upper part of the body. -कूष्ण *a.* having the sharp qualities stirred up; effervescing (?). -ग, -गामिन् *a.* 1. going upwards, ascended, rising; Ku. 5. 23. -2. being on high. -3. virtuous, pious. (-गः) 1. a kind of disease. -2. N. of Vishnu; °पुरं the city of Harischandra. -गत *a.* gone up; risen, ascended. -गति *a.* going upwards. (-तिः *f.*) -गमः, -गमन् 1. ascent, elevation. -2. going to heaven. -3. going above.

(as life).—**चरण-पाद** *a.* having the feet upwards. (—*पः*) a fabulous animal called Sarabha. —**क्षि** *a.* Ved. collecting, piling or heaping up. —**जातु**, —**ज्ञ**, —**ज्ञु** *a.* [ऊर्ध्वमुखं जानु वक्ष्य] 1. raising the knees, sitting on the hams; Si 11. 11. —2. long-shanked. —**तिलकिन्** *a.* having a sectarian mark on the forehead. —**दंष्ट्र** (—**द्रा**) *केसः* N. of Siva (whose teeth and hair are erect). —**दृष्टि**. —**नेत्र** *a.* 1. looking upwards. —2. (ug.) aspiring, ambitious. (—**ष्टिः** *f.*) concentrating the sight on the spot between the eyebrows (in Yoga phil.). —**देवः** a superior deity, *i. e.* Vishnu. —**देहः** a funeral ceremony: °निमित्तार्थमहं दातुं जलाञ्जलिं Rām. —**नमस्** *a.* being above in the clouds. —**पथः** the upper region, the ether. —**पातनं** causing to ascend, sublimation (as of mercury). —**पात्रं** a sacrificial vessel; Y. 1. 182. —**पुङ्खः**, —**ङ्खः** a perpendicular sign of sandal on the forehead of a Brāhmaṇa. —**पूरं** *ind.* full to the brim, full to overflowing; °रं पूर्यते Sk. —**पृथ्वि** *a.* Ved. spotted above. (—**मिः**) a sacrificial beast. —**वर्हिस्** *a.* Ved. being above the sacrificial grass. (—*m.*) a kind of manes called सोमप. —**बाहुः** a devotee who constantly holds his arms above his head till they are fixed in that position. —**बुधन्** *a.* Ved. upside-down, topsy-turvy. —**भागः** 1. the upper part. —2. any part of a word coming after another part. —**भाज्** *a.* 1. being upwards. —2. enjoying the upper part. (—*m.*) the submarine fire. —**मथिन्** *a.* living in perpetual chastity, a Brahmachārin. —**मानं** an instrument for measuring altitudes. —**मायु** *a.* sending forth a loud noise. —**मारुतं** pressure of the wind (of the body) upwards. —**मुख** *a.* having the mouth or opening upwards; cast or directed upwards; प्रबोधयत्यूर्ध्वमुखैर्मयूखैः Ku. 1. 16; R. 3. 57. (—**खं**) the upper part of the mouth. —**मूल** *a.* having the roots upwards. —**मौहृत्तिक** *a.* happening after a short time; cf. P. III. 3. 9, 10. —**रेवस्** *a.* [ऊर्ध्वमूर्ध्वं नाधः पतत् रेवस् अयम्] one who lives in perpetual celibacy or abstains from

sexual intercourse. (—*m.*) 1. N. of Siva. —2. Bhishma. —**मिथः** N. of Siva. —**मोकः** the upper world, heaven. —**वर्त्मन्** *m.* the atmosphere. —**वातः**, —**वायुः** the wind in the upper part of the body. —**वृत्** *a.* put on above, put over the head or shoulder (as the sacred thread of a Brāhmaṇa). —**शायिन्** *a.* sleeping with the face upwards (as a child). (—*m.*) N. of Siva. —**शोधनं** vomiting. —**शोष** *ind.* so as to dry (anything) above; Bk. 3. 14. —**श्वतः** exhalation. —**श्रुतु** *a.* rising higher and higher. (—*m.*—*m.*) the top of a mountain. —**स्थ** *a.* being above, superior. —**स्थितिः** *f.* 1. the rearing of a horse. —2. a horse's back. —3. elevation, superiority. —**श्वेतस्** *m.* 1. an ascetic who abstains from sexual intercourse; cf. ऊर्ध्वरेतस्. —2. N. of a creation of beings whose stream of life or current of nutriment tends upwards. —3. a plant.

ऊर्ध्वकः A kind of drum.

ऊर्मिः *m. f.* [ऊर्मिर् अर्धरेव Un. 4. 44] 1 A wave, billow; पयो वेज्वत्याश्लोर्मे Me. 24; R. 5. 61, 12. 85. —2 Current, flow. —3 Light. —4 Speed, velocity. —5 A fold or plait in a garment. —6 A row, line. —7 A human infirmity (Wilson); शोकमोहौ जरायुश्च कृत्स्नपाते षडूर्मयः. —8 Distress, uneasiness, anxiety. —9 The course of a horse. —10 Missing, regretting. —11 Association, number, quantity. —**Comp.** —**नालिन्** *a.* wreathed or adorned with waves. (—*m.*) the ocean.

ऊर्मिन् *a.* 1 Wavy, undulating. —2 Crooked. —3 Plaited, curled (as hair).

ऊर्मिका 1 A wave. —2 A finger-ring (shining like a wave). —3 Regret, sorrow for anything lost. —4 The humming of a bee. —5 A plait or fold in a garment.

ऊर्मिन् *a.* Wavy, undulating.

ऊर्मिला N. of the wife of Lakshmaṇa; पार्थिवीमुखवद्भद्रपुद्गलो लक्ष्मणस्तदनुजामयोर्मिला R. 11. 54.

ऊर्म्य *a.* Wavy, undulating. —**म्या** Night.

ऊर्व *a.* Extensive, great. —**वः** 1 Submarine fire. —2 A receptacle of

water. —3 A cloud. —4 A stable for cattle. —5 An epithet of a class of the Manes or Pitris.

ऊर्ध्व *a.* Ved. Being in lakes, reservoirs &c. —**व्यः** N. of Rudra.

ऊर्ध्वरा Fertile soil.

ऊर्ध्वम A mushroom.

ऊर्षा A kind of grass (देवताड).

ऊर्ध्वपिन् A porpoise; see ऊर्ध्वपिन्.

ऊर्ध्वक = उर्ध्वक q. v.

ऊष 1 P. (उषति, उषित) To be diseased or disordered; be ill.

ऊनः [ऊन-रजादा-क] 1 Salt ground. —2 An acid. —3 A cleft, fissure. —4 The cavity of the ear. —5 The Malaya mountain. —6 Dawn, day-break (—**व** according to some). —7 Semen. —**वी** Saline earth.

ऊषका 1 Dawn, day-break. —2 Salt; pepper.

ऊषणः The plant Plumbago Zeylanica (चित्रक). —**णं**, —**णा** 1 Black pepper. —2 Ginger.

ऊषर *a.* [ऊष-मत्वर्थयो रः] Impregnated with salt or saline particles. —**रः**, —**रं** A barren spot with saline soil; न हि तस्मात्फलं तस्य सुकृष्टादूषरादिव Pt. 1. 47; Si. 14. 46. —**Comp.** —**जं** 1. salt produced from salt soil. —2. a kind of magnet.

ऊषरायते Den. A. To act like a salt desert (to allow no scope for the production of desires &c.); Pt. 5. 12.

ऊषवत् = ऊषर *a.* q. v.

ऊषा = उषा q. v.

ऊष्म *a.* Hot. —**ष्मः** 1 Heat. —2 Summer.

ऊष्मन् *m.* 1 Heat, warmth. —2 The hot season, summer. —3 Steam, vapour, exhalation. —4 Ardour, passion, violence. —5 (In gram.) The sounds ऊ, ए, ओ and ह; applied also to कू, ए, अ and अ. —**Comp.**

—**अंत** ending in an Ushman. —**अंतस्थाः** (*m. pl.*) the sounds called Ushman and semivowels. —**उपगमः** approach of summer. —**प** *a.* drinking the steam of hot food. (—**पः**) 1. fire. —2. a class of Manes (*pl.*).

ऊष्मण, —**ण्य** *a.* Ved. Hot, steaming. **ऊष्पायते** Den. A. To emit heat or steam; perspire.

ऊह I. 1 U. (उहति-ते, उहांचकार-चक्रे, उहति, उहित) 1 To note, mark,

observe. -2 To guess, conjecture. infer; अनुक्तन्यवहनि पंडितो जगः 1. i. 43. -3 To comprehend, come to, perceive, expect. ऊहांचको जयं न च 1. 14. 72. 3. 48. 15. 123. -4 To reason, deliberate about. -5 To reckon upon (with loc.). -6 To wait for. -7 To be regarded as. -II. 1 P. 1 To change or modify. -2 To push, thrust, remove (with a prep.). -*Caus.* To cause to

reason, think, offer or conjecture: Ki. 16. 13.

ऊह *a.* 0. -*प्रक.* perceived. -*ह.* [ऊह-वच] 1 A change, modification. -2 A guess, conjecture. -3 Examination and determination. -4 Understanding. -5 Reasoning, argument. -6 Supplying an ellipsis. -7 Attribution, ascribing. -8 Collection. -*Comp.* -उपाह full discussion, consideration of the *pros* and *cons*. Bv. 2. 74: see अयोह.

ऊहनं Inferring, guessing.

ऊहनी A broom.

ऊहा Supplying an ellipsis.

ऊहिन् *a.* Who or what reasons; inferring, conjecturing. -नी 1 An assemblage, collection. -2 Arrangement, a multitude reduced to order (cf. अक्षहिणी).

ऊह्य *pot. p.* 1 Inferable, to be investigated. -2 To be supplied, elliptical.

क.

क *ind.* An interjection of (1) galling; (2) ridicule; (3) censure or abuse; (4) used at the beginning of a sentence.

क I. 1 P. (कच्छति, आर, आर्गह, अरिष्यति, कतः *caus.* अर्पयति: *d-sid.* अरिष्यति) 1 To go, move; अंभच्छायाम-च्छायच्छति Si. 4. 44. -2 To rise, tend towards. -II. 3 P. (इयति, आरत्, कत) (Mostly used in the Veda) 1 To go. -2 To move, shake. -3 To obtain, gain, acquire, reach, meet with. -4 To move, excite, raise (as voice, words &c.) वाचमियति. -5 To display. -III. 5 P. (कणोति, कग) 1 To injure, hurt. -2 To attack. -*Caus.* (अर्पयति, आर्पयत्, आर्पत) 1 To throw, cast, fling; fix or implant in; हृदि शल्यमर्पितं R. 8. 87. -2 To put or place on, fix upon, direct or cast towards (as the eye &c.). यामप्रकोष्ठापितहेमवेत्रः Ku. 3. 41; S. 6. 5, 17, 3. 26; R. 17. 79; S. 6. 8; Bk. 5. 90; Ku. 6. 11; R. 15. 77; Bg. 8. 7. 12. 14; करपल्लवापितं Si. 9. 54. -3 To place in, insert, give, set or place; अपथे पदमर्पयति हि R. 9. 74, 78; चित्रापितं S. 6. 15 drawn in a picture: R. 3. 21; हारदेवो Amaru. 62: V. 4. 35; Mu. 7. 6; Bh. 3. 18; लोकोत्तरं चरितमर्पयति प्रतिष्ठां R. 6. -4 To hand or make over, give to, give in charge of, consign, deliver: इति सूतस्याभरणान्यर्पयति S. 1. 4. 19; Bk. 8. 118; Y. 2. 65. -5 To give up, sacrifice (as the inherent sense); अत्र कलि-गंगान्धौ आत्मानमर्पयतः S. D. 2. -6 To give back, restore; R. 19. 10; Bk. 15. 16; Amaru. 94; Ms. 8.

191; Y. 2. 169. -7 To pierce through, perforate, penetrate.

कृष्ण *a.* Wounded, injured, hurt.

कृत्थं [कृ-दक्] 1 Wealth. -2 Especially, property, possessions, effects (left at death): see क्विथ. -3 Gold. -*Comp.* -आदानः an inheritor, heir. -ग्रहणं receiving or inheriting property. -ग्राहः an inheritor or receiver of property. -भागः 1. division of property, partition. -2. a share, inheritance. -भागिन्, हर, हारिन् *m.* 1. an heir. -2. a co-heir.

कृक, ककत् *a.* Ved. Praising, rejoicing.

कृक्षः [कृ-स किच् Un. 3. 66] 1 A bear: Ms. 12. 67. -2 N. of a mountain. -3 N. of a plant (महक). -अ., -क्ष 1 A star, constellation, lunar mansion; Ms. 2. 101; 3. 9; 6. 10. -2 A sign of the zodiac. -3 A star under which a man happens to be born. -क्षाः (*m. pl.*) The seven stars called Pleiades; afterwards the seven *Nishis*; R. 12. 25. -भा The north. -क्षी A female bear. [cf. Gr. *arkos*; L. *ursus*]. -*Comp.* -गंधा the plant *Argyreia Argentea* (जंगली, महाधेता, क्षीरविदारी). -गंधिका the plant *Batatas Paniculata*. -चक्रं the circle of stars. -नाथः, -ईशः 'lord of stars,' the moon. -नेमिः N. of Vishnu. -राज्, -जः 1. the moon. -2. Jāmbuvat, the king of bears. -हरीश्वरः the lord of bears and apes: R. 13. 72.

कृक्षवत् *m.* N. of a mountain near the Narmadā; वप्रक्रियायुक्षवत्-स्तदेषु R. 5. 44; कृक्षवंतं गिरिश्रेष्ठम-ध्यास्ते नर्मदां पिबन् Rām.

कृमीक *a.* Carnivorous like a bear. -का A goddess.

कृक्षरः [कृ-क्षरन् Un. 3. 75] 1 A priest (क्विज्). -2 A thorn. -रा, -रं Shower of rain; stream.

कृक्षला Ved. A fetter.

कृधायति Den. U. 1 To tremble. -2 To tremble with anger, rage, rave.

कृधावत् *a.* Ved. Raging, violent.

कृच् 6 P. (कृचति, आनर्च, आर्चति, अर्चितुं) 1 To praise, extol, celebrate; याभ्यां गायत्रमुच्यते Rv. 8. 38. 10. -2 To cover, screen. -3 To shine.

कृच् *f.* [कृच्यते स्तृच्यते ऽनया, कृच् करणे क्तिप्] 1 A hymn (in general). -2 A single verse, stanza, or text; a verse of the *Rigveda* (opp. यजुस् and सामन्); वेधा विहिता वायुचो यजुषि सामानि Sat. Br. -3 The collective body of the *Rigveda* (*pl.*); कृचः सामानि जज्ञिरं Rv. 10. 90. 9. -4 Splendour (for. रुच्). -5 Praise. -6 Worship. -*Comp.* -अयनं, [कृचामयनं] N. of a book; कृक्पारायण; °आदि N. of a collection of words in Pāṇini. -आवानं the time for reciting the Vedas. -गाथा N. of a certain song. -तंच, -व्याकरणं N. of the *Parishīshas* of the *Sāma-veda*. -माञ् *a.* partaking of a *Rik*, (as a deity who is addressed with it). -विधानं the performance of certain *rits*

by reciting verses of the Rig-veda. —वेदः the oldest of the four Vedas, and the most ancient sacred book of the Hindus. [The Rigveda is said to have been produced from fire; cf. Ms. 1. 23. This Veda is divided, according to one arrangement, into 8 Ashtakas, each of which is divided into as many Adhyayas: according to another arrangement into 10 Mandalas, which are again subdivided into 1000 Anuvakas, and comprises 1000 suktas. The total number of verses or Riks is above 1000]. —संहिता the arranged collection of the hymns of Rigveda. —साम (ने dual) the verses Rik and Sāman. °शृंगः N. of Vishnu.

कग्म *a.* Having the character of a Rik.

कग्मत्, कग्मिन् *a.* 1 Praising, jubilant with praise. —2 Worshipping, honouring.

कग्मिय *a.* Praiseworthy.

कचस् *a.* Praising.

कचीकः [कच्-ईकक्] 1 The father of Jamadagni. —2 N. of a country.

कचीषः A hell. '—ब' A frying-pan.

कच्छ 6 P. (कच्छति, आच्छीत्, आनच्छ, आच्छतुं). 1 To become hard or stiff. —2 To go, move. —3 To fail in faculties.

कच्छका Wish, desire.

कच्छरा Ved. 1 A fetter. —2 A harlot.

कज्ज 1 A. (अज्जते, अज्जित, अज्जितुं, कज्जित) 1 To go. —2 To obtain, acquire. —3 To stand or be firm. —4 To be healthy or strong. —II. 1 P. To acquire, earn; cf. अज्ज.

कज्जिप्य *a.* Ved. Going quick, striving upwards.

कज्जीक *a.* [कज्ज-गतौ ईकन् किञ्च Uu. 4. 22] Ved. 1 Coloured, variegated. —2 Mixed with. —3 Polluted, defiled. —कः 1 Smoke. —2 N. of Indra. —3 N. of a mountain.

कज्जीतिः *f.* Ved. Burning, sparkling.

कज्जीष *a.* Ved. Seizing, driving away, hastening towards (epithet of Indra). —ब' 1 A frying-pan. —2 A hell. —3 The residue of Soma. —4 Water (Sáy.).

कज्जीपिन् *a.* Ved. 1 Hastening towards, seizing. —2 Consisting of or receiving the sediment of Soma.

कज्जु, कज्जुक *a.* [अज्जयति गुणात्, अज्ज-उ Tv.] (जु or ज्वी *f.*) (compar. कर्जयस्, superl. कर्जिष्ठ) 1 Straight (fig. also); उमां स पदयन् कज्जुनैव चक्षुषा Ku. 3. 32; Si. 10. 13, 12. 18, 20. 77; °घ्न्या-म R. 6. 25. —2 Upright, honest, straight-forward; Pt. 1. 115. —3 Simple-minded, plain; Mk. 5; Ratn. 2, 3. —4 Favourable, beneficial, good. —Comp. —आयत *a.* sitting or being upright and stretched up or distended; Ku. 3. 45; M. 2. 7. —कतु *a.* acting righteously. —गः 1. one who is honest in his dealings. —2. an arrow. —गाथ *a.* Ved. singing correctly. —नीतिः *f.* Ved. right conduct. —मिताक्षरा N. of a commentary on Yājñavalkya's law-book, generally called Mitāksharā. —रोहिन् the straight red bow of Indra. —वनि *a.* granting auspicious gifts.

कज्जुता, क्वं Straight direction, straightness, honesty, sincerity; Si. 20. 9.

कज्जुधा *ind.* Straight, right.

कज्जुक् 8 U. To straighten, rectify.

कज्जयति Den. P. To be on the right way, walk straight-forward.

कज्जुया *ind.* In a straight line.

कज्जुयु *a.* Honest, upright.

कज्ज्वच् *a.* Going straight-forward.

कज्ज्वी 1 A straight-forward or plain woman. —2 A particular gait (of the planets).

कज्ज्ज I. 6 U. 1 To spring forward, run. —2 To strive or long for. —3 To decorate. —II. 1 A. To fry.

कज्जसान *a.* 1 Running towards. —2 Striving after. —नः A cloud.

कृण *a.* [क-क] 1 Going. —2 Guilty. —ण 1 Debt; (as to the three kinds of debt, see अण्ण); कृण् कृ to incur debt; कृणं दा to pay off or discharge debt; अण्यं कृणं (पितृणं) the last debt to be paid to the manes, i. e. creation of a son. —2 An obligation in general. —3 (In alg.) The negative sign or quantity, minus (opp. धन). —4 A fort, strong-hold. —5 Water. —6 Land. —Comp. —अंतकः the planet Mars. —अपनयनं, अपनोदनं, अपाकरणं, दानं, मुक्तिः, मोक्षः, शोधनं paying off debt, discharge or liquidation of debt. —आशनं 'recovery of a debt,'

receipt of money lent &c. (one of the 18 titles or subjects of litigation). —उद्ग्रहणं recovering a debt in any way from the creditor (by friendly or legal proceedings). —कृणं (कृणार्णं) debt for a debt, debt incurred to liquidate another debt. —कर्तृ *a.* one who gets into debt. —काति *a.* one to whom praise is due as a debt; or one who receives praise as a debt to be repaid in benefits (Sáy.). —ग्रस्त *a.* indebted, involved in debt. —ग्रहः 1. borrowing (money). —2. a borrower. —ग्राहिन् *a.* borrowing. (—म.) a debtor, borrower. —चित् *a.* acknowledging (praise) as a debt to be paid for. —दात्, दायिन् *a.* one who pays a debt. —दासः [कृणात् मोचनेन कृते दासः] one who is bought as a slave by paying off his debts; कृणमोचनेन दास्यत्वमभ्युपगतः कृणदासः Mit. —मत्कुणः, मार्गणः security, bail. —मुक्तः released from debt. —मुक्तिः &c. see कृणापनयनं. —लेख्यं 'debt-bond,' a bond acknowledging a debt (in law; (Mar. कर्जरोख).

कृणवत्, वन्, or कृणावत् *a.* One who is in debt, indebted.

कृणिकः [कृणमस्त्यस्य-ठन्] A debtor; Y. 2. 56, 93.

कृणिन् *a.* A debtor, one indebted to another (on any account).

कृत् A. कृतीयते (a Sautra root) 1 To reproach, condemn. —2 To pity. —3 To go. —4 To rival; have power.

कृत *a.* [क-क] 1 Proper, right. —2 Honest, true; Bg. 10. 14; Ms. 8. 82. —3 Worshipped, respected. —4 Bright, luminous (दीप्त). —5 Gone, risen, moved, affected by; सुखेन कृतः सुखार्तः; so दुःखेन, कामे. —तं *ind.* Rightly, properly. —तः 1 A sacrifice. —2 The sun (*n.* also). —तं (Not usually found used in classical literature) 1 A fixed or settled rule, law (religious). —2 Sacred custom, pious action. —3 Divine law, divine truth. —4 Absolution. —5 Water; सत्यं स्वा कृतेन परिषिचामि. —6 Truth (in general), right; कृतानृते Ms. 1. 29, 2. 52, 8. 61, 104. —7 Truth (personified as an object of worship; in later Sanskrit regarded as a child of Dharma). —8 Livelihood by picking or gleaning grains

in a field (as opposed to the cultivation of ground). कृतुच्छिन्ने वृत्तं Ms. 1. 4. -9 The fruit of an action. -10 Agreeable speech. -11 N. of an identity. -12 The Supreme spirit. (In the Vedas कृत is usually interpreted by Sāyana to mean 'water', 'sun' or 'sacrifice', where European scholars take it in the sense of 'divine truth', 'faith' &c.). -**Comp.** -**ज्ञा-ज्ञान** *a.* Ved. of a true nature, sprung from sacred truth. -**ज्ञानसत्य** *a.* (Sāy.) born for the sake of sacrifice and having true result. -**जित्** *a.* Ved. gaining the right. -**ज्ञा** *a.* (Sāy.) knowing the sacrifice, familiar with the sacred law. -**द्युम्न** *a.* shining with truth. -**धामन्** *a.* 1. of a true or pure nature. -2. having an imperishable place. (-*m.*) N. of Vishnu. -**धीति** *a.* Ved. of true disposition, or receiving true praise. -**ध्वजः** N. of Śiva. -**नी** *a.* leading in the right way. -**पर्णः** =कृतपर्णः q. v. -**वेद्यः** *a.* sacrifice lasting one day. -**पेदस्** *a.* Ved. having a perfect shape. (-*m.*) one whose form consists of water; *i. e.* Varuṇa. -**पुः** 1. a god who consumes sacrificial food. -2. one whose form is truth. -**युक्तिः** *f.* true application of a hymn. -**युज्** *a.* going to a sacrifice. -**वाक्** Ved. true speech. -**सद्** *a.* dwelling in the sacrifice or truth. (-*m.*) fire. -**सदनं**, -**नी** the right or usual altar. -**साप्** *a.* pervading truth: steady in religious belief. -**स्था** *a.* standing right.

कृतंभरः God, upholder of truth.

कृतयति To desire sacrifice.

कृतया ind. Through desire of reward.

कृतस्पतिः Lord of sacrifices or of divine truth.

कृतावन् *a.* Ved. 1 Bestowing food. -2 Possessed of sacrifice. -3 Of true nature or character; according to fixed order, pious.

कृतावध् *a.* Increaser of sacrifice, water, or of truth; holy-minded (?).

कृत (ता) यु *a.* Desirous of sacrifice.

कृतेन ind. Duly, rightly, truly, honestly, justly.

कृतिः [कृत्तिन्] An army. -*f.* 1 Going, motion. -2 Assault, combat. -3 Abuse, censure. -4 Emulation,

game. -5 A trial. -6 Maim. -7 To be. -8 To be. -9 To be. -10 To be. -11 To be. -12 To be.

कृत्विज 1. Injuring. 2. Injuring. 3. Injuring.

कृत्विजि 1. Injuring. 2. Injuring. 3. Injuring.

कृत्विजा 1. Injuring. 2. Injuring. 3. Injuring.

कृत्विजः 1. Injuring. 2. Injuring. 3. Injuring.

कृतुः [कृत्-कृत्तिन्] 1. A season. 2. A season.

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-**पर्ययः**, **कृत्ति**. The regulation of the seasons. -**वा** *a.* N. of Indra. -**वाचं** the crop of the field. The relation is cognate. -**वात** *a.* wind. -**वृत्तिः** the regulation of the day.

-**वृत्तिः** the regulation of the day. -**वृत्तिः** the regulation of the day.

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प्रचेतस, भृगु and नारद. In astronomy the seven Rishis form the constellation of "the Great Bear". -2 A sanctified sage, saint, an ascetic, anchorite; (there are usually three classes of these saints, देवर्षि, ब्रह्मर्षि or राजर्षि; sometimes four more are added; महर्षि, परमर्षि, भुतर्षि and कांडर्षि. -3 A ray of light. -4 An imaginary circle. -Comp. -कुल्या 1. a sacred river. -2. N. of महानदी. -कृत a. making one's appearance. -गिरि: N. of a mountain in Magadha. -चोदनं Ved. inspiring the singer. -छन्दस् n. the metre of a Rishi. -जांगलः, -जांगलिका the plant ऋगंधा. -तर्पणं libation offered to the Rishis. -पंचमी N. of a festival or ceremony on the fifth day in the first half of Bhādrapada (observed by women). -श्रोक्ता the plant माषपर्णी. -बंधु a. connected or related to the Rishi. -मनस् a. inspired. -मुखं the beginning of a Maṇḍala composed by a Rishi. -यज्ञः a sacrifice offered to a Rishi (consisting of a prayer in low voice). -लोकः the world of the Rishis. -स्तोमः 1. praise of the Rishis. -2. a particular sacrifice completed in one day.

ऋषीतत a. Celebrated by the (sacred) sages.

ऋषीदत् a. Praising a Rishi.

ऋषीवन a. Ved. Accompanied by sages.

ऋषि(र्षा)कः N. of a country or its inhabitants (pl.).

ऋषु a. (ऋ-गर्तु-कु) 1 Going. -2 Great, powerful, strong. -3 Wise. -सु: 1 A ray of the sun. -2 A fire-brand. -3 Glowing fire. -4 A Rishi (who sees the Mantras).

ऋष्टिः m. f. [ऋ-करण-क्तिन्] 1 A double-edged sword. -2 A sword (in general). -3 Any weapon (as a spear or lance &c). -Comp. -विद्युत् a. shining with weapons.

ऋष्टिमत् a. Furnished with spears (as the Maruts).

ऋष्यः [ऋ-व्यप्] 1 A white-footed antelope. -व्य A kind of leprosy. -Comp. -अंकः, केतनः, केतुः N. of Aniruddha. -गता the plant Asparagus Racemosus (=ऋष्य-श्रोक्ता). -गंधा the plant ऋगंधा. -जिह्वं a kind of leprosy. -शोक्ता N. of several plants; शूकशिवी, अति-बला, शतावरी. -मूकः a mountain near

the lake Pampa which formed the temporary abode of Rāma with the monkey-chief Sugriva; ऋष्यमूकस्तु पंचायः पुरस्तात् पुष्पितह्रतः. -शृंगः N. of a sage. [He was the son of Vibhramaka. According to mythical account he was born of a female deer, and had a small horn on his forehead, and hence called 'Rishyasringa', or 'deer-horned'. He was brought up in the forest by his father, and he saw no other human being till he nearly reached his manhood. When a great drought well nigh devastated the country of Anga, its king Lomapada, at the advice of Brahmanas, caused Rishyasringa to be brought to him by means of a number of damsels, and gave his daughter Santa (adopted by him, her real father being Dasaratha) in marriage to him, who being greatly pleased caused copious showers of rain to fall in his kingdom. It was this sage that performed for king Dasaratha the sacrifice which brought about the birth of Rama and his three brothers].

ऋष्यकः A painted or white-footed antelope.

ऋष्व a. Ved. Great, high, noble. -वः N. of Indra and Agni.

ऋहत् a. Ved. Small, weak.

ऋ.

ऋ ind. An interjection of (1) terror; (2) warding off; (3) reproach or censure; (4) compassion; (5) remembrance. -m. (ऋः)

1 N. of Bhairava. -2 A Dānava or demon. -f. 1 The mother of the gods; also of the demons. -2 Re-

collection. -3 Motion, going. The breast.

ऋ 9 P. (ऋणाति, ईर्षं) To go, move.

लृ, लृ.

लृ ind. 1 The earth. -2 A mountain. -3 The mother of the gods. -4 The female nature. -5 A

mystical letter. (N. B. No Sanskrit word begins with लृ or लृ, except some of the technical names of

Pāṇini for tenses and moods; e. g. लृ and लृ).

लृ ind. A mother, a divine female. -m. Siva. -f. -लृ.

ए.

ए 2 P. (आ+इ). To come, approach &c.; (see इ).

एः *m. N. of Vishnu.* —*ind.* An interjection of (1) remembering; (2) envy; (3) compassion; (4) calling; (5) contempt or censure.

एक *pron. a.* [इ-कन्] 1 One, single, alone, only; Bh. 3. 14. —2 Not accompanied by any one; U. 2. 28. —3 The same, one and the same, identical; एकान्वयो मम S. 7; मनस्व-कं वचस्वकं कर्मण्येकं महात्मनो II. 1. 161. —4 Firm, unchanged; Pt. 1. 260. —5 Single of its kind, unique, singular. —6 Chief, supreme, prominent, sole; °पार्थिव, °धनुर्धरः, °हेत्वर्थ M. 1. 1 sole sovereignty; एको रागि-पु राजते Bh. 3. 121. —7 Peerless, matchless. —8 One of two or many; Me. 30, 78. —9 Oft. used like the English indefinite article 'a' or 'an'; ज्योतिरेक S. 5. 30. —10 True. —11 Little. Oft. used in the middle of comp. in the sense of 'only', with an adjectival or adverbial force; दोषकदृक् looking only to faults; त्वंकेषु Ku. 3. 15 your arrow only; so भगिक्वदस्पृहः. एकः— अन्यः, or अपरः the one-the other; it is used in the plural in the sense of some, its correlative being अन्ये or अपरे (others); Si. 12. 45; see अन्य, अपर also. —कः *N. of Vishnu*, the Supreme being. —का *N. of Durgā*. [cf. Persian *yak*; L. *agnus*]. —**Comp.** —अक्षः a separate, part, part in general. —अक्ष *a.* 1. having only one axle. —2. having one eye. —3. having an excellent eye. (—क्षः) 1. a crow. —2. *N. of Siva*. —अक्षर *a.* monosyllabic. (—रं) 1. a monosyllable. —2. the sacred syllable ओम्; Ms. 2. 83. °कोशः a vocabulary of monosyllabic words by Purushottama-deva. °रभावः the production of only one syllable, contraction. —अग्र *a.* 1. fixed on one object or point only. —2. closely attentive, concentrated, intent, तक्षितश्रवणैकामा R. 15. 66; K. 19. 82. 18. 72. मनुमेकामासीत् Ms. 1. 1. 38. unperplexed. —4. known,

celebrated. —5. single-pointed. (—ग्रः) (in Math.) the whole of the long side of a figure which is subdivided. °चित्त, °मनस् *a.* with a concentrated mind, with undivided attention. °चित्तं, °चित्तता intentness of purpose, concentration of mind. °दृष्टि *a.* fixing one's eye on one spot. —अग्र्य = °अग्र. (—ग्र्यं) concentration. —अंगः 1. a body-guard. —2. the planet Mercury or Mars. —3. *N. of Vishnu*. (—गं) 1. a single member or part. —2. sandal wood. —3. the head. —अंगिका preparation made with sandal-wood. —अङ्गः a kind of horse. —अधिपतिः a sole monarch or sovereign. —अनंशः the only (day) receiving no part of the moon, an epithet of Kūhū or day of new moon (born together with Kṛishṇa and worshipped with Kṛishṇa and Baladeva and identified with Durgā). —अनुष्टिप *a.* 1. left as a funeral feast or one who has recently partaken in it. (—ष्टि) a funeral ceremony performed for only one ancestor (recently dead). —अंत *a.* 1. solitary, retired. —2. aside, apart. —3. directed towards one point or object only. —4. excessive, great; °सैव्यात्कदलीवि-शेषाः Ku. 1. 36. —5. worshipping only only. —स्वायत्तमेकांतगुण Bh. 2. 7; कस्यैकांतं सुखमुपगतं Me. 109. (—तः) 1. a lonely or retired place, solitude; ज्योम °विहारिणः Pt. 2. 20; H. 1. 52. —2. exclusiveness. —3. an invariable rule or course of conduct or action; Pt. 3. 7. —4. exclusive aim or boundary. (—तं) an exclusive recourse, a settled rule or principle; तेजः क्षमा वा नैकांतं कालज्ञस्य महीपतेः Si. 2. 83. (—तं, —तेन, —ततः, —ते) *ind.* 1. solely, exclusively, invariably, always, absolutely. —2. exceeding, quite, wholly, very much; वयमप्ये-कांततो निःस्पृहाः Bh. 3. 24; दुःखमेकांततो वा Me. 109; oft. in comp.; °वि-ध्वंसिन् sure or destined to perish; R. 2. 57; °भीरु Mu. 3. 5 always timid; so एकांतकृष्ण very weak &c.

—3. alone, apart, privately. °भूत being alone or solitary. °मति *a.* devoted to one object only. °विहारिन् *a.* a solitary wanderer. °सुषमा 'containing exclusively good years', a division of time with Jainas. °स्थित *a.* staying or remaining apart. —अंतर *a.* next but one, separated by one remove; S. 7. 27; V. 1. (—रः) a kind of fever. —अंतिक *a.* final, conclusive. —अंतित्वं devotion to one object. —अंतिन् *a.* devoted to one object only. (—म.) a worshipper of Vishnu. —अन्नं one and the same food. (—न्नः), °आदिन् a mess-mate. —अब्दा a heifer one year old. —अयन *a.* 1. passable for only one (as a foot-path). —2. fixing one's thoughts on one object, closely attentive, intent; see एकाम्र. (—यं) 1. a lonely or retired place. —2. a meeting-place, rendezvous. —3. union of thoughts. —4. monothism. —5. the sole object; सा खेहस्य एकायनीभूता M. 2. 15; एकायनी-भूय Mv. 4 with one accord, unanimously. °गत = एकायन q. v. —अर्णवः general flood, universal deluge. —अर्थ *a.* 1. having one and the same meaning, having the same object in view; Si. 2. 114. (—र्थः) 1. the same thing, object, or intention. —2. the same meaning. —3. *N. of a glossary*. —अवम *a.* inferior or less by one. —अवयव *a.* made up of the same components. —अशीत or °तितम *a.* eighty-first. —अशीतिः *f.* eighty-one. —अष्टका 1. the first or chief 'Ashtakā' after the full moon. —2. the eighth day of the dark fortnight in the month of Māgha (on which a ऋद्धि is to be performed). —अष्टील *a.* having one kernel. (—लः) *N. of a plant* (वक्रवृक्ष). —अहन् (हः) 1. the period of one day. —2. a sacrifice lasting for one day. °गमः, °अध्वा a day's journey. —आतपत्र *a.* characterized by only one umbrella (showing universal sovereignty); एकातपत्रं जगतः प्रभुत्वं R. 2. 47. °त्रां भुवं 18. 4; K. 206; Si. 12;

veyance. —नक्षत्रं a lunar mansion consisting of only one star. —नटः the principal actor in a drama, the manager (सूत्रधार) who recites the prologue. —नवतः ninety-first. —नवतिः f. ninety-one. —नाय a. having one master. (—यः) sole master or lord. —नायकः N. of Siva. —निश्चय a. come to the same conclusion or resolution, having the same aim. (—यः) general agreement or conclusion, unanimity. —निष्ठ a. 1. intently devoted or loyal (to one thing). —2. intently fixed on one object. —नेत्रः N. of Siva, (one-eyed). —पक्ष a. 1. of the same side or party, an associate. —2. partial. (—क्षः) one side or party; °आश्रयविक्रवत्वात् R. 14. 34; °क्षे in one point of view, in one case. —पतिक a. having the same husband. —पंचाशत् f. fifty-one. —पत्नी 1. a faithful wife (perfectly chaste); तां चावश्यं दिवसगणनात्परात्मिकपत्नीं Ms. 10. —2. the wife of a man who has no other wives; Ms. 5. 158. —3. the wife of the same man; a co-wife; सर्वासामेकपत्नीनामेका चैषुत्रिणी भवेत् Ms. 9. 183. °व्रतं a vow of perfect chastity; कामेकपत्नीव्रतदुःखशालां Ku. 3. 7. —पत्रिका the plant Ocimum Gratissimum (गंधपत्रा). —पद्, पाद् a. 1. one-footed, limping, lame. —2. incomplete. (—पाद्) m. N. of Siva or Vishnu. (—पद्) a foot-path (for a single man to walk on). —पद् a. 1. one-footed. —2. consisting of or named in one word. (—द्) 1. a single step. —2. single or simple word. —3. the time required to pronounce a single word. —4. present time, same time. (—द्) 1. a man having one foot. —2. a kind of coitus (रतिबंध). (—द्) ind. suddenly, all at once, abruptly; निहंत्य-रनिकपदे य उदात्तः स्वरानिव Si. 2. 95; R. 8. 48; K. 45; V. 4. 3. (—द्) a verse consisting of only one Pāda or quarter stanza. (—द्) 1. a woman having one foot. —2. a Gāyatrī consisting of one Pāda. —पर a. Ved. an epithet of the dice in which one is decisive or of pre-eminent importance. —परि ind. one over or under, (a term at dice; cf. अक्षपरि). —पर्णा 1. N. of a younger sister of Durgā. —2. N. of Durgā. —3. a plant having one leaf only.

—पलाशः a single Butea Frondosa. —पादला N. of a younger sister of Durgā. —पाणः a single wager. —पात a. happening at once, sudden. —पाति-त् a. 1. sudden. —2. standing alone or solitary. (—नी) i. e. ऋक् a verse to be taken by itself or independently of the hymn to which it belongs. —पाद् a. 1. having only one foot. —2. using only one foot. (—द्) 1. one or single foot. —2. one and the same Pāda. —3. N. of Vishnu and Siva. —पादिका a kind of posture of birds. —पिंगः, पिंगलः N. of Kubera, having a yellow mark in place of one eye; (his eye was so made on account of a curse uttered by Pārvatī when he cast an evil eye at her). —पिंड a. united by the offering of the funeral rice-ball; °ता, -त्वं consanguinity. —पुत्र a. having only one son. —पुरुषः 1. the Supreme being; V. 1. 1. —2. the chief person. —पुष्कलः (रः) N. of a musical instrument. —प्रकार a. of the same kind. —प्रख्य a. singularly like. —प्रभुत्वं sole sovereignty. —प्रवत्नः one effort (of the voice). —प्रत्यः a measure. —प्रहारिक a. killed by one blow. —प्राणयोगः union in one breath. —बुद्धि a. having only one thought. —भक्त a. 1. serving one master only. —2. worshipping one deity. —3. eating together. (—क्त) N. of a religious ceremony; eating but one meal (a day). °व्रतं eating but once a day as a religious observance. —भक्ति a. 1. believing in one deity. —2. firmly devoted. (—f.) eating but one meal a day. —भार्या a faithful or chaste wife. (—र्यः) one having one wife only. —भाव a. of the same or one nature. —2. sincerely devoted. —3. honest, sincerely disposed. (—वः) 1. one feeling, the same or unchanged devotion; Pt. 1. 285, 3. 65. —2. oneness, agreement. —भूत a. 1. being one, undivided. —2. concentrated, closely attentive. —भूमः a palace having one floor. —भोजन, भुक्त a. 1. eating but one meal. —2. eating in common. —मति a. 1. fixed on one object. —2. unanimous, thinking in the same way. —मनस् a. 1. thinking with another, of one thought;

Mu. 2. 13. —2. fixing the mind upon one object, closely attentive; एकमनाः श्रोतुर्नर्हति देवः M. 2. —मात्र a. of one syllable. —मुख a. 2. having the face directed towards one place or object. —2. having the same aim. —3. having one chief or head. —4. having one door or entrance (as a मंडप). (—खं) 1. gambling. —2. a kind of fruit (रुद्राक्षफल). —सूर्ध्वन् = °मुख q. v. —मूला = अतसी q. v. —यष्टिः, यष्टिका a single string of pearls. —योनि a. 1. uterine. —2. of the same family or caste; Ms. 9. 148. —रजः the plant भृंगराज. —रस a. 1. finding pleasure only in one thing, of one flavour; R. 10. 17. —2. of one feeling or sentiment only; साहस° U. 5. 21 influenced only by rashness; विक्रम° K. 7; भावैकरसं मनः Ku. 5. 82; M. 3. 10; Bv. 2. 155; Si. 6. 26; V. 1. 9. —3. of one tenor, stable, equable; Māl. 4. 7; U. 4. 15. —4. solely or exclusively devoted (to one); अवलैकरसाः R. 9. 43, 8. 65. (—सः) 1. oneness of aim or feeling. —2. the only flavour or pleasure. (—सः) a drama of one sentiment. —राज, राजः m. an absolute king. —रात्रः a ceremony lasting one night. (—त्रं) one night. —रात्रिक a. lasting or sufficient for one night only. —राशिः 1. a heap, crowd. —2. a sign of the zodiac. °भूत a. collected or heaped together. —रिक्थिन् m. a co-heir; Ms. 9. 162. —रूप a. 1. of one form or kind, like, similar; Ki. 8. 2, 9. 55. —2. uniform, one-coloured. (—र्प) one form or kind; °ता uniformity, invariableness. —रूप्य a. formed or arising from one. —लिङ्गः 1. a word having one gender only. —2. N. of Kubera. (—न्गं) a place in which for five krosas there is but one, लिङ्ग (Phallus); पंचक्रोशान्तरे यत्र न लिङ्गांतरमीक्ष्यते। तदेकलिङ्गमाख्यातं तत्र सिद्धिरनुत्तमा || Sabdak. —वचनं the singular number. —वर्ण a. 1. of one colour. —2. identical, same. —3. of one tribe or caste. —4. involving the use of one letter (°समीकरण). (—र्णः) 1. one form. —2. a Brāhmaṇa. —3. a word of one syllable. —4. a superior caste. (—र्णी) beating time, the instrument (castanet); °समीकरणं an equation involving one unknown quantity. —वर्णिक a. 1. of one colour. —2. of

one caste. —वर्षिका a heifer one year old. —वस्त्र, -वसन *a.* having only one garment, in one dress. (—स्त्रं) a single garment. —वाक्य one or unanimous opinion; एकवाक्यं विवदुः R. 6. 85 raised a unanimous cry; नैति consistency in meaning, unanimity, reconciling different statements. —वाहः 1. a kind of drum or tabbor. —2. the unitarian doctrine, monotheism. —वारं, -वारे *ind.* 1. only once. —2. at once, suddenly. —3. at one time. —विंश *a.* twenty-first; consisting of twenty-one. (—शः) the Ekavimsastoma. —विंशतिः *f.* twenty-one. —विध *a.* of one kind; simple. —विलोचन *a.* one-eyed; see एकदृष्टि. —विषयिन् *m.* a rival (having a common object or end in view). —वीरः a pre-eminent warrior or hero; धर्म° Mv. 5. 48. —वृक्षः 1. one tree. —2. a district in which but one tree is seen for 4 Krosas. —वृत् *f.* heaven. —वृद्धं 1. a peculiar disease of the throat. —2. one heap or collection. —वृषः Ved. the chief bull. —वेणिः, —णी *f.* a single braid of hair (worn by a woman as a mark of her separation from her husband &c.). गंडाभोगात्कठिनविषमामेकवेणी करेण Me. 92; धरा S. 7; धृत° S. 7. 21. —वेदमन् *n.* a solitary house or room. —व्यवसायिन् *a.* following the same profession. —शत *a.* 101st. (—तं) 101. —शफ *a.* whole-hoofed. (—फः) an animal whose hoof is not cloven (as a horse, ass &c.). —शरणं the sole recourse or refuge (especially applied to a deity). —शरीर *a.* of one body or blood, consanguineous. °अन्वयः consanguineous descent. °अवयवः a descendant in a right line, blood-kinsman. °आरंभः commencement of consanguinity by the union of father and mother. —शाख *a.* having one branch. (—खः) a Brāhmaṇa of the same branch or school. —शीर्षिन् = °मुख q. v. —शृंग *a.* having one sheath. (—गा) *N.* of a medicinal plant. —शृंग *a.* having only one horn. (—गः) 1. a unicorn; rhinoceros. —2. *N.* of Vishnu. —3. a class of Pitris. —4. a mountain having one top. —शेषः a tree having one root. —शेषः 'the remainder of one', a species of

Dravida compound in which one of two or more words only is retained: *a. p.* पितामही rather and mother, parents. (=मातृपितृ); so श्वसुरी, भ्रातरः &c. —श्रुत *a.* once heard. धरा *a.* keeping in mind what one has heard once. —श्रुतिः *f.* 1. monotonous. —2. the neutral accentless tone. (—तिः) *ind.* in a monotonous manner. —श्रुति *a.* Ved. obedient to one command. —षट् *a.* sixty-first. —षट्तिः *f.* sixty-one. —सप्त *a.* sixty-first. —संस्थ *a.* dwelling in one place; R. 6. 29. —सप्तन. °नितन *a.* seventy-first. —सप्ततिः *f.* seventy-one. —सर्ग *a.* a common place of meeting. —सर्ग *a.* closely attentive. (—र्गः) concentration. —सहस्रं 1001 or one thousand. —साक्षिक *a.* witnessed by one. —सार्थं *ind.* together, in one company. —सूचं *N.* of a small double drum played by a string and ball attached to the body of it. —स्तोमः *N.* of a soma ceremony. —स्थ *a.* 1. being or centred in one place; Ku. 1. 49; Me. 104 v. 1. —2. close-standing, standing side by side; Pt. 3. 53. —3. collected, combined. —स्थानं one or the same place; एकस्थाने प्रसूते वाक् Pt. 4. 5. —हंसः the chief or highest Hamsa (an allegorical designation of the soul). —हायन *a.* one year old; Māl. 4. 8; U. 3. 28. (—नी) a heifer one year old. (—नं) the period of one year.

एकक *a.* 1 Single, alone, solitary, without a co-adjutor; U. 5. 5; Dk. 111. —2 Same, identical.

एकतम *a.* (*n.* °मत्, *f.* °मा) 1 One of many. —2 One (used as an indefinite article).

एकतर (*n.* °तरं) 1 One of two, either; P. VII. 1. 26. —2 Other, different. —3 One of many.

एकतस् *ind.* 1 From one side, on one side. —2 Singly, one by one; एकतः-अन्यतः on one side-on the other side; R. 6. 85; Ki. 5. 2; एकतः-एकतः on the one side-on the other side; S. 4. 2.

एकता, -त्वं Oneness, unity, union, identity.

एकत्र *ind.* [एक-त्र] 1 In one place, in close connection. —2 Together, all taken together; एवमेतान्येकत्र च-तुर्वेदा कुलानि K. 136; एकत्र-अपरत्र or

एकत्र on one side-on the other, here-there.

एकव *ind.* 1 Once, once upon a time, at one time. —2 At the same time, all at once, simultaneously; H. 4. 93.

एकधा *ind.* 1 In one way. —2 Singly. —3 At once, at the same time. —4 Together. —5 Once, sometimes.

एकल *a.* Alone, solitary; U. 4.

एकशस् *ind.* One by one, singly.

एकाकिन् *a.* Alone, solitary.

एकादशन् *num. a.* Eleven.

एकादश *a.* (शी *f.*) 1 Eleventh. —2 Consisting of eleven. —3 Lasting for eleven months. —शी 1 The eleventh day of every fortnight of a lunar month, sacred to Vishnu; (when fasting is enjoined and is considered to be productive of great religious merit). —2 Presentations of offerings to deceased ancestors or Pitris on the eleventh day after decease. —शं The number eleven. —Comp. —अहः 1. a collection of 11 days. —2. a sacrifice lasting for eleven days. —उत्तमः *N.* of Siva (the chief of the 11 Rudras). —द्वारं the eleven holes of the body; see ख. —रुद्राः (pl.) the eleven Rudras; see रुद्र.

एकादशक *a.* Consisting of 11 parts.

एकादशिन् *a.* Consisting of eleven.

एकीकृ 8 U. 1 To collect. —2 To unite, join together, combine.

एकीभू 1 P. 1 To become one, blend, combine, be mingled.

एकीभावः 1 Combination, association. —2 Common nature or property.

एकीय *a.* Belonging to, or proceeding from, one. —यः A partisan, an associate.

एज् I. 1 A. (epic. P.) (एजते, एजं-चक्रे, ऐजिट, एजितुं, एजित) 1 To tremble, shake. —2 To move, stir; धृतराष्ट्रमे-जति Mb. —3 To shine (P.). —With अप् to drive away. —उद् to rise, go upwards.

एजक *a.* Shaking.

एजत्क *a.* Trembling.

एजथुः *m.* Ved. Trembling, shaking (of the earth).

एजनं Trembling, shaking.

एजित *p. p.* Shaken, agitated.

एजि *a.* Affected by wind.

एट् 1 A. (एटते, एटितुं, एटित) To annoy, resist, oppose.

एड a. Deaf. —**डः** A kind of sheep. —**Comp.** —**गजः** the medicinal plant Cassia Tora or Alata (उरण) used for curing ring-worms. —**मूक** a. 1. deaf and dumb; cf. अनडमूक. —2. wicked, perverse.

एडकः 1 A ram. —2 A wild goat. —3 A kind of medicinal plant. —**का** A ewe.

एड्ड (डू or डो) कः, —कं 1 A building constructed of rubbish, bones &c., or of hard substances resembling bones. —2 A tomb, a wall round bones. —3 (With Buddhists) A sanctuary filled with relics.

एणः, एकणः 1 A kind of black antelope; the several kinds of deer are given in this verse:—अनुचो माणवो ज्ञेय एणः कृष्णमृगः स्तुतः । रुहगौरमुखः प्रोकः शंबरः शोण उच्यते ॥ —2 (In astr.) Capricorn. —**Comp.** —**अजिनं** deer-skin. —**तिलकः, —भृत्** the moon; so °अंकः, °लाङ्छनः &c. —**इक्षु a.** one having eyes like those of a deer. (—m.) Capricorn.

एणी 1 A female black deer. —2 A kind of poisonous insect. —**Comp.** —**पद a.** having feet like those of a deer. (—दः) a kind of snake.

एत a. (एता, एनी f.) Of a variegated colour; shining. —2 Comes arrived. —3 Going, flowing. —**तः 1** A deer or antelope. —2 The hide of a deer. —3 A variegated colour.

एनी A river, flowing stream.

एतन्व a. 1 Going on their way (said of the horses of gods). —2 Variegated. —**न्वः** A horse of a variegated colour.

एतश्च a. Ved. Of a variegated colour, shining. —**शः** A dappled horse (particularly the horses of the sun).

एतश्च m. 1 A Brāhmaṇa. —2 A horse.

एतिः f. Ved. Arrival, approach.

एतद् pron. a. (m. एषः, f. एषा, n. एतद्) 1 This, this here, yonder (referring to what is nearest to the speaker (समीपतरवर्ति चैतदो रूपं); the Nom. forms are used like those of इदं in the sense of 'here' एष पृच्छामि —एष कथयामि Mu. 3 here I ask &c.; एष कथयामि Sk. एषोस्मि

कामदकी संवृत्तः Māl. 1; एते नवीकृताः स्मः S. 5. In this sense एतद् is sometimes used to give emphasis to the personal pronouns; एषोऽहं कार्यवशाद् बोध्यकस्तदानीं तनश्च संवृत्तः U. 1. —2 As the subject of a sentence it agrees in gender and number with the predicate without reference to the noun to which it refers; एतद् (जवला) मे धनं : but may sometimes remain in the neuter; एतदेव गुरुषु वृत्तिः Ms. 2. 206. —3 It often refers to what precedes, especially when it is joined with इदं or any other pronoun; एष वै प्रथमः कल्पः Ms. 3. 147; इति युक्तं तदेतद्विषयं; एतानीमानि, एते ते &c. —4 It is used in connection with a relative clause, in which case the relative generally follows; ग्रच्छन्नवचकास्त्वेते ये स्तेनाद्विकादयः Ms. 9. 257. —*ind.* In this manner, thus, so, here, at this time, now. *Note.* एतद् appears as the first member of compounds which are mostly self-explaining; e. g. °अनन्तर immediately after this; °अन्त ending thus; °अर्थः this matter; °अर्थे on this account, therefore; °अवधि to this limit, so far; °अवस्थ a. of such a state or condition. —**Comp.** —**कालः** the present time. —**कालीन a.** belonging to the present time. —**अणात् ind.** hence-forth. —**द्वितीय a.** one who does anything for the second time. —**प्रथम a.** one who does anything for the first time. —**योनिन् a.** having one's origin in that.

एतर्हीय a. Belonging to this.

एतर्हि ind. 1 Now, at this time, at present, now-a-days; Ki. 1. 32. —2 Then (correlative to यर्हि). —3 A certain measure of time = 15 idānims or one-fifteenth of a Kshipra; cf. इदानीं.

एतादृश्, —इक्ष, —इश (—शी, —क्षी) a. 1 Such, such like; सर्वेऽपि नैतादृशाः Bh. 2. 51. —2 Of this kind, similar to this.

एतावत् a. So much, so great, so many, of such extent, so far, of such quality or kind; एतावदुक्त्वा विरते भूयैर् R. 2. 51; Ku. 6. 89; एतावान्मे विभवो भवंतं सेवितुं M. 2 so far; oft. used in connection with a relative pronoun which generally follows; एतावता नन्वनुमेयशोभि...आरो-

पिते यद्विराशन पञ्चादं Ku. 1. 37. —*ind.* So far, so much, in such a degree, thus.

एतावत्त्वं 1 Quantity or number. —2 Greatness; such a state or condition: such extent.

एतनः 1 Breath, expiration. —2 A kind of fish (Silurus Pelorius).

एतृ a. Ved. 1 Going. —2 Asking, requesting.

एदिधिषुःपतिः The husband of a younger sister whose elder sister has not been married; cf. अग्नेदिधिषुः.

एध् 1 A. (एधते, एधांचक्रे, ऐधित, एधितुं, एधित) 1 To grow, increase; विनापि संगमं स्त्रीणां कर्षाणां सुखमेधते Pt. 2. 164. —2 To prosper, become happy, live in comfort, द्वावेतौ सुखमेधते Pt. 1. 318. —3 To grow strong, become great. —4 To extend. —5 To swell, rise. —*Caus.* To cause to grow or increase; to greet, celebrate, honour; नैदिधः स्वपराक्रमं Bk. 15. 19; (तां) आशीर्भिरैधयामासुः Ku. 6. 90. —*Desid.* एदिषिषते.

एधः Fuel; रकुलिगावस्थया वह्निरेधा-पेक्ष इव स्थितः S. 7. 15; Si. 2. 99; R. 9. 81.

एधत् a. Increased, grown. —**तुः 1** A man. —2 Fire. —3 Prosperity, happiness (Ved.).

एधमान a. Prospering, increasing; °दृश् hating the impious who prosper (Sāy.).

एधस् n. 1 Fuel; यथैधांसि समिद्धोऽग्निर्भस्मात् कुरुतेऽर्जुन Bg. 4. 37; अनलाया गुरुचंदनैधते R. 8. 71; Ms. 11. 71; Y. 2. 166. —2 Prosperity (in comp.).

एधा Prosperity, happiness.

एधित p. p. 1 Grown, increased; Si. 14. 31. —2 Brought up; मृगशावैः सममेधितो जनः S. 2. 18. —3 Filled; Mv. 7. 6.

एनस् n. [इ-अनुन् नृत् Uṇ. 4. 197] 1 Sin, offence, fault; आत्मघातिन एनसा संयुज्यते K. 174; Si. 14. 35; 16.8. —2 Mischief, crime. —3 Unhappiness. —4 Censure, blame.

एनस्य a. 1 Caused by crime. —2 Sinful, wicked, wrong.

एनस्वत् or एनस्विन् a. Wicked, sinful.

एना ind. Ved. Thus; then, at that time.

एम *a.* To be obtained. —*m.*, एमन् *n.* Ved. A course, way.

एरका A kind of grass (said to have turned to clubs when plucked by Krishna and his family; cf. Mb. मौनलपर्वन्). —**क** A woollen carpet.

एरंगः A kind of fish.

एरंडः The castor-oil plant; (a small tree with a scanty number of leaves); and hence the proverb: निरन्त-पादये देवो एरंडोपि दूमायते. —**ड** Long pepper. —**Comp.** —**पत्रिका**, —**फला** the plant Croton Polyandrum (दन्तवृक्ष).

एरंडकः=**एरंड**.

एरु *a.* Ved. Going.

एर्वासः, **एर्वालकः** A species of cucumber.

एलकः A ram; see एडक.

एलंगः A kind of fish.

एलवालु *n.*, **एलवालुकं** The fragrant bark of कवित्य (Feronia Elephantum). —**2** A granular substance (used as a drug and perfume).

एलविलः N. of Kubera; see ऐलविल.

एला 1 Cardamom plant; **एलानां फलरेणवः** R. 4. 47, 6. 64. —**2** Cardamoms (the seed of the plant). —**Comp.** —**पर्णी** the plant Mimosa Octandra.

एलीका Small cardamoms.

एलायति Den P. 1 To be merry or frolicsome. —**2** To be wantonly mischievous in behaviour.

एलुकं 1 A kind of perfume. —**2** A medicinal substance or plant.

1. **एव** *a.* Ved. 1 Going, moving. —**2** Speedy, quick; **एवो गन्ताः ये च एवा महतः** Up. 1. 150. —**वः** 1 A course, way; or a courser, a fleet horse; **स्वेभिस्त्वैश्चरतः** Rv. 1. 62. 8; (pl.) mode of proceeding, custom, habit; or, according to Sáy., a desire or hymn. —**Comp.** —**या** *a.* granting protection; or going in ways or courses. —**यावत्** *a.* going with horses or granting desires, going quickly. (—*m.*) N. of Vishnu.

2. **एव** *ind.* 1 This particle is most frequently used to strengthen and emphasize the idea expressed by a word:— (1) Just, quite, exactly; **एवमेव** quite so, just so; (2)

same, very, identical; अयं यन्ना विर-जितः पुनश्च स एव R. 2. 46 that very man; (3) only, alone, merely, implying exclusion; **स नथ्यनेवाभिहितो भवेन** Ku. 3. 63 only the truth, nothing but the truth; **स नान्येव, स एव वीरः** he alone (and not others); (4) already; **गन् एव न ते निवर्तते** Ku. 4. 30; (5) scarcely, th. moment, as soon as; chiefly with participles; **उपस्थितेयं कल्याणी नाम्नि कीर्तिन एव यत्** R. 1. 87 as soon as the name was uttered; **इति विनयत्रेव** while just thinking &c.; (6) also, likewise, नथ्येद एव also; (7) like, as (showing similarity); **श्रीस्त एव मेनु** (i. M. (=नव इव); and (8) generally to emphasize a statement: **भवितव्यमेव तेन** U. 4. it will (surely) take place. It is also said to imply the senses of (9) detraction; (10) diminution; (11) command; (12) restraint; or (13) used merely as an expletive. (This particle is used in the Vedas in the senses of so, just so, like, indeed, truly, really).

एवं *ind.* 1 Thus, so, in this manner or way; (referring to what precedes as well as to what follows); **अस्त्येवं** Pt. 1 it is so; **एवं-वादिनि देवर्षौ** Ku. 6. 84; **ब्रूया एवं** Me. 101 (what follows); **एवमस्तु** be it so, amen; **यद्येवं** if so; **किमेवं** why so; **भैवं, मा भैवं** oh, not so, (do not do so); **एवं** has sometimes an adjectival force; **एवं वचनं** such words. —**2** Yes, quite so (implying assent); **सीता-अहो जाने तस्मिन्नेव कालि वंते। रामः— एवं** U. 1; **एवं यदास्य भगवन्** Ku. 2. 31. It is also said to have the senses of (3) likeness; (4) sameness of manner; (5) affirmation or determination; (6) command; or it is often used merely as an expletive. (In the Vedas एवं occurs very rarely; its place being usually taken up by एव). —**Comp.** —**अवस्थ** *a.* so situated or circumstanced. —**आदि**, —**आद्य** *n.* of such qualities or kind, such and the like; **एवमादिभिः** S. 5; Ku. 5. 29. —**कारं** *ind.* in this manner. —**काल** *a.* containing so many syllabic instants. —**क्रतु** *a.* Ved. thus minded. —**गत** *a.* being in this condition or so circumstanced; **एवं गते** under these circumstances. —**गुण** *a.* possessing such

virtues; **पुत्रमेवंगुणयितं चक्रवर्तिनमामुहि** S. 1. 12. —**नामन्** *a.* so called, bearing this name. —**प्रकारः**, —**प्राय** *a.* of such a kind; U. 5. 29; S. 7. 24. —**भूत** *a.* of such quality or description, so said. —**रूप** *a.* of such a kind or form. —**वाचः** such an expression. —**वेद-विदम्** *a.* knowing so or such, well-informed. —**विश्व** *a.* of such a kind, such. —**वीर्य** *a.* possessing such a power. —**वृत्त** or **वृत्ति** *a.* behaving such; of such a kind.

एवावड *a.* Ved. so speaking, true.

एय 1 U. (एयति-ते, एयिषु, एयित) 1 To go or approach. —**2** To hasten towards, fly at, attack any one. —**3** To endeavour to reach or gain. —**4** To request. —**5** To desire. —**6** To creep or glide.

एष *a.* 1 Desirable, to be desired. —**2** Gliding, running; epithet of Vishnu. —**वः** 1 Running or hastening towards. —**2** Seeking. —**3** Wish, choice. —**वा** Wish, desire.

एषण *a.* Seeking. —**णः** An iron-arrow. —**णं** 1 Seeking. —**2** Wish, desire. —**3** Driving, pressing. —**4** Probing. —**णा** 1 Seeking; wish, desire. —**2** Begging, request. —**णी** 1 A goldsmith's balance. —**2** A probe (of iron or steel).

एषणिका A goldsmith's balance.

एषणिन् *a.* Seeking, striving to get.

एषणीय *pot. p.* 1 To be desired or desirable; Ku. 7. 88. —**2** To be aimed at or sought. —**3** To be approached. —**4** (At the end of comp.) Relating to medical examination.

एषित् *a.* Wishing, desirous.

एषिन् *a.* 1 Driving, impelling. —**2** Desiring, desirous of, wishing (at the end of comp.); **यौवने विषयैषिणाम्** R. 1. 8.

एष्टिः *f.* Wish, desire.

एय्य *a.* 1 To be desired or sought. —**2** To be approached. —**3** To be probed.

एह Ved. 1 Desirous. —**2** Striving well.

एहस् *n.* Anger.

एहिमाय *a.* Ved. Of all-pervading intellect, an epithet of the Visvedevas; cf. Rv. 1. 3. 9.

ऐ.

ऐः *m.* N. of Siva. —*ind.* An interjection of (1) calling (=Hola, ho); (2) remembrance; (3) inviting.

ऐक *a.* Belonging to one.

ऐक्यं *ind.* At once.

ऐक्यं Singleness of time or occurrence.

ऐकपत्यं 1 Sole sovereignty, supreme power.—2 Absolute monarchy.

ऐकपदिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Belonging to a simple word.—2 Consisting of single words. —कं The name given to the Naigama section of Yāska's commentary on the Nighaṇṭavas.

ऐकपद्यं 1 Unity of words. —2 Being formed into one word.

ऐकभाव्यं Singleness of nature or purpose.

ऐकमत्यं Unanimity, agreement, sameness of opinion; R. 18. 36; अत्र सर्वेभानैकमत्यं H. 1 all are unanimous on this point.

ऐकराज्यं Monarchy.

ऐकशतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Provided with 101.

ऐकशफ *a.* (की *f.*) Produced by or relating to animals with uncloven hoofs (as milk &c.); Ms. 5.8; Y. 1. 170.

ऐकश्रुत्यं, ऐकस्वर्यं The one accentless monotonous tone, monotony.

ऐकसहासिक *a.* (की *f.*) Provided with 1001.

ऐकागारिकः 1 A thief (breaking into lonely houses); केनचित्तु हस्तवतैकागारिकेण Dk. 67; Si. 19. 111. —2 The owner of a single house.

ऐकाग्र *a.* Intent on one object.

ऐकाम्यं Intentness on one object.

ऐकांगः A soldier of the body-guard; Rāj. T. 5. 249.

ऐकात्म्यं 1 Unity, unity of soul. —2 Identity, sameness. —3 Oneness with the Supreme Soul.

ऐकाधिकरण्यं 1 Oneness of relation. —2 Existence in the same subject: co-extension (in Logic): साध्येन हेनोरैकाधिकरण्यं व्याप्तिरुच्यते Dhāshā P. 69.

ऐकांतिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Absolute, complete, perfect; Bg. 14. 27. —2 Assured, certain; Sān. K. 68; Mu. 4. —3 Exclusive. —के In private, apart from others; Pt. 1.

ऐकान्तिकः A pupil who commits one error in reading or reciting (the Vedas).

ऐकार्थ्यं 1 Sameness of aim or purpose. —2 Consistency in meaning.

ऐकाहिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Ephemeral. —2 Of one or the same day, quotidian. —3 Lasting for one day (as a sacrifice, fever, festival &c.).

ऐक्यं 1 Oneness, unity, harmony; R. 10. 82; U. 6. 33. —2 Unanimity. —3 Identity, sameness. —4 Especially, the identity of the human soul or of the universe with the Deity. —5 An aggregate, whole. —6 (In alg.) The product of the length and depth of the portions or little excavations differing in depth (Colebrooke).

ऐक्यव *a.* (की *f.*) [इक्षु-अण्] Made of, or produced from, sugar-cane, sugary. —वं 1 Sugar. —2 A kind of spirituous liquor.

ऐक्यव्य *a.* Made of sugar-cane.

ऐक्युक *a.* [इक्षु-ठञ्] 1 Suitable for sugar-cane. —2 Bearing sugar-cane. —कः A carrier of sugar-cane.

ऐक्युभारिक *a.* [इक्षुभार-ठञ्] Carrying a load of sugar-canes.

ऐक्यवाक *a.* [इक्ष्वाकु-अण्] Belonging to Ikshvāku. —कः, -कः 1 A descendant of Ikshvāku; सत्यमैक्यवाकः खल्वसि U. 5. —2 The country ruled by the Aikshvākus.

ऐंगुद *a.* (की *f.*) [इंगुदी-अण्] Produced from the इंगुदी tree. —दं The nut of the इंगुदी tree.

ऐच्छिक *a.* (की *f.*) [इच्छा-ठञ्] 1 Optional, voluntary; विकल्पो व्यवस्थितो न त्वैच्छिकः Dāy. B. —2 Arbitrary.

ऐड *a.* Ved. [इडा-अण्] 1 Containing anything refreshing. —2 Containing the word (इडा) (such as a chapter). —3 Belonging to a sheep. —डः N. of Purūravas (इडायाः अपत्यं).

ऐडक *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to a sheep. —कः A species of sheep.

ऐड (ल) विडः (लः) N. of Kubera.

ऐडु (डू)कं A wall &c. of bones and rubbish.

ऐण *a.* [एण-अण्] (की *f.*) Of or belonging to an antelope (as skin, wool &c.); Y. 1. 259.

ऐणिक *a.* (की *f.*) Hunting black antelopes, a deer-killer.

ऐण्य *a.* (की *f.*) [एणी-ठञ्] Produced from the black doe or from anything connected with her. —यः A black antelope. —यं A kind of coitus (रतिबंध).

ऐतदात्म्यं The state of having this property or peculiarity.

ऐतरेय *a.* [इतरा-ठञ्] Originating from Aitareya. —यः, —यं A descendant of Itarā (or Itara, a sage) to whom the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa and Aranyaka were revealed. —Comp. —उपनिषद् N. of an Upa-nishad.

ऐतरेयिन् *m.* A reader of the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa.

ऐतिहासिक *a.* (की *f.*) [इतिहास-ठञ्] 1 Traditional. —2 Historical —कः 1 An historian. —2 One who knows or studies ancient legends.

-ऐतिह्यं Traditional instruction, legendary account; ऐतिह्यमनुमानं च प्रत्यक्षमपि चागमम् Rām. ; किलैतैतिह्ये. (ऐतिह्य is regarded as one of the Pramaṇas or proofs by the Paurāṇik as and reckoned along with प्रत्यक्ष अनुमान &c.; see अनुभव).

ऐदंपर्य Substance, scope, bearing (lit. state of being इदंपर, i. e. having this meaning, purport or scope); इदं त्वैदंपर्यं Māl. 2. 7.

ऐदंयुगीन *a.* Fit for this yoke.

ऐनसं Sin.

ऐन्दव *a.* (की *f.*) [इन्दु-अण्] Lunar; Māl. 8. 1; U. 1. 34. —**वः** A lunar month. —**नी** The plant सोमराजी. —**वं** 1 The asterism Mrigasiras. —2 The *Vrata* called चंद्रायण q. v.; Ms. 11. 126.

ऐन्द्र *a.* (द्री *f.*) [इन्द्र-अण्] Belonging or sacred to Indra; R. 2. 50; 6. 27. —**द्रः** 1 N. of Arjuna and of Vāli (who are regarded as sons of इन्द्र). —2 N. of a Samvatsara. —3 The part of a sacrifice offered to Indra. —**द्री** 1 N. of a *Rik* addressed to Indra; इत्यादिका काचिदैद्री समाप्ता J. N. V. —2 The east, eastern direction (presided over by Indra); अयमैद्रीमुखं पश्य रक्तशुबति चंद्रमा: Chandr. 5. 58; Ki. 9. 18. —3 The eighteenth lunar mansion. —4 The eighth day in the second half of the months of मार्गशीर्ष and पौष. —5 Indra's energy (personified as his wife Sachī). —6 Misfortune, misery. —7 A kind of cucumber. —8 An epithet of Durgā. —9 Small cardamom. —**द्रं** 1 The eighteenth lunar mansion (ज्येष्ठ). —2 Wild ginger.

ऐन्द्रजालिक *a.* (की *f.*) [इन्द्रजालेन चरति ठक्] 1 Deceptive, magical, illusive. —2 Familiar with magic. —**कः** A juggler; Si. 15. 25.

ऐन्द्रतृतीयः The fourth part of a libation to Indra.

ऐन्द्रलुप्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) Affected with morbid baldness of the head.

ऐन्द्रशिरः A species of elephant.

ऐन्द्राग्ने *a.* Relating to Indra and Agni; so ऐन्द्रारुण, ऐन्द्रसौम्य &c.

ऐन्द्रिः [इन्द्रस्यापत्यं-इञ्] 1 N. of Jayanta, Arjuna, or Vāli, the monkey-chief. —2 A crow; ऐन्द्रिः किल नखैस्तस्या विददार स्तनौ द्विजः R. 12. 22.

ऐन्द्रिय, —**यक** *a.* [इन्द्रिय-अण्, वुञ् वा] 1 Belonging to the senses, sensual.

—2 Present, perceptible to the senses. —**यं** The world of the senses.

ऐन्द्रियधी *a.* Thinking only of sensual pleasures.

ऐधन *a.* (नी *f.*) [धन-अण्] Consisting of fuel. —**नः** N. of the sun.

ऐन्य *a.* [इन-अण्] Belonging to a master or the sun.

ऐष *a.* (नी *f.*) [इष-अण्] Belonging to an elephant; Mn. 3. 20.

ऐयत्यं [इयन्-व्यञ्] Quantity, number.

ऐरावणः (see ऐरावत below) Indra's elephant (produced at the churning of the ocean).

ऐरावतः [इरा आनः तद्वान् इरावान् समुद्रः तस्मादुत्पन्नः अण्] 1 N. of the elephant of Indra. —2 An excellent elephant. —3 One of the chiefs of the Nāgas or serpent-race (inhabiting Pātāla). —4 The elephant presiding over the east. —5 A kind of rainbow. —6 A kind of lightning; (said to be *n.* also in these two senses). —7 The orange tree. —**तं** 1 A vast and waterless region. —2 (pl.) N. of a Varsha. —3 N. of the northern path of the moon. —**ती** 1 The female of Indra's elephant. —2 Lightning. —3 N. of a plant (वटपत्नी). —4 N. of the river Rāvi in the Panjāba (= इरावती). —5 N. of a particular portion of the moon's path.

ऐरिणं [इरिणे भवं अण्] Fossil or rock salt.

ऐरेयं [इरायां अन्ने भवं ठक्] Spirituous liquor (prepared from food).

ऐर्य्यं [ईर्य्यं-व्यञ्] A plaster good for healing wounds.

ऐलः [इलाया अपत्यं अण्] 1 N. of Purūravas (son of Ilā and Budha). —2 The planet Mars. —**लं** 1 Food, a quantity of food. —2 A particular number.

ऐलवः Ved. Noise, cry; ° कारः Rudra's dog.

ऐलवालुकः N. of a perfume.

ऐलविलः 1 N. of Kubera; Si.

13. 13. —2 The planet Mars.

ऐलेयः 1 A kind of perfume. —2 Mars.

ऐश *a.* (शी *f.*) [ईश-अण्] 1 Belonging to Siva; R. 2. 75. —2 Supreme, regal.

ऐशान *a.* [ईशान-अण्] Belonging to Siva. —**नी** 1 The north-eastern direction. —2 N. of Durgā.

ऐश्वर *a.* [ईश्वर-अण्] (शी *f.*) 1 Belonging to or produced by a lord or the Supreme Being, majestic. —2 Powerful, mighty. —3 Belonging to Siva; R. 11. 76. —4 Supreme, royal. —5 Divine. —**ती** N. of Durgā.

ऐश्वरिकः (With Buddhists) A theist.

ऐश्वर्यं [ईश्वर-व्यञ्] 1 Supremacy, sovereignty; ऐकैश्वर्यस्थितोऽपि M. 1. 1; निशाचर°. —2 Might, power, sway. —3 Dominion. —4 Affluence, wealth, greatness; ° मन्त्रेषु S. 5. 18. —5 Superhuman power. —6 The divine faculties of omnipotence, omnipresence &c.

ऐशमस् *ind.* During this year, in the present year.

ऐशमस्तन-मस्त्य *a.* Belonging to the present year.

ऐषावीर *a.* Ved. Weak, powerless.

ऐषीक *a.* Consisting of stalks; made of reeds or canes; ऐषीकं पर्व a section of the सौप्तिक पर्व of Mb.

ऐषिकं Ved. Sacrificial bricks collectively.

ऐषिक *a.* (की *f.*) [इष्टि-ठक्] 1 Sacrificial, ceremonial. —2 Treating of इष्टि or sacrifice (as a work). —**Comp.** —**पूर्तिक** *a.* belonging to इष्टिपूर्त (belonging to sacrifices or charitable works).

ऐहलौकिक *a.* (की *f.*) [इहलोक-ठक्] Happening in or belonging to this world, temporal, sublunary (opp. पारलौकिक).

ऐहिक *a.* (की *f.*) [इह-ठक्] 1 Of this world or place, temporal, secular, worldly. —2 Local, of this place. —**क** Business (of this world). —**Comp.** —**दक्षिन्** *a.* worldly-minded

ओ.

ओ *m.* (औः) N. of Brahmā.—*ind.* 1 A vocative particle (oh). -2 An interjection of (1) calling; (holla, ho); (2) remembrance; (3) compassion (ah!).

ओकः 1 A house. -2 A refuge, shelter. -3 A bird. -4 A Sūdra.

ओकस् *n.* 1 A house, residence; as in दिवौकस् or स्वर्गैकम् a god. -2 An asylum, refuge. -3 A resting place. -4 Pleasure, gratification. [cf. Gr. *oikos*].

ओकिवस् *a.* Meeting together, united (समेवत).

ओक्य *a.* 1 Favourable to the house; *i. e.* to its inmates. -2 Good for a house, kind to a household. -क्य 1 Gratification, pleasure. -2 A comfortable place. -3 A resting place, house (in general).

ओकणः (णिः) A bug; so ओक्रोदनी, ओक्रणी.

ओकुलः A cake of flour.

ओख् 1 P. (ओखति, ओखाचकार, ओखितुं, ओखित) 1 To be dry. -2 To be able; be sufficient. -3 To adorn or grace. -4 To refuse. -5 To ward off, prevent.

ओगण *a.* 1 United. -2 Solitary; despised, cast off by one's friends.

ओघः [उच्-घञ् पृषो० घ] 1 A flood, stream, current; पुनरीधेन हि धुज्यते नदी Ku. 4. 44; so रुधिरं, बाष्पं &c. -2 An inundation. -3 A heap, quantity, mass, multitude; बाणं, अघं, जनं &c. -4 The whole. -5 Continuity. -6 Quick time in music. -7 Tradition, traditional instruction. -8 A kind of dance.

ओकारः See under ओम्.

ओज् 1. 10. U. (ओजति, ओजयति, ओजयितुं, ओजित) 1 To be strong or able. -2 To increase, grow.

ओज *a.* Odd, uneven. -ज =ओजस् q. v.

ओजस् *n.* 1 Bodily strength, vigour; energy, ability. -2 Vitality. -3 Virility, the generative faculty. -4 Splendour, light. -5 (In Rhet).

An elaborate form of style, abundance of compounds; (considered by Daṇḍin to be the 'soul of prose'); ओजः समासभूयस्त्वमेतद्ग्रन्थस्य जीवितम् Kāv. 1. 80; see K. P. 8 also; said to be of 5 kinds in R. G. -6 (In astr.) Each alternate sign of the zodiac (as the first, third &c.). -7 Water. -8 Metallic lustre. -9 Manifestation, appearance. -10 Skill in the use of weapons. **ओजसीन, ओजस्य** *a.* Ved. Strong, powerful.

ओजस्वत्, ओजस्विन् *a.* 1 Strong, vigorous, energetic, powerful; रूपं तद्गोशस्वित् तदेव वीर्यम् R. 5. 37; Si. 12. 35. -2 Splendid, bright.

ओजायते Den. A. To show strength or vigour, exhibit one's heroism; Bk. 5. 76; U. 5. 32.

ओजिष्ठ *a.* (Super. of उग्र also) Most strong, vehement.

ओजीयस् *a.* More vehement, stronger.

ओज्मन् *a.* An instigator. -*m.* 1 Speed. -2 Strength.

ओडक, -डवः A musical mode which omits two of the notes of the scale (रि and ग).

ओडिकाः, ओडी Wild rice.

ओडः (*m.* pl.) N. of a people and their country (the modern Orissa); Ms. 10. 44. -डः The China-rose. -ड् The Java-flower. -**Comp.** -आख्या the China-rose. -पुष्पं the Java-flower; Hibiscus Rosa Sinensis and its flowers.

ओण् 1 P. (ओणति, ओणितुं) To remove, take or drag along.

ओणि *a.* Removing. -णी (du.) 1 Heaven and earth. -2 Vessels used in the preparation of Soma. -3 Preserving power, protection.

ओत *a.* [आ-वे-क्त] Woven, sewn with threads across. -**Comp.** -ग्रोत *a.* 1. sewn crosswise and lengthwise. -2. extending in all directions. (-त्तं) *ind.* crosswise and lengthwise, vertically and horizontally.

ओतुः 1 The woof or cross threads of a web. -2 A cat (*f.* also); as in स्थूलो (लौ) तुः.

ओदती Issuing out, rising upwards; epithet of the dawn.

ओदनः, -न [उद-यच् Un. 2. 76] 1 Food, boiled rice; *e. g.* दध्योदनः, घृतं, गुडं, मांसं &c. -2 Grain mashed and cooked with milk. -3 A cloud. (Sometimes ओदन is prefixed to the names of pupils to denote that the pupil's object is more to be fed by his master than be taught; *e. g.* ओदनपाणिनीयाः P. VI. 2. 69 Sk. -नी The plant (बल) Sida Cordifolia.

-**Comp.** -आह्वया, -आह्वा, -ओदनिका N. of a medicinal plant (महासर्पंगा).

ओदनीयति Den. P. To wish to make mashed food of anything; पुरोडाशं यद्योदनीयति.

ओदाः, ओदन् *n.* 1 Flowing. -2 Wetting.

ओधस् *n.* An udder.

ओपशः Ved. An ornament of the head; curl; a horn (Sāy.).

ओम् *ind.* 1 The sacred syllable *om*, uttered as a holy exclamation at the beginning and end of a reading of the Vedas, or previous to the commencement of a prayer or sacred work. -2 As a particle it implies (a) solemn affirmation and respectful assent (so be it, amen!). (b) assent or acceptance (yes, all right); ओमित्युच्यतामनाम् Mál. 6; ओमित्युक्तवतोय चांगिर इति Si. 1. 75; द्वितीय-श्चैवमिति ब्रूमः S. D. 1. (c) command; (d) auspiciousness; (e) removal or warding off. -3 Brahman. [This word first appears in the Upanishads as a mystic monosyllable, and is regarded as the object of the most profound religious meditation. In the Mandukya Upanishad it is said that this syllable is all what has been, that which is and is to be; that all is *om*, only *om*. Literally analysed, *om* is taken to be made up of three letters or quarters; the letter *a* is Vaisvanara, the spirit of waking souls in the waking world; *u* is Taijasa, the spirit of dreaming souls in the

world of dreams; and *m* is Prajna, the spirit of sleeping and undreaming souls: and the whole *om* is said to be unknowable, unspeakable, into which the whole world passes away, blessed above duality; (for further account see *Gough's Upanishads* pp. 69-73). In later times *om* came to be used as a mystic name for the Hindu triad, representing the union of the three gods *a* (Vishnu), *u* (Siva), and *m* (Brahma). It is usually called Pranava or Ekaksharam]. -**Comp.** -**कार:** 1. the sacred syllable ओम्. -2. the exclamation ओम्, or pronunciation of the same. -3. (fig.) commencement; एष तावदो-**कार:** Mv. 1; B. R. 3. 78.

ओम: Ved. 1 A protector. -2 One who is favourably disposed (towards another). -3 Any one fit to be protected or favoured.

ओमन् *m.* 1 Protection. -2 Favour. kindness. -3 A kind person.

ओमन्वत् *a.* 1 Friendly. -2 Favourable, kind. -3 Satiating, pleasing.

ओमात्रा Protection, kindness, assistance.

ओम्या Ved. Favour, protection.

ओरफः A hard scratch; Māl. 7.

ओल *a.* Wet, damp. -**ल:** An esculent root (बूरण).

ओलंड 1 P., 10 U. (ओलंडति, ओलंडयति, ओलंडित) To cast or throw upwards, throw up.

ओल्ल *u.* Wet, damp. -**ल:** A hostage; आगतः come or received as a hostage; (this word occurs once or twice in *Viddhasālabhar-jikā*).

ओष: 1 Burning, combustion. -2 Cooking, baking.

ओषणः Pungency, sharp flavour. -**णी** A pot-herb.

ओषधिः, -**धी** *f.* [ओषः पाको धीयते अत्र, -धा-कि Tr.] 1 A herb, plant (in general). ओषधयः फलपाकांताः M. 1. 46: cf. संजीवन. -2 A medicinal plant or drug. -3 An annual plant or herb which dies after becoming ripe. -**Comp.** -**ईश**, -**गर्भ**, -**नाथ**: the moon (as presiding over and feeding plants); cf. पुण्यादि चौषधीः सर्वाः सोमो भूत्वा रसात्मकः Bg. 15. 13; R. 2. 73; Ku. 7. 1; S. 4. 2. -**ज** *a.* produced from plants. (-**जः**) fire. -**धरः**, -**पति**: 1. a dealer in medicinal drugs. -2. a physician. -3. the moon; Si. 9. 36 (where it means 'physician' also). -**प्रस्थ**: the capital of Himālaya: तत्प्रयातौषधिप्रस्थं स्थितये हिमवत्पुरं Ku. 6. 33, 36.

ओषं *ind.* Immediately, quickly. **ओष्माविन्** *a.* Burning. **ओष्ठः** [उच्यते उष्णाहारेण, उष्-कर्मणि यन् Up. 2. 4] A lip, (lower or

upper): त्रिवर्षो छेदयेन्नृपः Ms. 8. 282: अथर. विव. -**धी** A creeper bearing a red fruit to which the lip is commonly compared (विवफल). (In comp. the अ or अ of words before ओष्ठ may be optionally dropped, and the fem. may end in अ or ई: as द्विवो (वो) द्य-द्वी. [cf. L. ostium]. -**Comp.** -**अधरौ**-र the upper and lower lip. -**उपमफला** the creeper Bryonia Grandis (whose fruit resembles a lip). -**कोषः**-**प्रकोषः** a disease of the lips. -**ज** *a.* labial (produced by the lips). -**जाहं** the root of the lip. -**पल्लवः**-वं a sprout-like or tender lip. -**पुटं** the cavity made by opening the lips. -**पुष्पः**-व्यं the tree वृक्षक. -**रोगः** any disease of the lips.

ओष्ठक *a.* (At the end of comp.) Taking care of the lips. -**कः** A lip.

ओष्ठय *a.* [ओष्ठ-यत्] 1 Being at the lips. -2 Belonging to the lips, labial (as the sounds).

ओष्ण *a.* A little warm, tepid (ईषट्ण).

ओहः Ved. 1 Bringing, performing. -2 Reaching. -3 Meditation. -**Comp.** -**ब्रह्मन्** *a.* one who has sacred knowledge.

ओहस् *n.* Praise; idea, true notion (?).

औ.

औ *m.* 1 A sound. -2 N. of Sesha or Ananta. -*f.* The earth. -*ind.* Au interjection of (1) calling (ho, hola); (2) addressing (oh!); (3) opposition; (4) asseveration or determination.

औक्थिकः [उक्थ-ठक्] A Brāhmaṇa who knows or studies or recites the *ukthas*.

औक्थिक्यं The text of the *Ukthas*.

औक्थ A peculiar mode of recitation.

औक्षकं, **औक्ष** A multitude of oxen; Si. 5. 62.

औख्य *a.* [उखायां संस्कृतं व्यञ्ज्] Boiled in a pot (उखा).

औग्र्यं [अग्र-व्यञ्ज्] Formidableness, fierceness, dreadfulness, cruelty &c.

औघः [ओघ-स्वार्थे अण्] Flood.

औचित्यं, **औचित्ती** [उचित-प्यञ्ज् यलोपि ङीष्] 1 Aptness, fitness, propriety, suitableness. -2 Congruity or fitness, as one of the several circumstances which determine the exact meaning of a word in a sentence (such as संयोग, वियोग &c.); सामर्थ्यनौचित्ती देशः कालो व्यक्तिः स्वरादयः S. D. 2; in the example पातु वो दयितासुखे there is औचित्ती or fitness in taking मुख to mean संगम्यं (meeting) instead of आननं. -3 Habituation.

औघैःश्रवसः N. of Indra's horse. **औजसं** Gold.

औजसिक *a.* (की *f.*) [औजसा वर्तते ठक्] Energetic, vigorous, acting, with strength. -**कः** A hero.

औजस्य *a.* Conducive to vigour or energy. -**स्य** Strength, vigour of life, energy.

औज्ज्वल्यं [उज्ज्वल-व्यञ्ज्] Brightness, brilliancy.

औड *a.* Wet, moist.

औडव *a.* (वी *f.*) [उडु-अण्] Belonging to stars; K. 178. -**वः** A kind of Rāga (in Music).

औडुप *a.* [उडुप-अण्] Performed by means of the moon or raft.

औडुपिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उडुपेन तरति ठक्] Crossing in a boat. —कः A passenger in a boat or raft.

औडुंबर = औदुंबर *q. v.*

औडः [औड्-अण्] An inhabitant, or the king, of the Odra country, *q. v.*

औकंक्ष्यं [उत्कंठा-व्यञ्ज्] 1 Desire, longing for. —2 Anxiety.

औत्कर्ष्यं [उत्कर्ष-व्यञ्ज्] Excellence; superiority. *

औत्तमिः N. of the third of the fourteen Manus.

औत्तमिक *a.* (की *f.*) Referring to the gods who are in the highest place.

औत्तर *a.* (—री-रा) [उत्तर-अण्] Northern, living in the north. —(comp. —अह *a.* belonging to the following day. —पथिक *a.* going in the northern direction. —पादेक *a.* comprehended in the last word or term.

औत्तरेयः [उत्तरायाः अपत्यं ठक्] N. of Parikshit, son of Abhimanyu and Uttarā.

औत्तानपादः, —दिः [उत्तानपाद-अण् इज् वा] 1 N. of Dhruva. —2 The polar star.

औत्पत्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उत्पत्ति-ठक्] 1 Inborn, innate, natural. —2 Produced at the same time.

औत्पात *a.* (ती *f.*) [उत्पात-अण्] Treating of portents, (such as a work).

औत्पातिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उत्पात-ठक्] Portentous, prodigious, calamitous; R. 14. 53. —कं A portent.

औत्पाद *a.* (ही *f.*) [उत्पाद-अण्] Relating to or treating of birth (उत्पाद *q. v.*).

औत्पुटिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उत्पुट-ठक्] Receiving anything with उत्पुट (the mouth or beak turned upwards).

औत्र *a.* Gross, rough.

औत्स *a.* (त्ती *f.*) [उत्स-अण्] Born or produced in a fountain.

औत्संगिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उत्संग-ठक्] Borne or placed upon the hip

औत्सर्गिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उत्सर्ग-

ठञ्] 1 That which is liable to be abolished in exceptional cases, though generally valid (as a rule of grammar). —2 General (opp. to particular), not restricted —3 Terminating, concluding. —4 Leaving, quitting. —5 Natural, inherent. —3 Produced naturally or directly. —7 Derivative.

औत्सुक्यं [उत्सुक-व्यञ्ज्] 1 Anxiety, uneasiness. —2 Ardent desire, eagerness, zeal; औत्सुक्यं तावन्नवसादयति प्रतिष्ठा S. 5. 6; औत्सुक्येः कुतस्वरा सहस्रं व्यावर्तनाना द्वियः Ratn. 1. 2.

औदक *a.* (की *f.*) [उदक-अण्] Aquatic, watery, referring to water: °ज produced by aquatic plants.

औदंचन *a.* (नी *f.*) [उदंचन-अण्] Contained in a bucket or pitcher.

औदनिकः [औदनाय प्रभवति ठञ्] 1 A cook, (one who knows how to cook). —2 One to whom rice or mashed grain is given at regular times.

औदपान *a.* (नी *f.*) [उदपानादागत-अण्] Raised from wells or drinking fountains (as a tax).

औदयकाः (pl.) A school of astronomers who reckoned the first motion of the planets from sunrise (उदय).

औदायिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उदय-ठञ्] One of the five different states of the soul (with Jainas), when actions arise and exert an inherent influence on the future.

औदारिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उदरे एव प्रसितः ठक्] Voracious, gluttonous; a glutton; सर्वत्रौदारिकस्याभ्यवहार्यमेव विषयः V. 3; M. 4.

औदर्य *a.* [उदरे भवः यत्] 1 Being in the womb. —2 Entered into the womb.

औदशिवत-, दिवत्क *a.* (ती, की *f.*) [उदशित् अण् ठक् वा] Made of, or seasoned with, butter-milk. —तं Butter-milk with an equal proportion of water.

औदस्थान *a.* (नी *f.*) [उदस्थान-अण्] Accustomed to stand in water.

औदारिकं (With Jainas) The gross body which envelopes the soul.

औदार्यं [उदार-व्यञ्ज्] 1 Generosity, nobility, magnanimity. —2 Greatness, excellence. —3 Depth of meaning (अर्थसंपत्ति); स सौष्ठवौदार्यविशेष-शालिनीं विनिश्चितार्थामिति वाचमादरे Ki. 1. 3; see Malli, on Ki. 11. 40; and उदारता also under उदार.

औदासीन्यं, औदास्यं [उदासीन or उदास व्यञ्ज्] 1 Indifference, apathy; पर्यर्मे नि प्रजाः पातुमौदासीन्येन वार्तेतु R. 10. 25; इक्षानीमौदास्यं यदि भजति भागीरथि G. L. 4. —2 Solitariness, loneliness. —3 Perfect indifference (to worldly affairs), stoicism.

औदुंबर *a.* (री *f.*) [उदुंबर-अण्] Made of, or coming from, the Udumbara tree. —रः 1 N. of a region abounding in Udumbara trees. —2 A form of Yama, the god of death. —री A branch of the Udumbara tree. —रं 1 The wood of the Udumbara tree. —2 The Udumbara fruit. —3 A kind of leprosy. —4 Copper.

औदुंबरकः A place full of Udumbara trees.

औदात्रं [उदात्र-अण् अण् वा] The office of the Udgātri priest.

औदालकं [उदालेन निर्वृत्तं अण् संज्ञायाम् कन्] A bitter and acrid substance like honey; प्रायो बल्मीकमध्य-स्थाः कपिलाः स्वल्पकीटकाः । कुर्वन्ति कपिलं स्वल्पं तत्स्यादौदालकं मधु ॥

औदेशिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उद्देश-ठक्] 1 Showing; indicative of. —2 Enumerating.

औद्धत्यं [उद्धत-व्यञ्ज्] 1 Arrogance, insolence. 2 Boldness, bold or adventurous deeds; औद्धत्यमायोजितकामसूत्रं Māl. 1. 4.

औद्धारिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उद्धार-ठञ्ज्] Deducted from patrimony, portionable, heritable. —कं A portion or inheritance (deducted from patrimony).

औद्धिज्जं [उद्धिज्ज-अण्] Fossil salt.

औद्धिद *a.* (ही *f.*) [उद्धिद-अण्] 1 Issuing (as from a well). —2 Victorious. —दं 1 Spring water. —2 Fossil salt, rock salt.

औद्धिद्यं 1 Victoriousness. —2 Production of plants.

औद्धाहिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उद्धाह-ठञ्ज्]

1 Relating to marriage. -2 Obtained in marriage; Y. 2. 116; Ms. 9.206. -कं A gift made to a woman at her marriage.

औधस *a.* (सी *f.*) [उधसः इदं अण्] Being or contained in the udder (as milk).

औधस्य Milk (produced from the udder); R. 2. 66 v. 1.

औन्नत्यं [उन्नत-व्यञ्ज्] Height, elevation (moral also).

औन्नत्रे The office of the Ummet, q. v.

औपकर्णिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपकर्ण-ठक्] Being near the ears.

औपकार्यं, -र्या [उपकार्य-अण्] A residence, a tent.

औपग्रस्तिकः -ग्रहिकः [उपग्रस्त-ग्रह-ठक्] 1 An eclipse. -2 The sun or moon in eclipse.

औपचारिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपचार-ठक्] Metaphorical, figurative; secondary (opp. मुख्य). -कं Figurative application.

औपचण्डसिकं N. of a metre; see App.

औपजानुक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपजानु-ठक्] Being near the knees.

औपदेशिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपदेश-ठक्] 1 Living by उपदेश or teaching. -2 Got by instruction (as wealth).

औपद्रविक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपद्रव-ठक्] Relating to, or treating of, symptoms (of diseases).

औपद्रष्टव्यं [उपद्रष्ट-व्यञ्ज्] 1 Superintendence. -2 The state of being an eye-witness.

औपधर्म्यं [उपधर्म-व्यञ्ज्] 1 A false doctrine, heresy. -2 Inferior virtue, or a degraded principle of virtue.

औपाधिक *a.* (की *f.*) Deceitful, deceptive.

औपधेय *a.* (यी *f.*) [उपधि-ठक्] Serving for the part of the wheel of a carriage called उपधि, q. v. -यं The wheel of a carriage (रथांग).

औपनायनिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपनायन-ठक्] Relating to or serving for उपनायन (the rite of investiture with the sacred thread); Ms. 2. 68; Y. 1. 37.

औपनासिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपनास-ठक्] Being near the nose.

औपनिधिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपनिधि-ठक्] Forming, or relating to, a deposit. -कं A deposit or pledge; anything pledged or deposited; Y. 2. 65.

औपनिषत्क *a.* (की *f.*) [उपनिषद्-ज-कति-ठक्] Living by (teaching) the Upanishads.

औपनिषद् *a.* (ही *f.*) [उपनिषद्-अण्] 1 Contained or taught in an Upanishad; scriptural, theological. -2 Based or founded on, derived from, the Upanishads: **औपनिषदं दर्शनं** (another name for Vedānta phil.) -इः 1 The supreme soul, Brahman. -2 A follower of the doctrines of the Upanishads.

औपनीविक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपनीवि-ठक्] Being or placed near नीवि (the knot of the wearing garment) (of males or females). बद्धो दुर्बलकार्य-मसि र्येनौपनीविकः Bk. 4.26; औपनीविक-मरुद् किल र्क्षा (करं) Si. 10. 60.

औपपश्य [उपपश्य-व्यञ्ज्] Being in the arm pit.

औपपत्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपपत्ति-ठक्] 1 Ready at hand, within reach. -2 Fit, proper. -3 Theoretical.

औपपातिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपपात-ठक्] One who has committed an Upapāṭaka, q. v.

औपभृत *a.* (ती *f.*) [उपभृत्-अल्] Being in the ladle (as an offering).

औपमिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपमा-ठक्] 1 Serving for a simile or comparison. -2 Shown by a simile.

औपम्यं [उपमा-व्यञ्ज्] Comparison, resemblance, analogy; आत्मौपम्येन भूतेषु इयां कुर्वति साधवः H. 1. 12; करका सुभगः U. 3. 40 v. 1.

औपयज *a.* (जी *f.*) [उपयज्-अण्] Belonging to the sentences called उपयज्, q. v.

औपयिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपाय-ठक्] 1 Proper, fit, right. -2 Obtained by efforts. -कः-कं A means, an expedient, remedy; शिवमौपयिकं गरीयसी Ki. 2. 35.

औपयौगिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपयोग-

ठक्] Relating to the employment or application (of anything).

औपराजिक *a.* [उपराज-ठक्] Belonging to a viceroy.

औपरिष्ठ *a.* (ही *f.*) [उपरिष्ठ-अण्] Being or produced above.

औपरैधिकः A staff made of the wood of the Pilu tree.

औपरो(रौ)धिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपरोध-ठक्] 1 Proceeding from or relating to favour or kindness. -2 Opposing, impeding. -कः A staff of the wood of the Pilu tree.

औपल *a.* (ली *f.*) [उपल-अण्] 1 Stony, of stone. -2 Raised from stones (as a tax).

औपवस्तं Fasting, a fast.

औपवस्त्रं [उपवस्त्र-अण्] 1 Food suitable for a fast. -2 Fasting.

औपवास *a.* (सी *f.*) [उपवास-अण्] Given during fasting (money); to be done during fast.

औपवासिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपवास-ठक्] Fit for fasting; able to fast.

औपवास्यं Fasting.

औपवाहा *a.* [उपवाह स्वार्थे अण्] 1 Serving for riding on. -2 Drawn for pleasure (as a carriage). -इः 1 A king's elephant. -2 Any royal vehicle.

औपवेशिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपवेश-ठक्] Getting livelihood by entire devotion to any employment.

औपश्लेषिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपश्लेष-ठक्] Relating to close or immediate contact.

औपसंक्रमण *a.* (णी *f.*) (Anything) proper to be done at the Upasankramana.

औपसंख्यानिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपसंख्यान-ठक्] 1 Mentioned in a supplementary addition. -2 Supplementary.

औपसदः [उपसद्-अण्] 1 An अ-ध्याय or अनुवाक containing the word उपसद्. -2 N. of a ceremony lasting for one day.

औपसर्गिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपसर्ग-ठक्] 1 Able to cope with adversity. -2 Portentous. -3 Relating to change &c. -4 Superinduced (as a disease). -5 Connected with a preposition. -कः Irregular action of the humours of the body, produc-

ing cold sweats &c. (वातादिस्त्रिपात).

औपस्थान (नी. f.) [उपस्थान-ण] One whose business is to serve, wait on, or worship.

औपस्थानिक a. (की. f.) [उपस्थान-ठक्] Living by waiting on or worshipping.

औपस्थिक a. [उपस्थ-ठक्] Living by fornication.

औपस्थ्य [उपस्थ-व्यञ्ज] Cohabitation, sexual intercourse.

आपहारिक a. (की. f.) [उपहार-ठक्] Serving as an oblation or offering. —कं An offering or oblation.

औपाधिक a. (की. f.) [उपाधि-ठक्] 1 Conditional. —2 Pertaining to attributes or properties; an effect produced.

औपाध्यायक a. (की. f.) [उपाध्याय-वृज्] Coming or obtained from a teacher.

औपानह्य a. [उपानह-व्य] 1 Used for making shoes. —2 To be tied or bound on (as leather &c.).

औपायिक = औपयिक q. v.

औपासन a. (नी. f.) [उपासन-अण्] 1 Relating to गृह्याग्नि or household fire. —2 Belonging to worship or service, holy, sacred. —नः 1 A fire used for domestic worship. —2 A small rice-ball (पिंड) offered to the manes.

औपेद्र a. Belonging to Upendra; Si. 20. 79.

औम् ind. The sacred syllable of the Sûtras (for औम् which is forbidden to be uttered by them).

औम, औमिक, औमक (नी. की. f.) [उमा-अण्-वृज् वा] Flaxen.

औमीने [उमानां क्षेत्रं खञ्ज] A field of flax.

औरग a. (सी. f.) [उरग-अण्] Serpentine, relating to a serpent. —गं The constellation आश्लेषा.

औरस्य a. (की. f.) [उरस्य-अण्] Belonging to or produced from a ram. —सं 1 Mutton. —2 Woollen cloth, coarse woollen blanket (°भ्र; also).

औरस्यक [उरस्यकं समूहः वृज्] A flock of sheep.

औरस्यिक a. [उरस्य-ठक्] (की. f.) Belonging to sheep. —कः A shepherd.

औरस्य a. (सी. f.) [उरस्य निर्भितः अण्] Produced from the breast,

born of oneself, legitimate; S. 7; V. 5; R. 16. 88. —सः, —सी A legitimate son or daughter; Y. 2. 128.

औरस्य a. Excellent, distinguished.

औरस्य = औरस q. v.

और्जित्य [और्जित-व्यञ्ज] Greatness; Mv. 2. 16.

और्ण, और्णक, और्णिक a. (णी, की. f.) [उर्णो-अण्, वृज् वा] Woollen.

और्ध्वकालिक a. (की. f.) [उर्ध्व-काल-ठक्] Relating to subsequent or later time.

और्ध्वदेहं [उर्ध्वदेह-अण्] A funeral ceremony.

और्ध्वदे (दे) हिक a. (की. f.) [उर्ध्वदेहाय साधु ठक्] Relating to a deceased person, funeral, performed in honour of the dead (as a rite); °क्रिया obsequies, funeral rites; Pt. 1. —कं Funeral rites, obsequies.

और्ध्वन्त्रो (ओ) तसिकः = शैवः, a Saiva or an adherent of the sect.

और्व a. (धी. f.) [उर्व-अण्] 1 Relating to Aurva. —2 Produced from the thigh. —3 Relating to the earth. —वः 1 N. of a celebrated Rishi.

[He was a descendant of Bhṛigu, (the son of Chyavana by his wife Arushi, and grandson of Bhṛigu). The Mahabharata relates that the sons of Kartavirya, with the desire of destroying the descendants of Bhṛigu, killed even the children in the womb. One of the women of the family in order to preserve her embryo secreted it in her thigh (aru), whence the child at its birth was called Aurva. Beholding him the sons of Kartavirya were struck with blindness, and his wrath gave rise to a flame which threatened to consume the whole world, had he not, at the desire of his Pitris, the Bhārgavas, cast it into the ocean, where it remained concealed with the face of a horse; cf. Vadavagni. Aurva was afterwards preceptor to king Sagara of Ayodhya]. —2 Submarine fire; त्वयि ज्वलत्यौर्व इवांबुराशौ S. 3. 3; so °अनलः. —वै Fossil salt.

और्वर a. Earthly; Si. 16. 27.

औलानं 1 Support. —2 Reservoir of water.

और्वशेयः [उर्वश्याः अपत्यं ठक्] N. of Agastya.

औलूकं [उलूकानां समूहः अण्] A collection of owls.

औलूक्यः [उलूकस्यापत्यं, यञ्] N. of Kanāda, the propounder of the Vai-

śeshika philosophy; (see औलूक्य-दर्शन in Sarva. S.).

औलूखल a. (ली. f.) [उलूखले क्षुण्णं अण्] Coming from, pounded or ground in, a mortar.

औलबण्यं [उलबण-व्यञ्ज] Excess, superabundance, virulence.

औशन, औशनस a. (नी, —सी. f.) [उशनस्-अण्] Belonging or peculiar to Usanas; originating from Usanas, or taught by him. —सं 1 The law-book of उशनस् (a treatise on civil polity). —2 N. of an Upapurāṇa.

औशज a. (जी. f.) [उशज्-अण्] Desirous, zealous, wishing.

औशीनरः [उशीनरस्यापत्यं अण्] The son of Uśinara. —री N. of the wife of king Purūravas.

औशीरं [उशीरं-अण्] 1 The handle of a fan or Chowri. —2 A bed; औशीरे कामचारः कृतोभूत् Dk. 72 at liberty to sleep or sit. —3 A seat (chair, stool &c.). —4 An unguent made of Uśira. —5 The root of the fragrant grass उशीर q. v. —6 A fan.

औशीरिका 1 The shoot (of a plant). —2 A basin.

औषणं [उषण-अण्] 1 Pungency. —2 Black pepper. —Comp. —शौडी dried ginger.

औषध a. (धी. f.) [औषधि-अण्] Consisting of herbs. —धं 1 A herb; herbs taken collectively. —2 A medicament, medicinal drug, medicine in general. —3 A vessel for herbs. —4 A mineral. —5 N. of Viṣṇu.

औषधिः, —धी. f. 1 A herb, plant (in general); Y. 3. 276 v. l.; see औषधि. —2 A medicinal herb; अचिंत्यो हि मणिमन्त्रौषधीनां प्रभावः Ratn. 2. —3 An herb which emits fire; विरमन्ति न ज्वलितुमौषधयः Ki. 5. 24 (तृणज्यातीर्षि Malli.); cf. Ku. 1. 10. —4 An annual or deciduous plant; °धीपतिः N. of Soma, the lord of plants.

औषधीकृ 8 U. To reduce to a medicament.

औषधीय a. Medicinal, consisting of herbs.

औषरं, रकं [उषरे भवं अण्, रक्तं कन्] 1 Rock-salt. —2 Iron stone.

औषस a. (सी. f.) [उषस्-अण्] Relating to dawn, early; °आतप Ki. 9.

11. —सी Day-break, morning.

औषस्य *a.* Sacred to Ushas or the dawn.

औषसिक, औषिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Walking out at day-break. —2 Early born or produced at dawn.

औष्ट्र *a.* (ष्ट्री *f.*) [उष्ट्र-अण्] 1 Relating to, or produced from, a

camel. —2 Abounding in camels.

—ष्ट्र 1 The milk of a camel. —2 Camel-nature.

औष्ट्रक *a.* (की *f.*) [उष्ट्र-कृत्] Relating to a camel. —कं A multitude of camels; Si. 5. 65.

औष्ट्रय *a.* (यी *f.*) Belonging to a carriage drawn by camels.

औष्ठ्य *a.* [ओष्ठ-यत्] Relating to the lip, labial. —Comp. —वर्णः a labial letter; *i. e.* उ, ङ, ए, क, व, भ, म्, and ण. —स्थान *a.* pronounced with the lips. —स्वर a labial vowel.

औष्ण [उष्ण-अण्] Heat, warmth. औष्ण्यं, औष्म्यं [उष्ण-उष्म-अण्] Heat; R. 17. 33.

क.

क The first consonant of the alphabet, and first letter of the guttural class.

कः 1 Brahman. —2 Vishnu. —3 Kāmadeva. —4 Fire. —5 Wind or air. —6 Yama. —7 The sun. —8 The soul. —9 A king or prince. —10 Knot or joint. —11 A peacock. —12 The king of birds. —13 A bird. —14 The mind. —15 Body. —16 Time. —17 A cloud. —18 A word, sound. —19 Hair. —20 Light, splendour. —21 Wealth, property. —कं 1 Happiness, joy, pleasure (as in नाक which is explained thus; न कं सुखं=दुःखं; न अकं यत्). —2 Water; सत्येन मानिरक्ष त्वं वरुणेत्यभिशाप्य कं Y. 2. 108; के शवं पतितं दृष्ट्वा पांडवा हर्ष-निर्भराः Subhāsh. (where a pun is intended on केशव, the apparent meaning being Kesava). —3 The head; as in कंधरा (=कं शिरो धारयतीति). —Comp. —ज *a.* watery, aquatic. —द् a cloud (giving water.)

क A Taddhita affix added to nouns and adjectives, mostly to the former, in the sense of diminution, deterioration, similarity, endearment, or sometimes to express the original meaning of the word itself; *e. g.* वृक्षकः a small tree; बालकः a chap; पुत्रकः dear boy; अश्वकः a bad horse, or like a horse, or a horse itself (स्वार्थे कन्).

कंय्य *a.* Happy, prosperous.

कंबूले *N.* of the eighth Yoga.

कंस 2 *A.* (कंस्ते) 1 To go. —2 To command. —3 To destroy; see कस्.

कंसः-सं 1 A drinking vessel, cup, can, goblet. —2 Bell-metal, white copper. —3 A particular mea-

sure known as आढक, *q. v.* —सः *N.* of a king of Mathurā, son of Ugrasena and enemy of Krishna.

[He is identified with the Asura Kalamemi, and acted inimically towards Krishna and became his implacable foe. The circumstance which made him so was the following. While, after the marriage of Devaki with Vasudeva, he was driving the happy pair home, a heavenly voice warned Kamsa that the eighth child of Devaki would kill him. Thereupon he threw both of them into prison, loaded them with strong fetters, and kept the strictest watch over them. He took from Devaki every child as soon as it was born and slew it, and in this way he disposed of her first six children. But the 7th and 8th, Balarama and Krishna, were safely conveyed to Nanda's house in spite of his vigilance, and Krishna grew up to be his slayer according to the prophecy. When Kamsa heard this, he was very much enraged and sent several demons to kill Krishna, but he killed them all with ease. At last he sent Akrura to bring the boys to Mathura. A severe duel was fought between Kamsa and Krishna, in which the former was slain by the latter].

—सा *N.* of a daughter of Ugrasena and sister of Kamsa. —Comp. —अरिः, अरातिः, जिह्, कृष्, द्विष्ट, हन् *m.* 'slayer of Kamsa, *i. e.* Krishna; स्वयं संधिकारिणा कंसारिणा दूतेन Ve. 1; निषेदिवान् कंसकृषः स विष्टरे Si. 1. 16. —अस्थि *n.* bell-metal. —उड्गा *a* a fragrant earth. —कारः (री *f.*) 1. a mixed tribe; कंसकारांश्वकारौ ब्राह्मणास्तंबभूवतुः Sabdak. —2. a worker in pewter or white-brass, a bell-founder. —मासिकं a metallic substance in large grains, a sort of pyrites. —वणिक् *m.* a brazier or seller of brass vessels. —वधः-हननं the slaying of Kamsa.

कंसकं Bell-metal.

कंसवती *N.* of a daughter of उग्र-सेन.

कंसिक *a.* (की *f.*) Made of bell-metal &c.

कंसिय *a.* Fit for, or relating to, a cup. —यं Bell-metal.

कंसारं Ved. 1 A bore. —2 Rice, the grain of which becomes hard in the middle.

कक् 1 *A.* (ककते, ककित) 1 To wish. —2 To be proud. —3 To be unsteady; see कक्.

ककजाकृत *a.* Ved. Mutilated.

ककंदः Gold.

ककरः A kind of bird (Ved.).

ककर्दुः Destruction of happiness or of enemies; Rv. 10. 102. 6.

ककाटिका A part of the back of the head (घाटा).

ककुंजलः The Chātaka bird.

ककुद् *f.* 1 A summit, peak. —2 Chief, head; see ककुद् below. —3 The hump on the shoulders of the Indian bull. —4 A horn. —5 An ensign or symbol of royalty (as the छत्र, चामर &c.). —6 Any projecting corner. —7 *N.* of a daughter of Daksha and wife of Dharma. (According to Pāṇini V. 4. 146-147 ककुद् is the form to be substituted for ककुद in adj. or Bah. comps.; *e. g.* विककुद्). —Comp. —स्यः [ककुदि तिष्ठतीति] an epithet of Puranjaya, son of Sasāda, a king of the solar race, and a descendant of Ikshvāku; इक्ष्वाकुवंशवः ककुदं भूपाणां ककुत्स्य इत्याहितलक्ष्णोऽभूत् R. 6. 71. [Mythology relates that, when in their war with the demons, the gods were often worsted, they headed by Indra,

went to the powerful king Puranjaya, and requested him to be their friend in battle. The latter consented to do so, provided Indra carried him on his shoulders. Indra accordingly assumed the form of a bull, and Puranjaya, seated on its hump, completely vanquished the demons. Puranjaya is, therefore, called *Kakutstha* 'standing on a hump'.

ककुदः -**हं** 1 The peak or summit of a mountain. -2 A hump (on the shoulders of an Indian bull). -3 Chief, foremost, pre-eminent; **ककुदं वेदविशं तपोधनम्** Mk. 1. 5; **इक्ष्वाकुवंश्यः ककुदं नृपाणां** R. 6. 71. -4 A sign or symbol of royalty; **नृपतिककुदं** R. 3. 70, 17. 27. -5 A species of serpent.

ककुक्षत् **क**. [अस्यर्थे मत्तु] 1 Furnished with a hump; Pt. 1. -2 Running high (as a wave). -**m**. 1 A mountain (having peaks). -2 A buffalo; **महोद्भाः ककुक्षत्** R. 4. 22; a humped bull; 13. 47; Ku. 1. 56. -3 N. of a medicinal plant (ऋषभ). -**सी** The hip and the loins.

ककुक्षत् m. A buffalo with a hump on his shoulders.

ककुभिन् **a**. 1 Peaked; furnished with a hump &c. -**m**. 1 A bull with a hump on his shoulders. -2 A mountain. -3 N. of Vishnu; and of king रैवतक. **कन्या-कुता** N. of Revati and wife of Balarāma; Si. 2. 20.

ककुंदरं The cavities of the loins; Y. 3. 96 (जघनकूप).

ककुभ् **f**. 1 A direction, quarter of the compass; **विद्युन्ताः कान्तेन स्त्रिय इव न राजन्ति ककुभः** Mk. 5. 26; Si. 9. 25, 3. 33. -2 Splendour, beauty. -3 A wreath of Champaka flowers. -4 A sacred treatise or Sāstra. -5 A peak, summit. -6 A Rāgini or personified mode of music. -7 The personified quarter of the sky. -8 Breath, animation. -9 Unornamented hair; or hair hanging down as a tail.

ककुभ **a**. Ved. Distinguished, superior. -**भः** 1 A crooked piece of wood at the end of the lute. -2 The tree Arjuna; **ककुभसुरभिः शैलः** U. 1. 33. -3 A kind of goblin or evil spirit. -4 One of the Rāgas or personified musical modes. -**भा** 1 Space; quarter. -2 One of the Rāgins. -**भं** A

flower of the Kūṭaja tree; Me. 22. -**Comp.** -**अदनी** 'food of the sky,' a kind of fragrance or perfume.

ककुह **a**. Ved. Eminent; excellent. -**हः** A part of a carriage.

ककरुकः A worm in the stomach.

कक् 1 P. To laugh.

ककटः A kind of animal.

ककलः The Bakula tree.

ककालः -**ली** N. of a plant bearing a berry: **ककालीफलजग्धि** Māl. 6. 19 v. 1. -**लं, लकं** 1 A berry of this plant. -2 A perfume prepared from its berries.

कक्ख 1 P. To laugh.

कक्खट **a**. 1 Hard, solid. -2 Laughing.

कक्खटी Chalk.

कक्षः 1 A lurking or hiding-place. -2 The end of the lower garment; see कक्षा. -3 A climbing plant, creeper. -4 Grass, dry grass; **यतस्तु कक्षस्तत एव वाङ्मिः** R. 7. 55, 11. 75; Ms. 7. 110. -5 A forest of dead trees, dry wood. -6 The arm-pit; **अंतर** Pt. 1. the cavity of the arm-pit: **प्रक्षिप्योदन्धिषं कक्षे शेरते तेऽभिमारुते** Si. 2. 42. -7 The harem of a king. -8 The interior of a forest; **आशु निर्गत्य कक्षात्** Rs. 1. 27; **कक्षांतरगतो वायुः** Rām. -9 The side or flank (of anything). -10 A woman's girdle; as in **आवहनिविडकक्षैः**. -11 A surrounding wall. -12 A part of a boat. -13 The orbit of a planet. -14 A buffalo. -15 A gate. -16 The Beleric Myrobalan or Terminalia Belerica. -17 A marshy ground. -**क्षा** 1 Painful boils in the arm-pit. -2 An elephant's rope; also his girth. -3 A woman's girdle or zone; a girdle, waist-band (in general); Si. 17. 24. -4 A surrounding wall; a wall. -5 The waist, middle part; Mk. 5. 21. -6 A courtyard; area. -7 An enclosure. -8 An inner apartment, a private chamber; room in general; Ku. 7. 70; Ms. 7. 224; **गृहकलहैस्तकाननुसरन् कक्षांतरप्रधावितः** K. 63, 182. -9 A harem. -10 Similarity. -11 An upper garment. -12 Objection or reply in argument (in Logic &c.). -13 Emulation or rivalry.

-14 A secluded part of an edifice. -15 A particular part of a carriage. -16 The jeweller's weight, *Retti*. -17 The end of the lower garment which, after the cloth is girt round the lower part of the body, is brought up behind and tucked into the waistband (Mar. कांसेटा). -18 Tying up the waist. -19 The wrist. -20 Border or lace. -21 The basin of a balance (कक्षः also). -**क्ष** 1 A star. -2 Sin. -**Comp.** -**अग्निः** wild fire, conflagration; R. 11. 92. -**अंतरं** inner or private apartment. -**अवेक्षकः** 1. a superintendent of the harem. -2. a keeper of a royal garden. -3. a door-keeper. -4. a poet. -5. a debauchee. -6. a player; painter. -7. an actor. -8. a paramour. -9. strength of feeling or sentiment (Wilson). -**उत्था** a fragrant grass, (भद्रमुस्ता Cyperus). -**धरं** the shoulder-joint. -**पः** 1. a tortoise. -2. one of the 9 treasures of Kubera. -**(क्षा) पटः** a cloth passed between the legs to cover the privities. -**पुटः** the arm-pit. -**रुहा** = नागरमुस्ता q. v. -**शायः** -**युः** a dog. -**स्थ** **a**. seated on the hip or the flank.

कक्षीकृत **a**. Agreed to, promised. **कक्षायते** Den. A. 1 To lie in ambush. -2 To intend anything wicked. **कक्षीवत्** **m**. N. of a renowned Rishi, sometimes called Pajriya; author of several hymns of the Rigveda.

कक्ष्य **a**. Ved. 1 Consisting of shrubs or dry grass. -2 Secret. -3 Filling the girth Sāy.). -**क्ष्या** 1 The girth of an elephant or horse. -2 A woman's girdle or zone; Ki. 7. 8; Si. 10. 62. -3 Fingers. -4 The upper garment. -5 The border of a garment. -6 The inner apartment of a palace. -7 A wall, enclosure. -8 Similarity. -9 A shrub yielding the black and red berry that serves as a weight. -**क्ष्यं** 1 The cup or receptacle of a balance. -2 A part of a carriage. -3 The hinder part. -**Comp.** -**अवेक्षक** = कक्षावेक्षक q. v.

कक्ख 1 P. (कखति) To laugh at, deride.

कख्या An enclosure; division of a large building.

कग् 1 P. To act, perform.

कंक् 1 A. To go.

कंकः 1 A heron. -2 A variety of mango. -3 N. of Yama. -4 A Kshatriya. -5 A Vri hpi. -6 A false or pretended Brāhmaṇa. -7 Name assumed by Yudhishtira in the palace of Virāṭa. -8 One of the 18 divisions of the continent. -9 N. of a people (pl.) -का 1 A sort of sandal. -2 Scent of the lotus. -Comp. -त्रोटः-दिः a kind of fish. -पञ्च a. furnished with the feathers of a heron. (-त्रः) an arrow furnished with a heron's feathers; R. 2. 31; U. 4. 20; Mv. 1. 18. (-त्रं) a heron's feather fixed on an arrow. -पत्रिन् m. = कंकपत्रः. -माला 1. a kind of musical instrument. -2. beating time by the clapping of hands. -मुख-वदन a. shaped like a heron's mouth. (-खःखं), -वदनं a pair of tongs; Ve. 5. 1. -शायः a dog (sleeping like a heron).

कंकटः, कंकटकः 1 Mail; defensive armour; military accoutrements; Ve. 2. 26, 5. 1; R. 7. 59; Si. 18. 20. -2 An iron hook to goad an elephant (अंकुश).

कंकणः-णं 1 A bracelet; हानेन पाणिर्न तु कंकणेन विभाति Bh. 2. 71; इहं सुवर्णकंकणं गृह्यतां H. 1. -2 The marriage-string (fastened round the wrist); अयमागृहीतकमनीयकंकणः(करः) U. 1. 18; Māl. 9. 9; देव्यः कंकणोक्षणाय मिलिता राजन् वरः प्रेक्ष्यतां Mv. 2. 50. -3 An ornament in general. -4 A crest. -णः Water-spray; नितंबे हाराली नयनयुगले कंकण-भरं Udb. -णी, कंकणीका 1 A small bell or tinkling ornament. -2 An ornament furnished with bells. -Comp. -भूषण a. adorned with tinkling ornaments. -मणी f. the jewel in a bracelet.

कंकणिन् a. Adorned with a bracelet.

कंकतः, -तं कंकती, तिका A comb, haircomb; Si. 15. 33. -तः 1 A kind of tree. -2 A poisonous animal.

कंकर a. [कं मुखं किरति क्षिपति कु-अच्] Bad, vile, despicable. -रं 1 Buttermilk (mixed with water). -2 A high number (=100 niyutas).

कंकरोलः The plant Alangium Hexapetatum (निकीचक).

कंकलोडयं A kind of drug.

कंकालः -लं A skeleton; Māl. 5. 14. -Comp. -नलिन् m. N. of Siva. -कृप a. reduced to a skeleton (remaining in the form of a skeleton); U. 3. 43.

कंकालयः Body.

कंकुः A kind of corn.

कंकु (शु) घुः-घं A kind of medicinal earth (described as of two colours, one of a silvery and one of a gold colour, or one of a light and one of a dark yellow).

कंकूपः The inner body (आभ्यन्तरदेह).

कंकेरुः A kind of crow.

कंकेलुः-लुः The Asoka tree.

कंकोली = ककोली q. v.

कंखं Enjoyment, fruition.

कंगु n., कंगुनी A kind of Panic seed (four kinds of it are mentioned in Bhāva P.).

कंगुलः The hand.

कच् 1 P. (कचति, कचिन्) To sound, cry. -II. 1 U. 1 To bind, fasten (with आ); त्वक्त्रं चाचकचे वरं Bk. 14. 94. -2 To shine.

कचः [कच्यते बध्यते इति कच्. कच्-अच्] 1 Hair (especially of the head); कचेषु च निगृह्येतान् Mb.; see 'ग्रह' below; अलिनी जेषुः कचानां चयः Bh. 1. 5. -2 A dry or healed sore, scar. -3 A binding, band. -4 The hem of a garment. -5 A cloud. -5 N. of a son of Brihaspati. [In their long warfare with the demons, the gods were often times defeated, and rendered quite helpless. But such of the demons as would be slain in battle were restored to life by Sukracharya, their preceptor, by means of a mystic charm which he alone possessed. The gods resolved to secure, if possible, this charm for themselves, and induced Kacha to go to Sukracharya and learn it from him by becoming his disciple. So Kacha went to the preceptor, but the demons killed Kacha twice lest he should succeed in mastering the lore; but on both occasions he was restored to life by the sage at the intercession of Devayani, his daughter, who had fallen in love with the youth. Thus discomfited the Asuras killed him a third time, burnt his body, and mixed his ashes with Sukra's wine; but Devayani again begged her

father to restore to life the youth. Not being able to resist his daughter's importunities Sukra once more performed the charm, and, to his surprise, heard the voice of Kacha issuing from his own belly. To save his own life the sage taught him the much-sought charm, and, on the belly of Sukra being ripped open, Kacha performed the charm and restored his master to life. Devayani thereupon began to make stronger advances of love to him, but he steadily resisted her proposals, telling her that she was to him as a younger sister. She thereupon cursed him that the great charm he had learnt would be powerless; in return, he cursed her that she should be sought by no Brahmana, but would become a Kshatriya's wife.] -चा 1 A female elephant. -2 Beauty, splendour. -Comp. -अयं curls, end of hair. -आचित a. having dishevelled hair; कचाचितौ विष्वगिवागजौ गजौ Ki. 1. 38. -आनोदः a fragrant ointment of the hair (कच्चा). -ग्रहः seizing the hair, seizing (one) by the hair; R. 10. 47, 19. 31. -पः 1. 'cloud drinker', grass. -2. a leaf. (-पं) a vessel for vegetables. -पक्षः, -पाक्षः, -हस्तः thick or ornamented hair; (according to Ak. these three words denote a collection; पक्षश्च हस्तश्च कलापार्थः कचात्परे). -मालः smoke.

कचाकाचि ind. 'Hair against hair', (fighting by) pulling each other's hair.

कचंगनं A free market (where no duty or custom has to be paid).

कचंगलः The ocean.

कचाकु a. 1 Ill-disposed, wicked, vile. -2 Intolerable, unbearable. -3 Difficult to be attained. -कुः A snake.

कचादुरः A gallinule.

कचुः f. An esculent root; see कच्ची.

कचेलं A string or cover containing and keeping together the leaves of a manuscript.

कचटं An aquatic plant.

कचर a. 1 Bad, dirty. -2 Wicked, vile, debased. -रं Buttermilk diluted with water.

कचित् ind. A particle of (1) interrogation (often translatable by 'I hope'); कचित् अहमिव विस्मृतवानसि त्वं S. 6; कचिन्मृगीणामनघा प्रसूति

R. 5. 7; also 5, 6, 8, 9. (b) joy; (c) auspiciousness.

कच्छः—छं 1 Bank, margin, skirt, bordering region (whether near water or not); यमुनाकच्छमवतीर्णः Pt. 1; गंधमादनकच्छोऽध्यासितः V. 5; Si. 3. 80; Mâl. 9. 16. -2 A marsh, morass, fen. -3 The hem of the lower garment tucked into the waistband; see कक्षा. -4 A part of a boat. -5 A particular part of a tortoise (in कच्छप). -6 A tree, the timber of which is used for making furniture (तृत्र). —छा 1 A cricket. -2 The plant *Lycopodium Imbricatum* (वाराही). —Comp. —अंतः the border of a lake or stream; marshy place; Ki. 7. 39, 12. 54. —देशः N. of a place in the South. —पः (पी f.) 1. a turtle, tortoise; केशव धृतकच्छपरूप जय जगदीश हरे Git. 1; Ms. 1. 44, 12. 42 (thus explained by Durga; कच्छं आत्मनो मुखसंपुटं पाति, स हि किञ्चित् दृष्ट्वा शरीर एव मुखसंपुटं प्रवेशयति). -2, a tumour on the palate. -3. an apparatus used in the distillation of spirituous liquor. -4. an attitude in wrestling. -5. the tree *Cedrela Toona*. -6. one of the nine treasures of Kubera. (-पी) 1. a female tortoise. -2. a cutaneous disease, wart or blotch. -3. a kind of lute; also the lute of Sarasvatî. —भूः f. marshy ground, morass. —रुहा a kind of grass (दूर्वा).

कच्छ (छा) टिका, कच्छादी The end or hem of a lower garment which, after being carried round the body, is gathered up behind and tucked into the waist-band.

कच्छपिका 1 Pimple, blotch. -2 A wart accompanying gonorrhoea. **कच्छोटिका** = कच्छटिका q. v.

कच्छुः-कच्छू f. Itch, scab. —Comp. —घ्नी the plant (पटोल); another plant (हृषभाभेद).

कच्छुमती The plant *Carpopogon Pruriens* शूकशिबी (said to cause itching on being applied to the skin).

कच्छुर a. [कच्छुर-ह्रस्वश्च P. V. 2. 107 Vart.] 1 Scabby, itchy. -2 Unchaste, libidinous. -3 Poor, wretched. —रा N. of several plants; यटो, शूकशिबी.

कच्छोर A kind of *Curcuma* (शटी).

कच्ची A plant with an esculent root (*Arum Colocasia*) cultivated for food.

कज्ज 1 P. (कज्जति) 1 To be happy. -2 To be confused with joy, pride, or sorrow. -3 To grow (in the last sense a Sautra root.).

कज्ज See under क.

कज्जलं [कुत्तितं जलमस्मात्प्रभवति, कोः कदादेशः] 1 Lamp-black or soot, considered as a collyrium and applied to the eyelashes or eyelids medicinally, or sometimes as an ornament; यथा यथा चैयं चपला हीयते तथा तथा हीयति खेव कज्जलमलिनमेव कर्म केवलमुद्भवति K. 105; अद्यापि तां विधृत-कज्जलोलनेत्रां Ch.P. 15; कालिमा Amaru. 88. -2 Sulphuret of lead or antimony (used as a collyrium.) -3 Ink. —ती 1 Sulphuret of mercury, Æthiop's mineral. -2 Ink. —Comp. —ध्वजः a lamp. —रोचकः —कं the wooden stand on which a lamp is placed.

कज्जलित a. Covered with lamp-black or with a collyrium prepared from it.

कज्ज्वलं Lamp-black (especially considered as an application to the eyes).

कञ्च 1 A. 1 To bind. -2 To shine.

कञ्चारः 1 The sun. -2 The Arka plant.

कञ्चिका 1 A small boil. -2 The branch of a bamboo.

कञ्चुकः 1 An armour, mail. -2 The skin of a snake, slough; भोगिनः कञ्चुकाविष्टाः Pt. 1. 65. -3 A dress, garb, cloth (in general); धर्म ° प्रवेशिनः S. 5; कपटधर्मे ° Dk. 29. -4 A dress fitting close to the upper part of the body, robe; अंतःकञ्चुकि-कञ्चुकस्य विंशति त्रासाद्यं वामनः Ratn. 2. 3; सुभाषितरसास्वादजातरोमाचकञ्चुकं Pt. 2. 64. -5 A bodice, jacket; कञ्चिदि-वैदग्गजाजिनकञ्चुकाः Si. 6. 51, 12. 20; Amaru. 81; (Phrase:— निंदति कञ्चुककारं प्रायः शुष्कस्तनी नारी; cf. “ a bad workman quarrels with his tools”). -6 A kind of drawers or short breeches. -7 A strap of leather. -8 Husk.

कञ्चुकालुः A snake.

कञ्चुकित a. 1 Furnished with ar-

mour, mailed. -2 Having a garment; कथा ° Bh. 3. 130.

कञ्चुकिन् a. Furnished with armour or mail. —m. 1 An attendant on the women's apartments, a chamberlain: (an important character in dramas); अंतःपुरचरो वृद्धो विप्रो गुणगणान्वितः | सर्वकार्यार्थकशलः कञ्चुकीत्यभिधीयते || (he must be a Brāhmaṇa, very old, &c.; cf. V. 3. 1 and S. 5. 3). -2 A libidinous man, debauchee. -3 A serpent. -4 A door-keeper. -5 Barley.

कञ्चुलिका, कञ्चुली A bodice; त्वं मुग्धाभि विनैव कञ्चुलिकया धत्से मनोहारिणी लक्ष्मी Amaru. 23.

कञ्चूल An article of female dress, i. e. a bodice.

कंजः 1 The hair. -2 N. of Brah-mā. —जं 1 A lotus. -2 Ambrosia, nectar. —Comp. —जः N. of Brah-mā. —नाभः N. of Vishṇu.

कंजकः-की A kind of bird, *Gracula Religiosa*.

कंजनः 1 The god of love. -2 A kind of bird (the bird of Kandarpa).

कंजरः, कंजारः 1 The sun. -2 An elephant. -3 The belly. -4 An epithet of Brah-mā. -5 A peacock. -6 A hermit.

कंजलः A kind of bird.

कंजिका The plant *Siphonanthus Indica* (ब्राह्मणयष्टिका).

कट्, कट् 1 P. (कटाति or कटति) To go.

कट् 1 P. (कटाति, अकटीत्, कटितुं) 1 To rain. -2 To surround. -3 To encompass, cover or screen.

कटः 1 A straw mat; Ms. 2. 204. -2 The hip. -3 Hip and loins; the hollow above the hips. -4 The temples of an elephant; कटुयमानेन कटं कदाचित् R. 2. 37, 3. 37, 4. 47. -5 A particular throw of the dice in hazard; नहिंतवर्षितमार्गः कटेन विनिपातितो यामि Mk. 2. 8. -6 A kind of grass. -7 Excess (as in उत्कट). -8 A corpse. -9 A hearse, bier. -10 An arrow. -11 A custom. -12 A cemetery, burial ground. -13 A time or season. -14 The plant *Saccharum Sara* (शर). -15 An annual plant. -16 Grass (in general). -17 A thin piece of wood, plank. —टी Long pepper. —ट्ट Dust of flowers.

—**Comp.**— **अक्षः** a glance, a side-long look, leer; **गाढं निखात इव मे हृदये कटाक्षः** Māl. 1. 29; also 25, 28; Me. 35. **मुष्ट** *a.* caught by a glance. **विशिखः** an arrow-like look of love. —**अग्निः** a fire kept up with dry grass or straw; the straw placed round a criminal to be burnt. —**अंतः** the extremity of the temples; Si. 18. 42. —**उदकं** 1. water for a funeral libation. —2. rut, ichor (issuing from an elephant's temples). —**कारः** a mixed tribe (of low social position); (शूद्रायां वैद्यतश्चौर्यान् कटकार इति स्थितः Usanas). —**कोलः** a spitting-pot. —**खादक** *a.* eating much, voracious. —**(-कः)** 1 a jackal —2. a crow. —3. a glass vessel, a tumbler or bowl. —**घोषः** a hamlet inhabited by herdsmen. —**पूतनः**, —**ना** a kind of departed spirits; **अमेध्यकुणपाशी च क्षत्रियः कटपूतनः** Ms. 12. 71; **उत्तालाः कटपूतनाभृतयः साराविणं कुर्वन्ते** Māl. 5. 11 (पूतन v. 1.); also 23. —**प्रभेदः** opening of the temples, appearance of rut; R. 3. 37. —**प्रू** *a.* acting by will. —**(-प्रूः)** 1. Siva. —2. an imp or goblin. —3. one who gambles or plays with dice. —4. a worm. —5. a kind of demi-god, (of the class of Vidyādhara). —**प्रोथः**, —**थं** the buttocks. —**भंगः** 1. gleaning corn with the hands. —2. any royal calamity or misfortune. —**भीः** N. of several plants ज्योतिष्मती, अपराजिता &c. —**मालिनी** wine or any vinous liquor. —**त्रणः** N. of Bhīma-sena. —**शर्करा** 1. a fragment of a mat broken off or of straw. —2. N. of a plant. —**स्थलं** 1. the hips and loins. —2. an elephant's temples. **कटंभर** N. of the कटभी tree. —**रा** N. of several plants:—1 नागबला; 2 प्रसारिणी; 3 रोहिणी; 4 हस्तिनी; 5 कलंबिका; 6 सूवी. **कटकः**, —**कं** 1 A bracelet of gold; **आबद्धहेमकटकां रहाति स्मरानि** Ch. P. 15; Si. 16. 77. —2 A zone or girdle. —3 A string. —4 The link of a chain. —5 A mat. —6 Sea-salt. —7 The side or ridge of a mountain; **प्रफुल्लवृक्षैः कटकैरिव त्वैः** Ku. 7. 52; R. 16. 31. —8 Table-land; Si. 4. 65. —9 An army, a camp; Si. 5. 59; Mu. 5. —10 A royal capital or metropolis (राजधानी). —11 A house or dwelling. —12 A circle or wheel. —13 A ring placed as an ornament upon an elephant's tusk. —14 N. of the capital of Orissa.

कटकित् *m.* A mountain. **कटसी** A cemetery. **कटायनं** The plant Andropogon Muricatus (वर्गमूल).

कटिन् *a.* 1 Matted, screened. —2 Having handsome loins &c. —*m.* An elephant.

कटकट *a.* Excellent, best. —*टः* N. of Siva.

कटकटा An onomatopoeic word supposed to represent the noise of rubbing together.

कटकटापयति Den. P. To rub together, make a creaking or grating sound.

कटकटः 1 Fire. —2 Gold. —3 N. of Ganesa; Y. 1. 285. —4 N. of Siva. —5 The चित्रक tree.

कटकटेरी 1 Turmeric. —2 Yellow saunders; cf. दारहरिद्र.

कटनं The roof (or thatch) of a house.

कटंवः 1 A kind of musical instrument. —2 An arrow.

कटा(ठा)कुः A bird.

कटाटंकः N. of Siva.

कटारः 1 A libidinous man, a lecher. —2 A citizen.

कटाहः [कटमाहंति, आ-हन्-ड Tv.] 1 A frying-pan, a shallow boiler for oil or butter (of a semispheroidal shape and furnished with handles; Mar. कढई). —2 A turtle's shell. —3 A well. —4 A hill or mound of earth. —5 A fragment of a broken jar; Si. 5. 37; N. 22. 32. —6 A winnowing basket. —7 Hell, the infernal regions. —8 A young female buffalo whose horns are just appearing. —9 A Dvīpa or division of a known continent. 10 A heap or pile.

कटाहकं A pan, pot.

कटिः, —**टी** *f.* [कट-इन्] 1 The hip. —2 The buttocks (considered by rhetoricians as vulgar and colloquial in these senses; the word कटि in कटिस्ते हस्ते मनः is said to be ग्राम्य.) —3 An elephant's cheek. —**टी** Long pepper. —**Comp.** —**कूपः** the hollow above the hip, the loins. —**तटं** the loins; **कटीतटानिवेशितं** Mk. 1. 27. —**त्रं** 1. a cloth girt round the loins. —2. a zone, girdle. —3. an

ornament of small bells worn round the loins. —4. an armour of the hip or the loins. —**इङ्गः** the loin. —(**टि** or **टी**) **प्रोथः** the buttocks. —**मालिका** a woman's zone or girdle. —**रोहकः** the rider of an elephant (who sits upon the hinder parts of the elephant distinct from the driver). —**शीर्षकः** the loin. —**शंखला** a girdle furnished with small bells. —**सूत्रं** a zone or waistband.

कटिका The hip.

कटिलः A kind of gourd.

कटिलुकः A species of the Balsam apple.

कटीतलः A crooked sword.

कटीरः, —**रं** 1 A cave, hollow. —2 The cavity of the loins, —**रं** A hip. **कटीरकं** The posteriors, hips; Si. 13. 34.

कटु *a.* (**डु** or **द्वी** *f.*) 1 Pungent, acid; (said of a *rasa* or flavour; the *rasas* are six; मधुर, कटु, अम्ल, तिक्त, कषय, and लवण); Bg. 17. 9. —2 Fragrant, exhaling strong odour; R. 5. 48. —3 Ill-smelling, having a bad smell. —4 (*a*) Bitter, caustic (words); Y. 3. 142. (*b*) Disagreeable, unpleasant; **अवणकटु रुपाणामेकवाक्यं विवदुः** R. 6. 85. —5 Envious. —6 Hot, impetuous. —**दुः** 1 Pungency, acerbity (one of the six flavours). —2 N. of several plants. —**डु** *f.* A medical plant (कटुरोहिणी). —**दु** *n.* 1 An improper action. —2 Blaming, reviling, scandal. —**Comp.** —**अंगः** 1. the ज्योतिष्मती tree. —2. N. of the king Dilipa. —**उत्कटं** ginger. —**कंदः** —**रं** 1 ginger, the fresh root or the plant. —2. garlic. —**कीटः**, —**कीटकः** a gnat, mosquito. —**ज्ञानः** the टिट्ठि bird. —**ग्रंथिः**, —**ग्रंथि** *n.* dried ginger; so **अंगः** भद्रं dried ginger or ginger. —**चातुर्जातकं** an aggregate of four pungent substances, as of cardamoms, the bark and leaves of Laurus Cassia and of black pepper. —**छहः** the तगर tree. —**ज** *a.* prepared from acid substances. —**तिक्तकः** 1. the मूलैक tree. —2. the ज्ञान tree. —**तिक्ता** = कटुतुंबी. —**तुंबी** a kind of bitter gourd. —**त्रयं** a compound substance of ginger, black and long pepper. —**दला** = कर्कटी plant. —**निष्प्रावः** grain not inundated. —**पञ्चः** 1. N. of a medical plant. —2. सितार्क tree. —**पत्रिका** N. of a tree कारी-

—पाक-पाकिन् *a.* producing acid humors in digestion. —फलः *a.* sort of cucumber. (—ला) *N.* of two plants, पटोल and श्रीवल्ली. —बीजा long pepper. —मंजरिका the अपमार्ग tree. —मोदं a certain perfume. —रव *a.* having a harsh sound. (—वः) 1. a frog. —2. a harsh word or sound. —रोहिणी the कटुकी plant. —विपाक *a.* producing acid humors in digestion. —स्नेहः the mustard-seed plant.

कटुक *a.* 1 Sharp, pungent. —2 Impetuous, hot. —3 Disagreeable, unpleasant. —4 Fierce. —5 Harsh. —कः 1 Pungency, acerbity. —2 *N.* of several plants:— पटोल, सुगंधितृण, कुटज, अर्क, राजसर्षप. —का *N.* of several plants:— कटुरोहिणी, तांबूली, राजिका, तिका, लालुक. —की = कटुरोहिणी. —कं 1 Pungency; (at the end of comp. in a bad sense; as दधिपटुकं 'bad curds'). —2 A compound of ginger, black and long pepper. —Comp. —आलाबु, 1 (बू) *f.* a kind of bitter gourd. —अयं a compound of ginger, black and long pepper. —फलः = कंकोल (Mar. कंकोल). (—लं) *N.* of a perfume prepared from the berries of this plant. —रोहिणी = कटुरोहिणी. —वल्ली = कटी.

कटुकत्वं Pungency.

कटुकता Rough manners, rudeness.

कटुरं Buttermilk mixed with water.

कटोरं An earthen vessel.

कटोरा A shallow cup.

कटोल *a.* Pungent. —लः 1 A pungent flavour. —2 A man of an inferior and degraded tribe, a Chāṇḍāla. —Comp. —वीणा a kind of lute played by the Chāṇḍālas.

कटारः A weapon, dagger.

कटफलः *N.* of a tree, commonly called कायफल.

कटुर *a.* Despised. —रं 1 The skim or whey of curds. —2 Buttermilk with water. —3 A sauce, condiment.

कटु 1 P. (कठित, अकठीत्, कठित) To live in distress; see कंठ.

कठः 1 *N.* of a sage, pupil of Viśaṃpāyana, teacher of that branch of Yajurveda which is called after him. —3 A Brāhmaṇa. —3 A note or

simple sound. —4 A kind of rik. —अः The followers of that sage. —अी 1 A female follower of Kāṭha. —2 The wife of a Brāhmaṇa. —Comp. —अध्यापकः a teacher of the Kāṭha branch of the Yajurveda. —अर्तः a Brāhmaṇa well-versed in the कठ branch of the Yajurveda. —ओन्वियः a Brāhmaṇa who has mastered the कठ branch of the Yajurveda.

कठमर्दः An epithet of Siva.

कठर *a.* Hard, stiff.

कठल्यः, कठलुः Gravel.

कठाकुः A bird.

कठाहकः A gallinule.

कठिका Chalk.

कठिंजरः *N.* of a tree commonly called तुलसी.

कठिन *a.* 1 Hard, stiff; कठिनविषमनेकवेणीं सारयन्तीं Me. 92; Amaru. 72; Mu. 2. 20; so °स्तनी. —2 Hard-hearted, cruel, ruthless; न विदीर्ये कठिनाः खलु स्त्रियः Ku. 4. 5; Pt. 1. 64; Amaru. 6; so °हृदय. —3 Inexorable, inflexible. —4 Sharp, violent, intense (as pain &c.); नितान्तकठिनां रुजं मम न वेद सा मानसी V. 2. 11. —5 Giving pain. —नः A thicket. —ना 1 A sweetmeat made with refined sugar. —2 An earthen vessel for cooking; (n. also in this sense). —नी Chalk. —Comp. —पृष्ठः, -कः a tortoise.

कठिना, -त्वं 1 Hardness, firmness. —2 Severity. —3 Cruelty, hard-heartedness; Ki. 10. 51. —4 Difficulty, obscurity.

कठिनिका, कठिनी 1 Chalk. —2 The little finger.

कठेर *a.* Living in distress. —रः A needy or distressed man, a pauper.

कठोर *a.* 1 Hard (fig. also), solid, stiff; कठोरस्थिमांश्चि Māl. 5. 34. —2 Cruel, hard-hearted, ruthless; अयि कठोर यथाः किल ते प्रियं U. 3. 27; so °हृदय, °चित्त. —3 Sharp, piercing; °अंकुश Sānti. 1. 22. —4 Full, developed, complete, full-grown, of mature age; कठोरगर्भो जानकीं विमुच्य U. 1. 49, 6. 25; Māl. 6. 19; so कठोरताराधिपलाञ्छनच्छविः Si. 1. 20; so अ° new, young; Māl. 1. 2. —5 (Fig.) Matured, re-

finied; कलाकलापालोचनकठोरमातिभिः K. 7; °रीभूतः दिवसः U. 2 it is noon-time. —Comp. —गर्भे *a.* far advanced in pregnancy; U. 1. 49. —गिरिमाहात्म्यं a portion of the Brahmanḍa Purāṇa.

कठोरता, -त्वं Hardness, firmness, severity.

कठोरयति Den. P. To furnish with buds, expand the blossoms of; Māl. 9. 41.

कठोल *a.* Hard, resisting,

कङ् I. 1 U. (कडित-ते, कडित) 1 To be proud. —2 To unhusk; cf. कङ्. —3 To be disturbed or confused. —II. 6 P. To eat, consume. —III. 10 U. 1 To protect. —2 To remove the chaff or husk of grain. —3 To break off a part, separate or detach, tear.

कड *a.* 1 Dumb. —2 Hoarse. —3 Ignorant, foolish.

कडकं Sea-salt obtained by evaporation.

कडंगः A spirituous liquor, a kind of rum.

कडंग (क) रः Straw, the stalks of various sorts of pulse &c.

कडंग (क) रीय *a.* To be fed with straw. —यः An animal fed with straw, such as a cow or buffalo; R. 5. 9.

कड (ल) त्रं 1 A kind of vessel. —2 A wife. —3 Hip.

कडंदिका Science (कलंडिका).

कडं (लं) वः 1 The stem or stalk (of a pot-herb). —2 The end or point, angle.

कडार *a.* 1 Tawny; कडार इवायं G. M.; U. 5. 14; U. 6. —2 Proud, haughty, impudent. —रः 1 The tawny colour. —2 A servant.

कडितुलः 1 A sword, scimitar. —2 A sacrificial knife.

कङ् 1 P. 1 To be hard or rough. —2 To be harsh or severe.

कण् I. 1 P. (कणति, कणित) 1 To sound or cry (as in distress); moan. —2 To become small. —3 To go or approach. —II. 10 P. or —Caus. 1 To wink, to close the eye with the lids or lashes. —2 To sigh, sound.

कणितं Crying out with pain.

कणः 1 A grain, a single seed; तं-
डुलकणान् H. 1; Ms. 11. 93. -2 An
atom or particle (of anything). -3
A very small quantity; द्रविण° Sānti.
1. 19; 3. 5. -4 A grain of dust: R.
1. 85; or of pollen; V. 2. 7. -5 A
drop (of water) or spray; कणवाही
मालिनीतरंगाणां S. 3. 7; अंशु°, अश्रु°
Me. 26, 45, 69; Amaru. 54. -6 An
ear of corn. -7 Spark (as of fire) -8
The spark or facet of a gem. -9 Flake
(of snow). -10 श्वेतजीरक. -**णा** 1 A kind
of fly. -2 Long pepper. -3 Cumin
seed. -**णी** 1 An atom, a drop. -2 A
kind of corn. -3 The plant Premna
Spinosa or Longifolia. -**Comp.**
-अक्षः, भक्षः, भुञ्ज m. a nickname
given to the philosopher who pro-
pounded the Vaiśeṣika system
of philosophy (which may be
said to be a 'doctrine of atoms').
-अन्न a. one whose food consists
of grains. °ता the state of one who
is made to live on grains. -गुग्गुलः
a kind of plant. -जीरः a white kind
of cumin seed. -जीरकं small
cumin seed. -भक्षः, भक्षकः, भुञ्ज m.
N. of Kanāda. -भक्षकः a kind of
bird. -लाभः a whirlpool.

कणशः ind. In small parts or minute
particles, grain by grain, little by
little, drop by drop &c.; तदिहं कणशो
विकीर्यते (भस्म) Ku. 4. 27.

कणिकः 1 A grain. -2 A small
particle. -3 An ear of corn. -4 A
meal of parched wheat. -5 An ene-
my. -6 N. of a purificatory cere-
mony, i. e. waving round lamps at
sacrificial rites. -**का** 1 An atom, a
small or minute particle. -2 A drop
(of water); Me. 98. -3 A kind of
corn or rice. -4 Cumin seed. -5
The अग्निमंथ tree.

कणिशः, -शं An ear or spike of
corn.

कणिष्ठ a. The smallest, the most
minute.

कणीक a. Small, diminutive.

कणपः A kind of iron lance or
bar; लोहस्तम्बस्तु कणपः Vaijayanti; चा-
पचक्रकणपकर्षण &c. Dk. 35.

कणभः A kind of fly with a
sting.

कणाटीनः, -टीरः, -टारकः A wag-
tail.

कणादः 1 N. of a philosopher; see
under कण. -2 A goldsmith.

कर्णाचिः, -ची f. 1 A sound. -2
A tree. -3 A creeper in flower.

कणे ind. A particle expressing
the satisfaction of a desire (यद्वाप्तं-
यत) : कणहृत्य पयः पिबति Sk. 'he
drinks milk to his heart's content
or till he is satisfied'.

कणेरः, -रः The कर्णिकार tree. -**रा**
-रः f. 1 A she-elephant. -2 A
courtesan, harlot.

कंद् 1 P. (कंठति, कंठित) To go or
move.

कंठ a. Thorny.

कंठकः, -कं 1 A thorn; पादलग्नं
करस्थेन कंठकेनैव कंठकं (उद्धरेत्)
Chān. 22; Pt. 4. 18. -2 A prickle,
a sting; Y. 3. 53. -3 The point of
anything. -4 (Fig.) Any trou-
blesome fellow who is, as it were,
a thorn to the state and an enemy
of order and good government; उ-
त्खातलोकत्रयकंठकेऽपि R. 14. 73; त्रिदि-
वमुद्धृतदानवकंठके S. 7. 3; Ms. 9. 260;
Mv. 7. 8. -5 (Hence) Any source of
vexation or annoyance, nuisance; Ms.
9. 253. -6 Horripilation, erection of
hair, thrill. -7 A finger-nail. -8 A
vexing speech. -9 A fish-bone. -10
A sharp stinging pain, symptom of
a disease. -11 (In Nyāya philoso-
phy) Refutation of arguments,
detection of error. -12 Impedi-
ment, obstacle. -13 The first, fourth,
seventh, and tenth lunar mansions.
-**कः** 1 A bamboo. -2 A work-shop,
manufactory. -3 Fault, defect. -4
N. of Makara or the marine mon-
ster, the symbol of the god of love.
-**की** A kind of वार्ताकी. -**Comp.** -अमः
a kind of lizard. -अशनः भक्षकः-भुञ्ज
m. a camel. -अष्टीलः a kind of fish
(having many bones). -आगारः a
kind of worm. -आदयः a kind of
tree. -उद्धरणं 1. (lit.) extracting
thorns, weeding. -2. (fig.) remov-
ing annoyances, extirpating thieves
and all such sources of public an-
noyance; कंठकोद्धरणे नित्यमातिष्ठेयस्त-
मुत्तमं Ms. 9. 252. -दुमः 1. a tree
with thorns, a thorny bush; भवति नि-
तरां स्फीताः सुक्षेत्रे कंठकद्रुमाः Mk. 9. 7.
-2. the Sālmali tree or silk-cotton-
tree (Mar. सीवरी). -फलः 1 the

bread-fruit tree, Panasa tree. -2. the
मोक्षर plant. -3. the castor-oil tree.
-4. the Dhattūra tree. -5. a term
applicable to any plant the fruit
of which is invested with a hairy or
thorny coat. -नर्दनं suppressing dis-
turbance. -युक्त a. having thorns,
thorny. -विशोधनं extirpating every
source of disturbance or trouble;
राज्यकंठकविशोधनोद्यतः Vikr. 5. 1.
-वृताकी a species of nightshade
with thorny leaves (वार्ताकी). -ओषिः
-पी f. 1. the Solanum Jacquini. -2.
a porcupine.

कंठकारः N. of a tree (शाल्मली); also
विकंकत. -री N. of several plants:—
Solanum Jacquini, the silk-cotton
tree.

कंठकारिका Solanum Jacquini; also
the fruit of this tree.

कंठकालः = कंठकफल q. v.

कंदाहयं The tuberous root of the
lotus.

कंठकित a. 1 Thorny. -2 Cover-
ed with erect hair, thrilled; horri-
pilated; प्रीति° त्वचः Ku. 6. 15; R.
7. 22; S. 3. 15.

कंठकित् a. (नी f.) 1 Thorny,
prickly; कंठकिनो वनांताः Vikr. 1.
116. -2 Vexatious, troublesome.

-**m.** A fish. -**m. f.** N. of several
plants:— खादिर, मदन, गोक्षुर, वंश, बदर.
-**Comp.** -जं a. 1. produced from
a fish. -2. produced by the Mimo-
sa tree. -फलः the bread-fruit tree
(पनस). (-ला) मधुखड्गरी plant.

कंठकिलः A thorny kind of bam-
boo.

कंठलः 1 N. of a plant (ववूर). -2
A tree yielding a species of Gum
Arabic.

कंठालुः f. N. of several plants:—
वार्ताकी, वंश, ववूर, वृहती.

कंठिन् a. Thorny. -**m.** N. of se-
veral trees:—खादिर, अपामार्ग, गोक्षुर.

कंठ् 1. 10. U. (कंठति-ते, कंठयति-ते, कं-
ठित) 1 To mourn, grieve for. -2
To miss, be anxious or long for, re-
member with regret; (in this sense
generally used with the preposition
उद् and a noun in the gen., loc. or
dat. case).

कंठः, -ठं 1 Throat; कंठे निपडियन्
मारयति Mk. 8. कंठः स्तम्भितबाणवृत्ति-
कलुषः S. 4. 5; कंठेषु स्वलितं गतेषु शि-
शिरे पुंस्कोकिलानां रुतं 6. 3. -2 The

neck; कंठश्लेषपरिग्रहे शिथिलता Pt. 4. 6; कंठश्लेषप्रणयिनि जने किं पुनर्दूसंस्थे Me. 3, 97, 111; Amaru. 19, 57; Ku. 5. 57. -3 Sound, tone, voice; सा मुक्तकंठं चक्रंद R. 14. 68; किमिदं किन्नरकंठि सुष्यते 8. 64; आर्यपुत्रोऽपि प्रमुक्तकंठं रोहिति U. 3. -4 The neck or brim of a vessel &c. -5 Vicinity, immediate proximity (as in उपकंठ). -6 The opening of the womb. -7 A bud on a stalk. -8 The space of an inch from the edge of the hole in which sacrificial fire is deposited. -9 The मदन tree. -10 Guttural sound. -Comp. -अग्निः a bird (digesting in the throat or gizzard). -अवसक्त *a.* clinging to the neck. -आगत *a.* come to the throat (as the breath or soul of a dying person). -आभरणं a neck-ornament, necklace; परीक्षितं काव्यसुवर्णनेतल्लोकस्य कंठभरणत्वमेतु Vikr. 1. 24; cf. names like सरस्वतीकंठभरण. -आश्लेषः neck-embrace; Me. 3; Pt. 4. 6; °उपगूढ Bh. 3. 82. -उक्तं personal testimony. -कुण्डजः a kind of fever. -कूणिका the Indian lute. -ग *a.* reaching or extending to the throat. -गत *a.* 1. being at or in the throat, coming to the throat; *i. e.* on the point of departing; न वदेद्यावन्ती भाषां प्राणैः. कंठगतैरपि Subhāsh; Pt. 1. 296. -2. approaching or reaching the throat. -तटः, -तटं, -टी the side of the neck. -तलासिका the leather or rope passing round the neck of a horse. -वृक्ष *a.* reaching to the neck. -नीडकः a kite. -नलिकः a large lamp or torch, a whip of lighted straw &c; (Mar. मशाल). -पाशः -पाशकः 1. a rope tied round an elephant's neck. -2. a halter in general. -बंधः a rope for an elephant's neck. -भूषा a short necklace; विभूषां कंठभूषात्वमेतु Vikr. 18. 102. -मणिः 1 a jewel worn on the neck. -2. (fig.) a dear or beloved object. -लस *a.* 1. clinging to the throat. -2 suspended round the neck. -3. throwing the arms round the neck (in embraces); Māl. 3. 2. -लता 1. a collar. -2. a horse's halter. -वर्तिन् *a.* being at or in the throat, *i. e.* on the point of departing; मरि R. 12. 54. -शालुकं a hard ~~artery~~ in the throat. -शंडी

swelling of the tonsils. -शोषः (lit.) 1. drying up or parching of the throat. -2. (fig.) fruitless expostulation. -सज्जन hanging on, by, or round the neck. -सूत्रं a kind of embrace; (thus defined :— यत्कुर्वते वक्षसि वल्लभस्य स्तनाभिघातं निविडोपगृहात् । परिश्रमायै शानकैर्विदग्धास्तत्कंठसूत्रं प्रवदन्ति सतः ||); कंठसूत्रनपदिश्य योषितः R. 19. 32. -स्थ *a.* 1. being in the throat. -2. guttural (as a letter). -3. being in the mouth, ready to be repeated by rote. -4. learnt and ready to be repeated.

कंठतः *ind.* 1 From the throat. 2 Distinctly, explicitly.

कंठिका A necklace of a single string or row.

कंठिन् *a.* Belonging to the throat.

कंठी 1 Neck, throat. -2 A necklace, a collar. -3 A rope round the neck of a horse. -Comp. -रवः 1. a lion. -2. an elephant in rut; कंठीरवो महाप्रेण न्यपतत् Dk. 7. -3. a pigeon. -4. explicit declaration or mention; (इति कंठीरवेणोक्तम्).

कंठिकालः N. of Siva (blue on the neck).

कंठ्य *a.* 1 Relating or suitable to, or being at, the throat. -2 Guttural. -Comp. -वर्णः a guttural letter, namely अ, आ, इ, ए, ऊ, ऋ, ॠ and ह. -स्वरः a guttural vowel (अ and आ).

कंठालः 1 A boat. -2 A spade, hoe. -3 War. -4 A camel. -5 An esculent root. -6 A churning vessel. -7 A bag. -ला A churning vessel.

कंठीलः A camel. -लः, -लं A churning vessel.

कंठ् I 1 U. (कंठति-ते, कंठित) 1 To be glad or satisfied. -2 To be proud. -3 To unhusk. -II. 10 U. (कंठयति-ते, कंठित) 1 To thresh (corn, grain &c.), unhusk. -2 To protect, defend.

कंठन 1 Threshing, separating the chaff from the grain; अज्ञानतार्थं तत्सर्वं (अध्ययनं) तुषाणां कंठनं यथा. -2. Chaff. -नी 1 A wooden mortar in which the threshing of corn or grain is performed. -2 A pestle.

कंठित *a.* Dislocated; S. 2.

कंठरा 1 A sinew (of which 16 are considered to be in the human body). -2 A principal vessel of the body. a

large artery, vein &c.

कंडानकः N. of a servant of Siva.

कंडिका 1 A short section, shortest subdivision; (as in the शुक्लयजुर्वेद). -2 N. of a country.

कंडुः *m. f.*, कंडूः *f.* 1 Scratching. -2 Itching, itching sensation; कपोलकंडुः करिभिर्विनेतु Ku. 1. 9; Sānti. 4. 17. -Comp. -आदि *m. pl.* the nominal verbs. -करी N. of a plant शूकराक्षी. -घ्नः 1 N. of a plant. -2 white mustard.

कंडुर *a.* Scratching. -रः A species of reed.

कंडूतिः *f.* 1 Scratching. -2 Itching, itch; सुभग स्वत्कथारणे कर्णे कंडूतिलालसा S. D.

कंडूमत् *a.* 1 Scratching. -2 Itching. कंडूयाति-ते Den. U. (p. p. कंडूयित) 1 To scratch, rub gently; कंडूयमानेन कटे कसाचित् R. 2. 37; मृगीमकंडूयत कृष्णसारः Ku. 3. 36; so शृगे कृष्णमृगस्य वामनयनं कंडूयमानां मृगी S. 6. 16; Ms. 4. 82.

कंडूयन, -नक *a.* Scratching. -नं Scratching, rubbing; कंडूयनैर्दशनिवारणैश्च R. 2. 5. -नी A brush for rubbing. -कः A tickler; Pt. 1. 71.

कंडूया 1 Scratching. -2 Itching. कंडूयितं Scratching.

कंडूयितु *a.* Scratching, a scratcher कंडुरा N. of a plant causing itch.

कंडूल *a.* 1 Having an itchy sensation, feeling the itch, itchy; कंडूलद्विपगंडिपिडकषणोत्कंपेन संपातिभिः U. 2. 9. -2 Causing itch. -लः An esculent root.

कंडोलः 1 A basket for holding grain (made of cane or bamboo). -2 A safe, store-room. -3 A camel (also *f.*). -ली The lute of a Chāṇḍāla. -Comp. -वीणा The lute of a Chāṇḍāla.

कंडोलकः 1 A basket. -2 A safe, store-room.

कंडोषः A caterpillar.

कण्व *a.* [कण् कन्] *a.* Ved. 1 Talented, intelligent. -2 Praising; प्रसक्षणे दिव्यः कण्वहीता Rv. 5. 41. 4. -3 Fit to be praised or honoured; Rv. 10. 115. 5. -4 Deaf. -ण्वः 1 N. of a renowned sage, foster-father of Sakuntalā and progenitor of the line of काण्व Brāhmanas. He was the author of several hymns of the R̥i-

veda. -2 (Ved.) A peculiar class of evil spirits against whom charms are used. -3 A praiser. -4 The founder of Vedic schools. -प्वं Sin, evil. -Comp. -जंभन *a.* consuming or destroying the evil spirits called Kapvas (?). -कुहिन्, सुता Sakuntalā, Kapva's daughter. -सखिन् *a.* Ved. a friend of the Kapvas, friendly disposed to them. -हेतु *a.* one whose priest is a Kapva.

कप्वतम *a.* Ved. Very wise.

कप्वमत् *a.* United with a praiser or with the Kapvas (as Indra).

कतः, -कतकः [कं जले शुद्धं तनोति तन् -ड Tv.] The clearing-nut plant, (the nut of which is said to clear muddy water); फलं कतकवृक्षस्य यद्यप्यंबुप्रसादनं । न नामग्रहणदिव तस्य वारि प्रसीरति ॥ Ms. 6. 67. -तं -तकं The nut of this tree, see अंबुप्रसादन also.

कतफलः The clearing nut plant.

कतम *pron. a.* [किम्-इतम्] (°मत् *n.*) Who or which of many; अपि ज्ञायते कतमेन दिग्भागेन गतः स जाल्म इति V. 1; अथ कतमं पुनर्कृतुमाधिकृत्य गास्यामि S. 1; कतमे ते गुणास्तत्र यानुदाहरन्त्यामिभ्याः Māl. 1; G. L. 22; (sometimes it is used merely as a strengthened substitute for किम्). When followed by च and preceded by यत्न it means 'any whosoever', 'whatsoever'. In negative sentences कतम with चन or अपि means 'not even one', 'none at all'. It also means 'best or excessively good-looking'.

कतर *pron. a.* (°रत् *n.*) Who or who or which of two; नैतद्विभः कत रत्नो गरीयो यद्वा जयेम यदि वा नो जयेयुः Bg. 2. 6.

कतरतः On which of the two sides?

कति *pron. a.* [किम्+इति] (always declined in the plural only; कति, कतिभिः &c.) 1 How many; कत्यमयः कति सूर्योसः Rv. 10. 88. 18; एभिर्भूतैः स्मर कति कृताः स्वांन ते विप्रलभः Sānti. 3. 18; -2 Some. When followed by चित्, चन or अपि, कति loses its interrogative force and becomes indefinite in sense, meaning 'some', 'several', 'a few'; तन्वी स्थिता कतिचिदेव पशानि गत्वा S. 2. 12; कत्यपि वासराणि Amaru. 25; तस्मिन्नद्रौ कतिचिदबलाविप्रयुक्तः स कामी नीत्वा मासान् Me. 2.

कतिकृत्वस् *ind.* How many times.

कतिधा *ind.* 1 How often. -2 In how many places or parts.

कतिपय *a.* [कति-अयच् प्रकृ च] 1 Some, several, a certain number; कतिपयकुसुमोद्गमः कदम्बः U. 3. 20; Me. 23; कतिपयदिवसापगमे some days having elapsed; वयैः कतिपयैरेव ग्रथितस्य स्वरेव Si. 2. 72; कतिपयेन or कतिपयात् with some effort.

कतिपयय *a.* Advanced to a certain place or degree.

कतिविध *a.* How many kinds.

कतिशस् *ind.* How many at a time.

कतमालः [कस्य जलस्य तमाय शोषणायालति पर्याप्नोति अल्-अच् Tv.] Fire; cf. खतमाल.

कत्थ 1 A. (कत्यने, कथित) 1 To boast, swagger; कृत्वा कत्यिष्यते न कः Bk. 16. 4; कृत्वैतत्कर्माणां सर्वं कत्येथाः Mb. -2 To praise, celebrate. -3 To flatter or coax. -4 To abuse, revile.

कत्यन *a.* Boasting, praising. -नं, -ना Bragging, boasting.

कत्पय *a.* Ved. Swelling, rising. -यं Water causing happiness.

कत् 10 P. (कथयति, कथित) To loosen, slaken, remove.

कत्सवरं The shoulder.

कथ 10U. (कथयति-ते, कथित) 1 To tell, relate, narrate, communicate (usually with dat. of person); रामनिष्वसनदर्शिनोन्सुकं मैथिलाय कथयाम्बुव सः R. 11. 37. -2 To declare, state, mention; Pg. 2. 34; R. 11. 15. -3 To converse, talk with, hold conversation with; कथयित्वा सुमंत्रेण सह Rām. -4 To indicate, betray, bespeak, show; V. 1. 6; Māl. 8. 10; आकारसदृशं चेष्टितमेवास्य कथयति S. 7. -5 To describe, relate; किं कथ्यते श्रीरुभयस्य तस्य Ku. 7. 78; कथाच्छलेन बालानां नीतिस्तद्विद् कथ्यते H. Pr. 8; Pt. 4. 37. -6 To inform, give information about, complain against; Mk. 3. -7 To denounce. -8 To suppose. -Pass. (कथ्यते) 1 To be called. -2 To be regarded or considered as.

कथक *a.* [कथ-कृत्] A narrator, a relator. -कः 1 A chief actor, speaker of a prologue. -2 A disputant. -3 A story-teller.

कथन *a.* Telling, talkative. -नं Narration, relation, description.

कथनीय *a.* 1 To be said or told

or declared. -2 Worthy of relation, to be named.

कथयान *a.* Telling, speaking.

कथा [कथ्+नि+अ] A tale, story; प्राचीण्यं U. 4 historical knowledge. -2 A fable, fabled story; कथाच्छलेन बालानां नीतिस्तद्विद् कथ्यते H. Pr. 8 -3 An account, allusion, mention; कथारि खलु पापानामलमभ्यसे यतः Si. 2. 40. -4 Talk, conversation, speech; प्रथमं कृतां कथां S. 4. 1. -5 A variety of prose composition, often distinguished from आख्यायिका; (प्रबंधकल्पना म्मोकमत्यां प्राज्ञाः कथां विदुः । परंपराश्रया या स्यात् सा मनाख्यायिका बुधैः ॥); see under आख्यायिका also. -6 (In phil.) Disputation.

का कथा or कथा with प्रति (what mention) is often used in the sense of 'what need one say of', 'not to mention', 'to say nothing of', 'how much more', or 'how much less'; का कथा बाणसंधाने ज्याशब्देनैव दूरतः । हुंकारेणैव धनुषः सह विज्ञानपोहति S. 3. 1; अभितसमयोपि मर्देवं भजते कैव कथा शरीरिषु R. 8. 43; आसवागनुमानभ्यां साध्यं त्वां प्रति का कथा 10. 28; Ve. 2. 25. -Comp. -अनुरागः taking pleasure in conversation, attention. -अंतरं 1. the course of conversation; स्मर्तव्योस्मि कथांतरेषु भवता Mk. 7. 7. -2. another tale. -अवशेष or कथशिष *a.* one of whom only the narrative remains, i. e. deceased, dead. -आक्रमः the commencement of a conversation. -आरम्भः commencement of a tale. -आरानः garden of fable. -आलापः speech, conversation. -उदयः the beginning of a tale. -उद्घातः 1. the second of the five kinds of प्रस्तावना, where the first character enters the stage after over-hearing and repeating either the words of the manager (स्वधार) or their sense; see S. D. 290; e. g. in Ratn., Ve. or Mudrārākṣha. -2. commencement of a tale or narration; आकुमारकथोद्धानं शालिगोप्यो जगुर्गुह्यः R. 4. 20. -उपकथनं-उपाख्यानं narration, relation, telling a story. -छलं 1. the guise of a fable. -2. giving a false account. -नायकः, -पुरुषः the hero or leading character of a story; रामायणं U. 4. 6. -पार्श्वं 1. the introductory part of a tale or story. -2. N. of the first लंबक or book of the कथासरित्सागर. -प्रबंधः

a tale, fiction, fable. —प्रसंग *a.* 1. talkative, talking much and foolishly. —2. mad, foolish. (—गः) 1. conversation, talk or course of conversation; नानाकथाप्रसंगावस्थितः H. 1; कथाप्रसंगेन विवाहं किल चक्रतुः Ks. 22. 181; N. 1. 35. —2. a curer of poisons (विषवैद्य); कथाप्रसंगेन जनैरुदाहृतान् Ki. 1. 24 (where the word is used in sense 1 also). —प्राणः 1. an actor. —2. a professional storyteller. —मुख्यं the introductory portion of a story; Pt. 1. —योगः course of conversation, talk, discourse. —विपर्यासः changing the course of a story. —विरक्त *a.* reserved, taciturn, disliking conversation. —शेष *a.* see कथावशेष.

कथानकं A small tale; *e. g.* Vetālapanchavimsati.

कथापयति Den. P. To tell, relate &c.

कथिकः 1 A narrator. —2 A storyteller.

कथित *p. p.* 1 Told, described, narrated. —2 Expressed. —तः The supreme being. —तं A conversation, discourse; पूर्ववृत्तकथितैः पुराविद् R. 11. 10. —Comp. —पदं-पदता tautology. repetition, considered as a fault of composition relating to a sentence, where a word is used without any specific purpose; see K. P. 7; and S. D. 575 *ad loc.*

कथीकृ 8 U. 1 To reduce to a tale. —2 To cause to remain only in narration.

कथीकृत *a.* Remaining in narration (only), dead, deceased; Ku. 4. 13.

कथं *ind.* [किम्-प्रकारार्थे यमु कादेशश्च] 1 How, in what way, in what manner, whence; कथं मारात्मके त्वयि विश्वासः H. 1; अथ स वैद्यः कथं Mu. 2 'well how did the physician fare'; सानुबन्धाः कथं न स्युः संपक्षे मे निरापदः R. 1. 64, 3. 44; कथमात्मानं निवेद्यानि कथं वात्मापहारं करोमि S. 1 (where the speaker is doubtful as to the propriety of what he says). —2 Oh what! indeed! (expressing surprise); कथं मामेवोद्दिशति S. 6. —3 It is often connected with the particles इव, नाम, तु, वा, or स्विद् in the sense of, 'how indeed, "how possibly", 'I should like to know', (where the question is generalised); कथं वा गम्यते U. 3; कथं नामैतत् U. 5. —4 When connected with the

particles चित्, चन or अपि it means 'in every way'. 'on any account', 'somehow', 'with great difficulty', 'with great efforts'; तस्य स्थित्वा कथमपि पुरः Me. 3; कथमप्युन्नमितं न चुचितं तु S. 3. 25; न लोकवृत्तं वर्तेत वृत्तिहेतोः कथंचन Ms. 4. 11, 5. 143; कथंचिदीशा मनसां बभूवुः Ku. 3. 34; कथं कथमपि उत्थितः Pt. 1; विसृज्य कथमप्युमां Ku. 6. 3; Me. 22; Amaru. 12, 39, 50, 73, Pt. 1. —5 Scarcely, hardly; कथमपि भुवनेऽस्मिस्तादृशा संभवति Māl. 2. 9. —Comp. —कार्यकः an inquisitive person. —कारं *ind.* in what manner, how; कथंकारमनालंवा कीर्तिर्यामधिरोहति Si. 2. 52; कथंकारं भुक्ते Sk; N. 17. 126. —प्रमाण *a.* of what measure. —भावः what state. —भूत *a.* 1. how being. —2. of what nature or kind (oft. used by commentators). —रूप *a.* of what shape. —वीर्य *a.* of what power. कथंता What sort or manner. —2 Inquiry, question demand.

कद् I. 4 A. (कथते) To be confounded or confused, to suffer mentally. —II. 1 A. (कदते) also I P. 1 To cry, to weep or shed tears. —2 To grieve. —3 To call. —4 To kill or hurt; see कद्.

कदनं 1 Slaughter, havoc, destruction; U. 5. 10. —2 War. —3 Sin.

कद् *ind.* [कद्-किप्] Ved. A particle of interrogation, 'where'. This particle which is a substitute for the word कु is often used as the first member of a comp. and expresses the senses of badness, littleness, deterioration, uselessness, defectiveness &c. of anything. —Comp. —अक्षरं 1. a bad letter. —2. bad writing. —अग्निः a 'little fire. —अध्वन् a bad road. —अंजं bad food. —अपत्यं a bad child, bad posterity. —अभ्यासः a bad habit or custom. —अर्थे *a.* 1. useless, unmeaning. —2. having what purpose or aim? (—र्थः) a useless thing. —अर्थेन, —ना troubling, tormenting, torture. —अर्थयति Den. P. 1. to despise, slight. —2. to trouble, torment; Bh. 3. 100; N. 8. 75. —अर्थित *a.* 1. despised, disdained, slighted; कथयितस्यापि हि धैर्यवृत्तेन शक्यते धैर्यगुणः प्रमादुः Bh. 2. 106. —2. tormented, teased; आः कथयितोऽ-

हमेभिर्वारं वीरसंवाहविघ्नकारिभिः U. 5. —3. insignificant, mean. —4. bad, vile. —अर्थीकृ 8 U. to disdain, despise. —अर्थीकृत *a.* 1. despised, disdained. —2. rendered useless and unavailing. —अर्थे *a.* 1. avaricious, miserly —2. little, insignificant, mean. —3. bad, disagreeable. (—र्थः) a miser; Ms. 4. 210, 224; Y. 1. 161. °तात्त्वं 1. avarice. —2. insignificance. —3. badness. °भावः avarice, stinginess. —अश्वः a bad horse. —आकार *a.* deformed, ugly. —आचार *a.* following evil practices, wicked, depraved. (—रः) bad conduct. —इन्द्रियं a bad organ of sense. —उष्ट्रः a bad camel. —उष्ण (also कोष्ण) *a.* tepid, lukewarm. (—ष्णं) lukewarmness. —तृणं 1. a fragrant grass. —2. the plant कुम्भिका. —तीर्थं an intoxicating drink, wine. —त्रि *m. pl.* three inferior articles. —रथः a bad chariot or carriage; युधि कद्रथवङ्गीमं बभञ्ज ध्वजशालिनं Bk. 5. 103. —वद् *a.* 1. speaking ill or inaccurately or indistinctly; येन जातं प्रियापाये कद्रवं हंसकोकिलं Bk. 6. 75; वाग्विदां वरमकद्रवो नृपः Si. 14. 1. —2. vile, contemptible.

कद् *a.* 1 Giving water. —2 Giving happiness. —रः A cloud.

कदकं A canopy, awning.

कदनं See under कद्.

कदंबः, —कदंबकः [कद् करणे अंबच् Tv.] 1 A kind of tree (said to put forth buds at the roaring of thunder-clouds); कतिपयकुसुमोद्गमः कदंबः U. 3. 20, 42; Māl. 3. 7; Me. 25; R. 12. 99. —2 A kind of grass. —3 Turmeric. —4 The mustard-seed plant. —5 A particular mineral substance. —बी N. of a plant (देवदालि). S. 6; U. 5. 18. —बं A multitude. —कं I A multitude, group; छायाबद्धकदंबकं मृगकुलं रोमंभयस्यतु S. 2. 6. —2 The flower of the Kadamba tree; पृथुकृदंबकदंबकराजितं Ki. 5. 9. —3 A kind of grass (देवताड). —Comp. —आनिलः 1. a fragrant breeze (charged with the odour of Kadamba flowers); ते चोन्मीलितमालतिसुरभयः प्रौढाः कदंबानिलाः K. P. 1. —2. spring. —कोरकन्यायः see. under न्याय. —पुष्पा, —ष्पी a plant the flowers of which resemble those of Kadamba. —वायुः a fragrant breeze; °अनिल.

कदंबदः The mustard-seed plant.

कदरः 1 A saw. -2 An iron goad for driving an elephant. -3 N. of a tree sometimes substituted for Khadira as a sacrificial post. -रः, -रं A corn, a callosity of the feet caused by external friction. -रं coagulated milk.

कदलः, -कदलकः The plantain tree ; ऊरुद्वयं मृगदृशः कदलस्य कांडौ Amaru. 95. -ला N. of several plants: -शभि डिबिका, and शाल्मलि. -ली 1 The plantain tree ; कि यासि बालकदलीव विकंपमाना Mk. 1. 20 ; यास्यत्पूरुः सरस-कदलीस्तभगौरश्चलत्वं Me. 96, 77 ; Ku. 1. 36 ; R. 12. 96 ; Y. 3. 8. -2 A kind of deer. -3 A flag carried by an elephant. -4 A flag or banner. -Comp. -(ली) कुसुमं the flower of the कदली plant. -इडः-स्कंधः a kind of illusion.

कदलिका A banner, flag; Māl. 6.

कदलिन् m. A kind of antelope.

कदलीक्षता 1 A sort of cucumber. -2 A beautiful woman.

कदा ind. When, at what time ; कदा गमिष्यसि-एष गच्छामि; कदा कय-यिष्यसि &c.; when connected with a following अपि it means 'now and then', 'at times', 'sometimes', 'at some time'; न कदापि never; with a following चन it means 'at some time', 'one day', 'at one time or another', 'once'; आनंदं ब्रह्मणो विद्वान् विभेति कदाचन; Ms. 2. 54, 144, 3. 25, 101; with a following चित् it means 'at one time', 'once upon a time', 'at some time or other'; अयं कदाचित् once upon a time; R. 2. 37, 12. 21; नाक्षैः क्रीडेत्कदाचित् Ms. 4. 74, 65, 169; कदाचित्-कदाचित् 'now-now'; कदाचित् काननं जगाहे कदाचित् कमलवनेषु रेने K. 58 et seq.) [cf. L. *quando*].

कटु a. [कदर] (दु or दृ f.) 1 Tawny. 2 Variegated, spotted. -दुः 1 The tawny colour. -2 The variegated colour. -दुः, -दूः f. Wife of Kasyapa and the mother of the Nāgas. -Comp. -पुत्रः, सुतः a serpent.

कटुण a. Reddish-brown, tawny.

कद्वरं 1 Whey. -2 Buttermilk mixed with water.

कधप्रिय-कधप्री a. Ved. Fond of praise.

कन् 1 P. Ved. (कनति, कंतं). 1 To be satisfied or contented. -2 To love, wish. -3 To shine. -4 To go.

कनकं Gold ; कनकवलयं सस्तं सस्तं नया प्रतिसार्यते S. 3. 13 ; Me. 2, 37, 67. -कः 1 The Palāsa tree. 2 The Dhattūra tree. -3 Mountain ebony. -Comp. -अंगदं a gold bracelet. -अचलः, -अद्रिः, -गिरिः, शैलः epithets of the mountain Sumeru ; अधुना कुचौ ते स्वर्धेत किल कनकाचलेन सार्धम् Bv. 2. 9. -अध्यक्षः the treasurer. -आह्वः the धत्तूर tree. (-ह्वं) =नागकिशोर. -आलुका a golden jar or vase. -आह्वयः the Dhattūra tree. (-यं) a flower. -क्षारः borax. -दंकरः a golden hatchet. -दंडं -दंडकं (golden-sticked) the royal parasol. -दंडिका a golden sheath for a sword &c.; Mu. 2. -निकषः a streak of gold (rubbed on a touch-stone). -पत्रं an ear-ornament made of gold ; जीवेति मंगलवचः परिहृत्य क्रीपात् कर्णे कृतं कनक-पत्रमनालपंत्या Ch. P. 10. -परागः gold-dust. -पलः a kind of fish. (-लं) a weight of gold. -प्रभ a. bright as gold. (-भा) the महाज्योतिष्मती plant. -प्रसवा the स्वर्णकेतकी plant. -भंगः a piece of gold. -रंभा the स्वर्णकंदली plant. -रसः 1. a yellow orpiment. -2. fluid gold. -शक्तिः N. of Kārtikeya. -सूत्रं a gold necklace ; काक्या कनकसूत्रेण कृष्णसर्पे विनाशितः Pt. 1. 207. -स्थली 'a land of gold,' gold mine.

कनकमय a. Made of gold, golden. **कनखलं** N. of a Tīrtha or sacred place and the hills adjoining it ; (तीर्थं कनखलं नाम गंगाद्वारेऽस्ति पावनं) ; तस्मादच्छेदयितुं कनखलं शैलराजा-वतीर्णा ब्रह्मोः कन्याम् Me. 50.

कनटी Red arsenic.

कनन a. One-eyed ; cf. काण.

कनयति Den. P. To lessen, reduce in size, make small, diminish ; कीर्ति नः कनयति च Bk. 18. 25.

कना Ved. A girl ; the youngest girl.

कनिक्कद a. Ved. Neighing, crying very much.

कनिष्ठ a. (Superl. of अल्प or युवन्) 1 The smallest, least. -2 The youngest. -3 Lower. -4 Having the feet downwards. -ष्ठः N. of Siva. -ष्टा 1 The little finger. -2 A kind

of heroine. -3 The wife of a younger brother. -Comp. -पदं -मूलं the least or first root.

कनिष्ठक a. The smallest. -ष्ठिका The little finger ; कनिष्ठिकाधिष्ठितकालिदासा Subhā-h. -क A kind of grass.

कनी A daughter or girl.

कनीन a. Ved. Young. -नी 1 The little finger. -2 The pupil of the eye.

कनीनकः 1 A boy, youth. -2 The pupil of the eye. -का 1 A maiden, girl. -2 The pupil of the eye. -नि-का 1 The little finger. -2 The pupil of the eye.

कनीयस् a. (सी f.) (Compar. of अल्प or युवन्) 1 Smaller, less. -2 Younger ; कनीयान् भ्राता, कनीयसी भगिनी &c.

कनीयस a. 1 Smaller, less. -2 Younger. -सं Copper.

कनीचिः f. 1 A cart. -2 A creeping plant.

कनूज =कन्याकब्ज. q. v.

कनेरा 1 A harlot. -2 A female elephant : (cf. कनेरा).

कंत a. Happy.

कंतु a. Happy. -तुः 1 Cupid, the god of love. -2 Heart (seat of thought and feeling). -3 Granary.

कंथा 1 A patched garment, wallet (worn by ascetics) ; जीर्णा कंथा ततः कि Bh. 3. 74, 19, 86 ; Sānti. 4. 4, 19. -2 A wall. -3 A town. -Comp. -धारणं wearing a patched garment, as practised by some Yogins. -धारिन् m. a religious mendicant, Yogin.

कंद 1 P. (कंदति, कंदित) 1 To cry, lament. -2 (A) To be confounded or perplexed. -3 To confound.

कंदः -दं 1 A bulbous root. -2 A bulb ; Bh. 3. 69 ; (fig. also) ; ज्ञान-कंद. -3 Garlic. -4 A knot, swelling. -5 An affection of the male or female organ. -दः 1 A cloud. -2 Camphor. -Comp. -मूलं a radish. -संज्ञं prolapsus uteri. -सारं the garden of Indra.

कंदिन् a. Having a bulbous root. -m. An esculent root.

कंदकः A palanquin.

कंदई The white water-lily ; cf. कंदोद.

कंदरः, -रं A cave, a valley; किं कंदरः कंदरेभ्यः प्रलयमुपगताः Bh. 3. 69; वसुधाधरकंदराभिर्षी V. 1. 16; Me. 56. -रः A hook for driving an elephant. -रा-री A cave, valley, hollow. -रं Dry ginger. -Comp. -आकरः a mountain.

कंदर्पः 1 N. of Cupid, the god of love; प्रजनश्चास्मि कंदर्पः Bg. 10. 28; कंदर्प इव रूपेण Mb. -2 Love. (कंदर्प is thus derived: -कं दर्पयामीति मदाः ज्ञातमात्रो जगाद च । तेन कंदर्पनामानं तं चकार चतुर्मुखः ॥) -Comp. -कूपः pudenda muliebres. -स्वरः fever of love, passion, vehement desire. -हन्ः, मथनः N. of Siva. -मुषलः मुसलः the male organ of generation. -शृङ्खलः 1. membrum virile. -2 a particular mode of sexual enjoyment or coitus (रतिबंध).

कंदलः -लं 1 A new shoot or sprout; U. 3. 40. -2 Reproach, censure. -3 The cheek, or the cheek and temple. -4 A portent. -5 Sweet sound. -6 The plantain tree; कंदल-हलोह्लासाः पयोविंदवः Amaru. 48. -7 Collection; U. 3. 11. -लः 1 Gold. -2 War, battle. -3 (Hence) War of words, controversy. -लं A Kandala flower; विदलकंदलकंपनलालितः Si. 6. 30; R. 13. 29.

कंदली 1 The plantain (or the Banana) tree; आरुक्तराजिभिरियं कुसुमैर्नर्वकंदली सलिलगर्भैः । कोपादंतर्वाप्ये स्मरयति मां लोचने तस्याः V. 4. 5; Me. 21; Rs. 2. 5. -2 A kind of deer. -3 A flag. -4 Lotus-seed. -Comp. -कुसुमं 1. a mushroom. -2. the flower of the plantain tree.

कंदलित a. 1 Budded, blown. -2 Put forth, emitted.

कंदिरी N. of a plant (Mar. लाजाळू.)

कंदुः m. f. [Up. 1. 14] A boiler, oven. -Comp. -पक्क a. parched, roasted (as grain).

कंदुकः, -कं A ball for playing with; पातितोऽपि कराघातैरुत्पत्येव कंदुकः Bh. 2. 83; Ku. 1. 29, 5. 11, 19; R. 16, 83. -कं A pillow; Bh. 3. 145. -Comp. -लीला any game with a ball.

कंदोतः (-टः) 1 The white lotus. -2 The blue lotus (a pro-
nounced form for नीलोत्पल); मोहमुक-
लायमानवैकंदोदयुगलः Māl. 7. -टं A

blue lotus.

कंदोतः The white lotus.

कंधः 1 A cloud. -2 A kind of grass.

कंधरः [कं शिरो जलं वा धारयति] 1 The neck. -2 'The holder of water', a cloud. -4 A kind of grass. -4 N. of a vegetable (मारिच). -रा The neck; कंधरां समपहाय कं धरां प्राप्य संयति जहास कस्यचित्; Y. 2. 220; Amaru. 16; see उत्कंधर also.

कंधिः [कं शिरो जलं वा धीयतेऽत्र] The ocean. -f. The neck.

कन्ध [कन्-क] 1 Sin. 2 A swoon, a fainting fit.

कन्यका 1 A girl; संबद्धवैखानसक-
न्यकानि R. 14. 28; 11. 53. -2 An unmarried girl, virgin, maiden; गृहे गृहे पुरुषाः कुलकन्यकाः समुद्रहति Māl. 7; Y. 1. 105. -3 A technical name for a girl ten years old; (अष्टवर्षा भवेद्वैरी नववर्षा च रोहिणी । दशमे कन्यका यौक्ता अत उच्चै रजस्वला Sabdak.) -4 (In Rhet.) One of the several kinds of heroines; an unmarried girl serving as a chief character in a poetical composition; see under अन्यक्री. -5 The sign Virgo. -Comp. -छलः seduction; पैशाचः कन्यका-च्छलत् Y. 1. 61. -जनः a maiden; विद्युदमुग्धः कुलकन्यकाजनः Māl. 7. 1. -जातः the son of an unmarried girl; Y. 2. 129 (=कानीन); for instance व्यास, कर्ण &c.

कन्यना Ved. Calling a girl (कन्याह्वान); a girl (?).

कन्यला Ved. A girl.

कन्यसः The youngest brother. -सा The little finger. -सी The youngest sister.

कन्या [Up. 4. 111] 1 An unmarried girl or daughter; R. 1. 51, 2. 10, 3. 33; Ms. 10. 8. -2 A girl ten years old. -3 A virgin, maiden; Ms. 8. 367, 3. 33. -4 A woman in general. -5 The sixth sign of the zodiac, i. e. Virgo. -6 N. of Durgā. -7 Large cardamoms. -Comp. -अंतःपुरं the women's apartments; सुरक्षितेपि कन्यांतःपुरे कश्चित्प्रविशति Pt. 1; Mv. 2. 50. -भाट a. following after or hunting young girls. (-टः) 1. the inner apartments of a house. -2. a man who hunts or goes after young girls. -कुब्जः N. of a

country. (-ब्जं) N. of an ancient city in the north of India, situated on a tributary of the Ganges, now called Kanoja. -कुमारि f., -री N. of Durgā. -गतं the position of a planet in the sign Virgo. -ग्रहणं taking a girl in marriage. -दानं giving away a girl in marriage. -दूषणं defilement of a virgin. -दोषः a defect or blemish in a girl, bad repute (such as a disease &c.). -धनं dowry. -पतिः 'daughter's husband', a son-in-law. -पालः a dealer in slave girls. -पुत्रः, गभः the son of an unmarried daughter (called कानीन). -पुरं the women's apartments. -भर्तृ m. 1. a son-in-law. -2. N. of Kārtikeya. -रत्नं a very fine girl; कन्यारत्नमयोजिज्जन्म भवतामास्ते Mv. 1. 30. -राशिः the sign Virgo. -वेदिन् m. a son-in-law (marrying one's girl); Y. 1. 262. -शुल्कं money given to the bride's father as her price, purchase-money of a girl. -स्वयंवरः the choice of a husband by a maiden. -हरणं ravishment or seduction of a maiden; Ms. 3. 33.

कन्यका, कन्यिका 1 Young girl. -2 A virgin.

कन्यस a. Younger. -सा The little finger. -सी The youngest sister.

कन्यामय a. Consisting of, or in the form of, a young girl; R. 6. 11, 16. 86. -यं The harem (consisting mostly of girls).

कन्युषं The hand below the wrist.

कप् 1 P. To move see; कप्.

कप 1 N. of वरुण. -2 A class of demons.

कपटः, -टं Fraud, deceit, trick, cheating; कपटशतमयं क्षेत्रमप्रत्ययानां Pt. 1. 191; कपटानुसारकुशला Mk. 9. 5. -टी A measure equal to the capacity of the hollows of the two hands joined together. -Comp. -तापसः one who pretends to be an ascetic, pseudo ascetic. -पटु a. adept in deceit, deceitful, crafty; छलयन् प्रजास्त्वमनृतं कपटपटुर्द्विजालिकः Si. 15. 35. -प्रबंधः a fraudulent contrivance; H. 1. -लेख्यं a forged document. -वचनं deceitful talk. -वेश a. disguised, masked. (-शः) disguise, false dress.

कपटिकः A rogue, cheat.

कपटिन् a. Fraudulent, dishonest. -f. A kind of perfume (चिङ्ग).

कपनः Shaking. —नः —ना Ved. A worm, caterpillar (पुण्).

कपर्दः, कपर्दकः 1 A small shell or cowrie (used as a coin). —2 Braided and matted hair, especially of Siva; G. L. 22.

कपर्दिका A small shell or cowrie (used as a coin); मित्राण्यमित्रतां यांति यस्य न स्युः कपर्दि (ई) का; Pt. 2. 98.

कपर्दिन् a. [कपर्द-इनि] 1 Shaggy. —2 Wearing braided and matted hair. —m. N. of Siva.

कपलं Ved. A half, a part.

कपाटः—टं [कं वातं पाटयति तन्नर्त रुणद्धि Tv.] 1 Leaf or panel of a door; कपाटवक्त्राः परिपञ्चकधरः R. 3. 34; स्वर्गद्वारकपाटपाटनपटुधर्मोपि नोपाजितः Bh. 3. 11. —2 A door; Si. 11. 60. —Comp. —उद्घाटनं 1. the opening of a door. —2. a door-key. —घ्नः a house-breaker, thief. —वक्षस् a. broad-chested; R. 3. 34. —संधिः 1. the junction of the leaves of a door. —2. a manner of multiplying. —संधिः कः a disease of the ear.

कपालः—लं [कं शिरो जलं वा पालयति] 1 The skull, skull-bone; चूडापीड-कपालसंकुलगलन्महाकिनीवारयः Māl. 1. 2; रुद्रो येन कपालपाणिपुटके निशान्दनं कारितः Bh. 2. 95. —2 A piece of a broken jar, potsherd; कपालेन निशार्थी Ms. 8. 93. —3 A multitude, collection. —4 A beggar's bowl; Ms. 6. 44. —5 A cup, jar in general; पंचकपाल. —6 A cover or lid. —7 A treaty of peace on equal terms. —लं 1 The shell of an egg. —2 The cotyla of the leg of a man, any flat bone. —3 A kind of leprosy. —ली A beggar's bowl. [cf. L. caput; Gr. kephale]. —Comp. —नालिका a sort of pin or spindle for winding cotton &c. —पाणिः—पृष्ठः—मालिन्—शिरस् m. epithets of Siva. —मालिनी N. of Durgā. —संधिः a peace on equal terms, H. 4. 100.

कपालिः N. of Siva.

कपालिका 1 A potsherd; Ms. 4. 78, 8. 250. —2 The tartar of the teeth.

कपालिन् a. 1 Furnished with or having a skull; Y. 3. 243. —2 Wearing skulls; कपालि वा स्यादयं वैदुषेखरं (वपुः) Ku. 5. 78. —m. 1 An epithet of Siva; करं कर्णे कुर्वत्यपि किल कपालिप्रभृतयः G. L. 28. —2 A man of

low caste (offspring of a Brāhmaṇa mother and fisherman father). —नी N. of Durgā.

कपिः [कप्-इन् नलेपः; Un. 4. 143.] 1 An ape, a monkey; कपि-रत्नासिधुनिदान् Bk. 9. 11. —2 An elephant. —3 A species of Karanja. —4 Incense, storax or impure benzoin (शिलरस). —5 The sun. —6 N. of Vishnu. —पिः f. —पी A female monkey. —Comp. —आख्यः incense. —इड्यः an epithet of (1) Rāma; (2) of Sugriva. —इन्द्रः (the chief of monkeys) an epithet of (1) Hanumat; नश्यति इदं वृक्षानि कपीन्द्रः Bk. 10. 12; (2) of Sugriva; न्यर्थे यच्च कपीन्द्रसख्यमपि मे U. 3. 45; (3) of Jāmbavat. —कच्छुः f. N. of a plant. —कंसुक् the skull. —केतन, —ध्वजः N. of Arjuna; Bg. 1. 20. —कूडा, कूतः the hog-plum tree. —कः, —कैलं, —नामन् n. storax or benzoin. —प्रभुः 1. an epithet of Rāma. —2. of Sugriva. —रथः an epithet of (1) Rāma; (2) Arjuna. —लोमन् f. a kind of perfume. —लोहं brass. —वक्त्रः N. of Nārada. —शाकः—कं a cabbage. —शीर्षं the upper part (cop ing) of a wall. —शर्षिकं vermilion (Mar. हिंगुल). —शीर्ष्णी a kind of musical instrument.

कपिजलः 1 The Chātaka bird. —2 The Tittiri bird.

कपिस्थः The wood-apple tree. —स्थं 1 The fruit of the above tree. —2 A particular position of the hands and fingers. —Comp. —आस्यः a kind of monkey.

कपिल a. [कपिलच्] 1 Tawny, reddish; क्षाताय कपिला विदुस् Mbh. —2 Having tawny hair; Ms. 3. 8; (Kull. =कपिलकेश). —लः 1 N. of a great sage. [He reduced to ashes the 60,000 sons of Sagara who, while searching for the sacrificial horse of their father taken away by Indra, fell in with him and accused him of having stolen it; (see U. 1. 23). He is also said to have been the founder of the Sankhya system of philosophy]. —2 A dog. —3 Benzoin. —4 Incense. —5 A form of fire. —6 The tawny colour. —7 Impure benzoin. —8 N. of the sun. —9 N. of a country. —10 One of the incarnations of Vishnu. —ला 1 A brown cow. —2 A kind of perfume. —3 A kind of timber. —4 The common

leech. —5 N. of the female elephant of the south-east. —Comp. —अक्षी a kind of deer. —अञ्जनः N. of Siva. —अश्वः an epithet of Indra. —आचार्यः Vishnu. —द्युतिः the sun. —द्राक्षा a vine with brown grapes. —द्रुमः a kind of perfume. —धारा 1. N. of the Ganges. —2. a holy place. —स्थितिः f. the Sankhya Sūtras of Kapila.

कपिश a. [कपि-मन्त्र्ये ण्] 1 Brown, reddish-brown. —2 Reddish; (छायाः) संध्यापयोदकपिशाः पिशिताशनानां S. 3. 27; तोये कांचनपयोपेयकपिसे 7. 12; V. 2. 7; Me. 21; R. 12. 28. —शः 1 The brown colour. —2 A compound of red and black colour. —3 Storax or coarse benzoin. —शा 1 The Mādhavi creeper. —2 N. of a river. —शा, —शी, —शं A spirit, a kind of rum. —Comp. —अञ्जनः N. of Siva. —अयनः 1. spirit, a kind of rum. —2. a deity.

कपिशित a. Embrowned; Si. 6. 5.

कपिशीका A kind of liquor.

कपीतनः N. of several plants:—such as the holy fig-tree, the betel-nut tree &c.

कपुच्छलं, कपुष्टका 1 The ceremony of tonsure. —2 A patch of hair on each side of the head.

कपूय a. Mean, worthless, abject, low.

कपोतः [को वायुः पेत इव यस्य Tv.] 1 A dove, pigeon. —2 A bird in general. —3 A particular position of the hands. —4 The grey colour of a pigeon. —Comp. —अंघ्रिः f. a sort of perfume. —अञ्जनं antimony. —अरिः a hawk, falcon. —आम a. of the colour of a pigeon. (—अः) a pale or dirty white colour. —चरणा a sort of perfume. —पालिका, पाली f. an aviary, a pigeon-house, dove-col. —राजः the king of pigeons. —वर्णी small cardamoms. —वाणा a kind of perfume. —सारं antimony. —हस्तः a mode of folding the hands in supplication, fear &c.; कपोतहस्तकं कृत्वा S. 6.

कपोतकः 1 A small pigeon. —2 A mode of folding the hands together. —कं Antimony.

कपोतकीवा A place abounding in pigeons.

कपोती 1 A female pigeon. —2 A kind of sacrificial post.

कपोलः [Un. 1. 66] A cheek;

क्षामक्षामकपोलमाननं S. 3. 10, 6. 14; R. 4. 68. —ली The knee-cap. —Comp. —काषः any object against which anything (especially the cheeks) is rubbed; Ki. 5.36. —फलकः the (broad) cheeks. —मितिः *f.* the temples and cheeks; or excellent (*i.e.* broad) cheeks; cf. गंडभिन्नि. —रागः the flush in the cheek.

कफः [केन जलेन फलति फल्-ड Tv.] 1 Phlegm, one of the three humours of the body (the other two being वात and पित्त); कफापचयादरोग्यैकमूल-माशयामितीतिः Dk. 160; प्राणप्रयाणसमये कफवातपित्तैः कंठावरोधनविधौ स्मरणं कुतस्ते Udb. —2 A watery foam or froth in general. —Comp. —अरिः dry ginger. —कूर्चिका saliva, spit-tle. —क्षयः pulmonary consumption. —घ्न, नाशन, हर *a.* removing phlegm, antiphlegmatic. —ज्वरः fever caused by excess of phlegm. —विरोधिन् *m.* pepper.

कफल *a.* Phlegmatic.

कफिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) [कफ-इनि] Affect- ed with excess of phlegm, phle- gmatic. —*m.* An elephant (?).

कफणिः, कफोणिः (णी *f.*) The elbow.

कफेलू *a.* Phlegmatic.

कफौडः Ved. The elbow.

कब् 1 P. (कबति, कबित) 1 To colour. —2 To praise.

कबंघः —घं A headless trunk (especially when it retains life); (स्वं) नृत्त्वकबंघं समरे ददर्श R. 7. 51, 12. 49. —घः 1 The belly. —2 A cloud. —3 A comet. —4 N. of Rāhu. —5 Water (said to be *n.* also in this sense); Si. 16. 67. —6 N. of a mighty demon mentioned in the Rāmāyana. [While Rama and Lakshmana lived in the Dandaka forest, Kabandha attacked them and was slain by them. It is said that, though at first a heavenly being, he was cursed by Indra to assume the form of a demon and to be in that state till killed by Rama and Lakshmana. He advised Rama to form friendship with Sugriva; see R. 12. 57].

कबं (वं) चिन् *a.* 'Endowed with water', epithet of the Maruts, —*m.* N. of Kātyāyana.

कबर-री Usually written कवर, see प.

कावित्यः The wood-apple tree,

कबिल *a.* Tawny —लः The tawny colour.

कबुलिः *f.* The hinder part of an animal.

कम् *ind.* Ved. A particle used as an expletive or enclitic.

कम् 1. 10. A. (कामयते, कामित, चक- मे-कामयाचक्रे, कांत) 1 To love, be ena- moured of, be in love with; कन्थे कामयमानं मां न त्वं कामयसे कथं Kāv. 1. 63 (an instance of ग्राम्यता); कल- हंसको मंजारिकां कामयते Māl. 1. —2 To long for, wish, desire; न वीरसुखाब्दं- कामयेतां R. 14. 4; निष्कृष्टमर्थं चक्रमे कुबेरान् 5. 26; 4. 48; 10. 53; Bk. 14. 82. —3 To have intercourse with. —4 To value highly.

कमन *a.* [कम्-युच्] 1 Lustful, libi- dinous. —2 Wishing for, desirous; Si. 6. 74. —3 Lovely, beautiful. —नः 1 Cupid, the god of love. —2 The Asoka tree. —3 N. of Brahmā. —4 A Brāhmana. —Comp. —उद्दः a heron (having beautiful plumage).

कमनीय *a.* 1 To be desired, desir- able; अनन्यनारीकमनीयमेकं Ku. 1. 37. —2 Lovely, charming, beautiful; शाखावसक्तकमनीयपरिच्छदानां Ki. 7. 40; तदपि कमनीयं वपुरिदं S. 3. 9 v. 1.

कमर *a.* [कम्-अरच्] Lustful, desi- rous.

कमा Beauty, loveliness.

कमिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) Lustful, libidinous.

कम्र *a.* 1 Desirous. —2 Beautiful.

कमठः [Up. 1. 100] 1 A tortoise; संप्राप्तः कमठः स चापि नियतं नदस्तवादेशतः Pt. 2. 184. —2 A bamboo. —3 A water-jar. —री A female tortoise or a small tortoise. —Comp. —पतिः a king of tortoises.

कमंडलुः, -लु *n.* A water-pot (earth- en or wooden) used by ascetics; कमंडलूपमोऽमात्यस्तनुत्यागो बहुमहः H. 2. 91; कमंडलुनोदकं सिक्त्वा; Ms. 2. 64; Y. 1. 133. —Comp. —तरुः the tree of which Kamaṇḍalus are made. —धरः an epithet of Śiva.

कमल *a.* 1 Desirous. —2 Pale- red. —लः 1 The Sārāsa bird. —2 A kind of deer. —3 N. of Brahmā. —ली A collection of lotuses. —लं [कम्- कलच्] 1 A lotus; कमलमनभसि कमले च कुबले तानि कनकलतिकायां K. P. 10; so हस्तं, नेत्रं, चरणं, &c. —2 Water; N. 1. 130; Ki. 5. 25. —3 Copper.

—4 A medicament, drug. —5 The Sārāsa bird. —6 The bladder, the right lobe of the lungs. —Comp. —अक्षी a lotus-eyed lady. —आकरः 1. an assemblage of lotuses. —2. a lake full of lotuses. —आलया an epi- thet of Lakshmi; Mu. 2. —आसनः 'lotus-seated' N. of Brahmā; क्रांता- नि पूर्वं कमलासनेन Ku. 7. 70. —ईक्षणा a lotus-eyed lady. —उत्तरं safflower. —खंडं an assemblage of lotuses. —जं 1. an epithet of Brahmā. —2 the lunar asterism called Rohiṇi. —जन्मन् *m.*, —भवः, —योनिः, —संभवः 'lotus-born' epithets of Brahmā.

कमलकं A small lotus.

कमला 1 An epithet of Lakshmi.

—2 An excellent woman. —Comp.

—पतिः, —सखः an epithet of Vishnu.

कमलिनी 1 A lotus-plant; साम्रे- स्तु स्थलकमलिनीं न प्रबुद्धां न सुमां Me. 90; रम्यांतरः कमलिनीहरितैः सरोभिः S. 4. 10; R. 9. 30, 19. 11. —2 An as- semblage of lotuses. —3 A place abounding with lotuses.

कम्प 1 A. (कंपते चकंपे, कंपित) To shake, tremble, move about; (fig. also); चकंपे तीर्णलौहित्ये तस्मिन् प्राग्ज्यो- तिषेश्वरः R. 4. 81; Mk. 4. 8; Bk. 14. 31, 15. 70. —Caus. 1 To shake, cause to tremble. —2 To utter with a thrill or shake.

कंपः [कम्-घञ्] 1 Shaking, tremor; कंपेन किंचित्पतिगृह्य मूर्ध्नेः R. 13. 44 with a gentle nod or bend of the head; 13. 28; Kṇ. 7. 46; भयकंपः, विद्युकंपः &c. —2 A modification of the Svarita accent. —पा Shaking, moving, tremor. —Comp. —अन्वित *a.* tremulous, agitated. —लम्भन् *m.* wind.

कंपन *a.* [कम्-युच्] Trembling, shak- ing. —नः 1 Sisira season (Novem- ber-December). —2 A kind of missile. —3 A kind of fever (सांनिपातिक). —नं 1 Shaking, tremor. —2 Quiver- ing pronunciation.

कंपाकः Wind.

कंपिष्ठ = कौपिष्ठ q. v.

कंपित *p. p.* 1 Trembling, shaking. —2 Shaken, swung. —तं 1 Trembling, tremor. —2 Causing to shake.

कंप्र *a.* [कम्-प्र] 1 Shaking, tremu- lous, moving, agitating; विधाय कंपाणि मुखानि कं प्रति N. 1. 142; कंप्रा शाखा Sk. —2 Agile, quick.

कब् 1 P. (कबति, कबित) To go, move.

कंवर *a.* Variegated. —*r.* Variegated colour.

कंबलः [Un. 1. 106] 1 A blanket (of wool); कंबलवतं न बाधते शीतं Subhāsh.: कंबलावृत्तेन तेन H. 3. —2 A dewlap.—3 A sort of deer.—4 An upper garment of wool.—5 A wall.—6 A small worm.—लं Water.—**Comp.**—वाहकं a kind of carriage covered with a coarse blanket, and drawn by oxen.—**कंबलकः**, —कं A woollen cloth, blanket.

कंबलिका 1 A small blanket.—2 A kind of female deer.

कंबलिन् *a.* Covered with a blanket.—*m.* A bullock, ox.—**Comp.**—वाहकं a carriage covered with blankets and drawn by oxen, a bullock-cart.

कंविः—वी *f.* 1 A ladle or spoon.—2 A shoot.—3 A branch or joint of a bamboo.

कंजु *a.* (बु or बु *f.*) Spotted, variegated.—**कुः**—**कु** (*m.*, *n.*) A conch, shell; स्मरस्य कंजुः किमयं चकास्ति दिवि त्रिलोकीजयवादीनयः N. 22, 22; Si. 18.54.—**कुः** 1 An elephant.—2 The neck.—3 The variegated colour.—4 A vein of the body.—5 A bracelet. 6 A tube-shaped bone.—**Comp.**—आतायिन् *m.* a kind of kite.—कंठी a lady having the neck like a conch-shell.—**क्रीवा** 1. a conch-shaped neck, (*i. e.* a neck marked with three lines like a shell and considered as a sign of great fortune).—2. a lady having the neck like the conch-shell.

कंजुकः 1 A conch, shell.—2 A mean or contemptible person.

कंजु *a.* Stealing.—*m.* 1 A thief, plunderer.—2 A bracelet; cf. Un. 1. 93.

कंबोजः 1 A shell.—2 A kind of elephant.—3 (pl.) N. of a country and its inhabitants; कंबोजाः सम्ये सोढुं तस्य कीर्यमनीश्वरा R. 4. 69 v. 1.

कंमु *n.* The fragrant root (उशीर)

कयाधूः *f.* The wife of Hiranyakasipu and mother of Prahlāda.

कर *a.* (रा or री) [करोति, कीर्यते अनेन इति, कृ-कृ-अप्] (Mostly at the end of comp.) Who or what does, makes or causes &c; दुःखं, सुखं, भयं &c.—*r.* 1 A hand; करं व्याधुन्वत्याः पिब-

नि गतिसर्वस्वमधरे S. 1. 24. —2 A ray of light, beam; यमुद्धर्तुं पूषा व्यवसिन इवालंबितकरः V. 4. 34; also प्रतिकूलनामुपगते हि विधौ विफलत्वमेति बहुसाधनता। अवलंबनाय दिनभर्तुरभञ्ज पतिष्यतः करन-ह्रस्वमपि Si. 9. 6 (where the word is used in sense 1 also). —3 The trunk of an elephant; सेकः सीकरिणा करेण विहितः U. 3. 16; Bh. 3. 20. —4 A tax, toll, tribute; युवा करक्रान्तमहीभूदुचक्रैरसंशयं संप्रति तेजसा रविः Si. 1. 70; (where कर means 'ray' also) (ददौ) अपरांतमहीपालव्याजेन रघवे करं R. 4. 58; Ms. 7. 128. —5 Halli.—6 A particular measure of length equal to 24 thumbs.—7 The asterism called हस्त.—**Comp.**—अग्रं 1. the forepart of the hand.—2. the tip of an elephant's trunk.—आघातः a stroke or blow with the hand.—आंगुष्ठः a finger-ring.—आलंबः supporting with the hand, giving a helping hand.—आस्फोटः 1. the chest.—2. a blow with the hand.—कद्रिः *f.* 1. a cymbal.—2. a small musical instrument.—कंदकः, —कं a finger-nail.—कमलं, —पंकजं, —पद्मं a lotus-like hand, beautiful hand; कर-कमलवित्तीर्णैरंबुनीवारशङ्खैः U. 3. 25.—कलशः शं the hollow of the hand (to receive water).—किसलयः, —यं 1. 'sprout-like hand', a tender hand; करकिसलयतात्पर्यमुच्यते नर्त्यमानं U. 3. 19; Rs. 6. 30.—2. a finger.—कुड्मलं the finger.—कोषः the cavity of the palms, hands hollowed to receive water; पियमंजु Ghat. 22.—महः, —यहणं —1. levying a tax.—2. taking the hand in marriage.—3. marriage.—ग्रहः 1. a husband.—2. a tax-collector.—वर्षणः, —वर्षणं *m.* the churning-stick.—छद्मः the teak tree.—जः a finger-nail; दीक्षककरजक्षुण्णान् Ve. 4. 1; Si. 11. 37; Br. 1. 105; Amaru. 85.—(जं) a kind of perfume.—जालं a stream of light.—तलः the palm of the hand; वनदेवताकरतलैः S. 4. 4; करतलगतमपि नश्यति यस्य तु भवितव्यता नास्ति Pt. 2. 124. °आमलकं (lit.) an āmalaka fruit (fruit of the Myrobalan) placed on the palm of the hand; (fig.) ease and clearness of perception, such as is natural in the case of a fruit placed on the palm of the hand; करतलामलकफलवदखिलं जगदालोकयतां K. 43. °स्थ *a.* resting on the palm of the hand.—तालः, —तालकं 1. clapping the hands; स जहास हस्तकरतालमुचकैः Si. 15. 39.

—2. a kind of musical instrument, perhaps a cymbal.—तालिका, —ताली 1. clapping the hands; उच्चादनीयः करतालिकानां शानादिशर्मा भवतीभिरेवः N. 3. 7.—2. beating time by clapping the hands.—नोया N. of a river.—इ *a.* 1. paying taxes.—2. tributary; करदीकृताखिलरूपां मेदिनी Ve. 6. 18.—3. giving the hand to help &c.—इक्ष *a.* handy, dexterous.—पञ्च 1. a saw.—2. playing in water. °वत् *m.* the palm tree.—पञ्चकं a saw.—पञ्चिका splashing water about while bathing or sporting in it.—पद्मवः 1. a tender hand.—2. a finger; cf. °किसलय.—पालः, पालिका 1. a sword.—2. a cudgel.—पात्रं 1. splashing water about while bathing.—2. the hand hollowed to hold anything.—पङ्क्तिं marriage; cf. पङ्क्तिपङ्क्ति.—पुटः the hands joined and hollowed to receive anything.—पृष्ठं the back of the hand.—बालः, —बालः 1. sword; अथोर. घटः करबालपाणिर्व्यापाहितः Māl. 9; स्नेच्छनिवहनिधनं कलयसि करबालम् Gīt. 1. Si. 13. 60.—2. a finger-nail.—भारः a large amount of tribute.—भूः a finger-nail.—भूषणं an ornament worn round the wrist, such as a bracelet.—मालः smoke.—मुक्तं a kind of weapon; see आयुध.—रहः 1. a finger-nail; अनाम्रातं पुष्पं किसलयममूलं कररहैः S. 2. 10; Me. 96.—2. a sword.—वालिका a small club.—वीरः, —वीरकः 1. a sword or scimitar.—2. a cemetery.—3. N. of a town in the S. M. country.—4. a kind of tree.—(रा) red arsenic.—(री) 1. a woman who has borne a son, a mother.—2. N. of Aditi.—3. a good cow.—(रं) the flower of the tree.—साखा a finger.—शिकरः water thrown out by an elephant's trunk.—शूकः a finger-nail.—शोयः swelling of the hands.—साहः 1. weakness of the hand.—2. the fading of rays.—सुखं a marriage string worn round the wrist.—स्यालिनं *m.* an epithet of Siva.—स्वनः clapping of the hands.

करकः, —कं [किरति करोति वा जलमव, कृ-कृ-वृत् Tr.] 1 The water-pot (of an ascetic); K. 41.—2 The shell of the cocoa-nut (used as a pot).—कः 1 The pomegranate tree.—2 Hand.—3 Tax.—4 A kind of bird.—कः, का, —कं Halli; तान्कुर्वीयास्तुलकरकां वृष्टिपातावकीर्णान् Me. 54; Br. 1. 35;

U. 3. 40. **Comp.** -अंसम् *m.* the cocoa-nut tree. -भास्तरः a shower of hail. -जं water. -पात्रिका a water-pot used by ascetics.

करकः 1 A skeleton. -2 The skull; प्रेतकरकः करकादकस्थाइत्यसंस्थं स्पष्ट-गतमपि ऋग्यमज्यमन्त्रि Māl. 5. 16; also 5. 19. -3 A small pot (of cocoa-nut); a small box, as in तांबूलकरकवाहिनी (used in Kādambari). -4 A kind of sugar-cane. -5 Any bone of the body.

करंजः [कंशिरो जलं वारंजयति Tv.] N. of a tree (used in medicinal preparations).

करटः [किरति मर्दं, कृ-अट् Uṇ. 4. 81] 1 An elephant's cheek. -2 Safflower. -3 A crow; Sānti. 4. 19. -4 An atheist, unbeliever. -5 A degraded Brāhmaṇa. -6 A man of a low profession. -7 A musical instrument. -8 The first Srāddha ceremony performed in honor of a dead man. -9 1 An elephant's cheek. -2 A cow difficult to be milked.

करटकः 1 A crow; Mk. 7. -2 N. of कर्णारिष्य the propounder of the science and art of theft. -3 N. of a jackal in H. and Pt.

करटिन् *m.* An elephant; दिग्गते श्रूयन्ते मद्मलिनगंडाः करटिनः Bv. 1. 2.

कर (रे) दुः A kind of bird (crane).

करण *a.* [कृ-लृट्] 1 Making, doing, effecting, producing. -2 (Ved.) Clever, skilled. -णः 1 (Ved.) An assistant. -2 A man of a mixed tribe. -3 A writer. -णं 1 Doing, performing, accomplishing, effecting; परहितं, संख्या°, मिय° &c. -2 Act, action. -3 Religious action. -4 Business, trade. -5 An organ of sense; वपुषा करणोज्झितेन सा निपतन्ती पतिमप्यपातयत् R. 8. 38, 42; पट्टकरणैः प्राणिभिः Me. 5; R. 14. 50. -6 The body; उपमानमशुद्धि-लासिनां करणं यत्तव कांतिमत्तया Ku. 4. 5. -7 An instrument or means of an action; उपमितिकरणमुपमानं T. S. -8 (In Logic) The instrumental cause which is thus defined:- व्यापार-वदसाधारणं कारणं करणं. -9 A cause or motive (in general). -10 The cause expressed by the instrumental case (विद्वांसः); साधकतमं करणं P. I. 4. 42; or क्रियायाः परिनिष्पत्तिवद्-

व्यापारादन्तरम् । विवक्ष्यते यदा यत्र करणं तत्तदा स्मृतम् ॥ -11 (In law) A document, a bond, documentary proof; Ms. 8. 51, 52, 154. -12 A kind of rhythmical pause, beat of the hand to keep time; Ku. 6. 40. -13 (In astrol.) A division of the day; (these Karapas are eleven). -14 The Supreme Being -15 Pronunciation. -16 The posture of an ascetic. -17 A posture in sexual enjoyment. -18 A field. -19 Plastering with the hand. -20 The usage of the writer caste. -णी 1 A woman of a mixed caste. -2 A surd or irrational number. -**Comp.** -अधिपः the soul. -ग्रामः the organs of sense taken collectively. -त्राणं the head.

करंडः [कृ-अंड् Uṇ. 1. 126] 1 A small box or basket (of bamboo); करंडपीडिततनोः भोगिनः Bh. 2. 84; स-र्वमायाकरंडं 1. 77. -2 A bee-hive. -3 A sword. -4 A sort of duck (कारंडव). -5 Liver.

करंडकः, -करंडिका, करंडी *f.* A small box made of bamboo.

करंडिन् *m.* A fish.

करंधय *a.* Kissing the hand.

करभः [कृ-अभच् Uṇ. 3. 122; करे भाति, भा-क Tv.] 1 The back of the hand from the wrist to the root of the fingers; metacarpus. as in कर-भोरुः R. 6. 83; see करभोरु below. -2 The trunk of an elephant. -3 A young elephant. -4 A young camel; Si. 5. 3. -5 A camel in general. -6 A kind of perfume. -भी A she-camel. -**Comp.** -ऊरुः *f.* a lady whose thighs resemble the back of the fore-arm; अंके निधाय करभोरु यथा-मुखं ते S. 3. 21; Si. 10. 69; Amaru. 69; or (according to another explanation), whose thighs resemble the trunk of an elephant; cf. Ku. 1. 36.

करभकः A camel.

करभिन् *m.* An elephant.

करभरिः A lion.

करमट्टः The betel-nut tree.

करमरिन् *m.* A prisoner.

करंब, करंबित *a.* [कृ-अंबच्; Uṇ. 4. 82] 1 Mixed, intermingled, variegated; प्रकाममादित्यमवाप्य कंटकैः करं-बितामोद्भवं विवृण्वती N. 1. 115, 85; स्फुटतरफेनकदंबकरंबितानिव यमुनाजलपूर्- Gīt. 11. -2 Set, inlaid.

करंभः (बः) 1 Flour or meal mix-

ed with curds. -2 Mud; करंभवालुकाता- पान् Ms. 12. 76 (where the word is variously interpreted; but Medhātithi takes it to mean ' mud '). -3 Groats or coarsely ground oats. -4 A mixed odour.

करंभकं 1 Groats. -2 Flour mixed with curds.

करहाटः N. of a country; (per- haps the modern Karhāda in Satā- ra district); करहाटपतेः पुत्री त्रिजग- जैवकर्मणम् Vikr. 8. 2. -2 The fibrous root or stem of a lotus. -3 A group of lotuses.

करांगणः 1 A market or fare. -2 A place where revenue is collected.

करायिका A bird, (a small kind. of crane.)

कराल *a.* 1 Dreadful, formidable, frightful, terrible; U. 5. 5, 6. 1; Māl. 3; Bg. 11. 23, 25, 27; R. 12. 98; Mv. 3. 48. -2 Gaping, opening wide; U. 5. 6. -3 Great, large, high, lofty. -4 Uneven, jagged; pointed; Ve. 2. 6; Māl. 1. 38. -5 Harsh; Māl. 5. 3. -6 Wide, spacious; Mk. 3. 12. -7 Deformed. -लः 1 Resin, pitch. -2 A disease of the teeth. -3 Black Tulasi. -ला A terrific form of Durgā; °आयतनं; न करा- लोपहाराच्च फलमन्यद्भिर्भाव्यते Māl. 5. 33. -ली One of the seven tongues of fire. -लं A particular condiment. -**Comp.** -दंष्ट्र *a.* having terrific teeth. -वदना an epithet of Durgā.

करालिकः 1 A tree. -2 A sword. -का N. of Durgā.

करिका Scratching, a wound caused by a finger-nail.

करिन् *m.* [कर-इनि] 1 An elephant. -2 The number ' 8 ' (in Math.). -**Comp.** -इंद्रः, -ईश्वरः, -वरः a large elephant, lordly elephant; सदादानः परिक्षीणः शस्त एव करीश्वरः Pt. 2. 70; वृत्तिकृताः करिवरेण मदांधबुद्ध्या Nātipr. 2. -कुंभः the frontal globe of an elephant; Bv. 2. 177. -कुसुंभः a fragrant powder of नागकेशर. -गर्जितं the roaring of an elephant (बुद्धितं करिगर्जितं Ak.) -इंतः ivory. -हारकः a lion. -ना- सिका a musical instrument. -पः an elephant-driver. -पोतः, -शावः -शावकः a cub, young elephant. -बंधः a column to which an elephant is tied. -नाचलः a lion. -मुखः an epithet of Ganeśa. -खादस *m.*

a water-elephant. —वर = इन्द्र q. v. —वैजयंती a flag carried by an elephant. —स्कंधः a herd or troop of elephants.

करिणी A female elephant: कथ-
नेत्य मतिर्विपर्ययं करिणी पंक्तिवावसीदति
Ki. 2. 6; Bv. 1. 2.

करीरः [कृ-ईरन् Un. 4. 30] 1
The shoot of a bamboo. —2 A shoot in
general; भानिन्यिरे वंशकरीरनिने: Si. 4.
14; N. 5. 14. —3 A thorny plant growing
in deserts and eaten by camels; पञ्च
नैव यदा करीरविट्पे दोषो वसंतस्य किं Bh.
2. 93; cf. also किं पुष्पैः किं फलैस्तस्य
करीरस्य दुरात्मनः । येन ब्रह्म समासाद्य
न कृतः पञ्चसंज्ञः Subhāsh. —4 A water-
jar. —रा-री 1 The root of an ele-
phant's tusk. —2 A cricket, a small
grass-hopper.

करीरिका The root of an elephant's
tusk.

करिकं Battle, fight.

करीषः, षं [कृ-ईषन् Un. 4. 26]
Dry cow-dung. —Comp. —अग्नि fire
of dry cow-dung.

करीषका A strong wind or gale.

करीषिणी The goddess of wealth.

करुण a. [करोति मनः आनुकूल्याय, कृ-
उनन् Tv.] Tender, pathetic, pitiable,
exciting pity, mournful; करुणध्वनिः
V. 1; Si. 9. 67; विकलकरुणैरार्थचरितैः
U. 1. 28. —णः 1 Pity, compassion,
tenderness. —2 Pathetic sentiment,
grief, sorrow (as one of the 8 or
9 sentiments); पुटपाकप्रतीकाशो राम-
स्य करुणो रसः U. 3. 1, 13; 7. 12;
विलपन्...करुणार्थप्रयितं प्रियां प्रति R.
8. 70. —3 The supreme being. —4 A Jai-
na saint. —णं Ved. An action, a
holy or sacred rite. —Comp. —मल्ली
the Mallikā plant. —विप्रलम्भः (in
Rhet.) the feeling of love in sepa-
ration.

करुणा Compassion, pity, tender-
ness; प्रायः सर्वो भवति करुणावृत्तिराद्री-
तराला Me. 93; so सकरुण kind; अक-
रुण unkind. —Comp. —आत्मन् a.
tender-hearted. —आर्द्र a. tender-
hearted, moved with pity, sensi-
tive. —निधिः store of mercy. —पर, मय
a. very kind. —विमुख a. merciless,
cruel; करुणाविमुखेन मृत्सुना R. 8. 67.
—स्वनः ध्वनिः a cry of distress, a pi-
teous tone, wail.

करुणिन् a. Pitiable, distressed.

करेटः A finger-nail.

करेणुः [कृ-णु Un. 2. 1; के मन्दके
रेणुस्य Tv.] An elephant in gener-
al; करेणुरारोहयते निषादिन् Si. 12.
5. 5. 48. —2 The Karpikāra tree.

—णुः-णुः f. 1 A female elephant;
इहो रसात्पंकजरेणुगंधि गजाय गंडूषजलं
करेणुः Ku. 3. 37; R. 16. 10. —2
N. of the mother of Pālakāpya.
—3 N. of a medicinal plant. —Comp.
—भूः-सुतः N. of Pālakāpya the
founder of the science of elephants.

करेणुकं The poisonous fruit of
the plant Kareṇu.

करेणू m. f. A male or female ele-
phant.

करेन (व) रः Storax.

करोटं, करोटिः f. 1 The skull;
Mr. 5. 19. —2 A cup or basin.

कर्क 1 P. To laugh (a Sautra
root).

कर्क a. [कृ-क Un. 3. 40] 1 White.
—2 Good, excellent. —कः 1 A crab.
—2 Cancer, the fourth sign of the
zodiac. —3 Fire. —4 A water-jar. —5
A mirror. —6 A white horse. [cf.
Pers. *kark*; L. *cancer*; Gr. *korkinos*]. —Comp. —चिर्मटी small cu-
cumber.

कर्कटः 1 A crab. —2 Cancer, the
fourth sign of the zodiac. —3 A
kind of crane. —4 The fibrous root
of a lotus. —5 A thorn. —6 The
curved end of the beam of a bal-
ance. —7 A kind of coitus (रतिबंध).
—8 The radius of a circle. —9 Com-
pass, circuit. —10 A kind of pin
or wedge. —टी 1 A female crab. —2
A kind of cucumber. —3 The curv-
ed end of a balance. —4 A small
water-pot.

कर्कटकः 1 A crab. —2 Cancer, the
fourth sign of the zodiac. —3 Com-
pass, circuit. —4 A kind of sugar-
cane. —5 A hook. —की A female crab.
—क 1 A poisonous root. —2 A par-
ticular fracture of the bones. —Comp.
—अस्थि n. the shell or crust of a
crab. —रज्जुः a rope with a hook.

कर्कटिः, टी f. A sort of cucumber.
कर्कटिका 1 A plant and its fruit,
a species of cucumber; Pt. 5. —2
A kernel.

कर्कटुः A kind of crane.

कर्कशुः, —शुः f. [कर्क कटकं दधाति
धा-कृ Un. 1. 93] The jujube tree;
कर्कशूलपाकमिथपचनानोरः परिस्तीर्यते

U. 4. 1; कर्कशूलासुपरितुलिनं रंजयस्व-
यनध्या S. 4. v. 1. —2 The fruit of
this tree: Y. 1. 250.

कर्कर a. 1 Hard, solid. —2 Firm.

—रः 1 A hammer. —2 A mirror. —3
A bone, broken piece (of skull):
fragment; Ma. 5. 19. —4 A strap
or rope of leather. —Comp. —अक्षः
a wag-tail. —अंगः the Khanjana
bird. —अंधुकः a blind well; cf.
अंधकन.

कर्करादुः A side-long look,
glance, leer.

कर्करालः A curl of hair, ringlet.

कर्करी A water-jar with small
holes at the bottom, as in a sieve.

कर्कश a. [कर्क-श] 1 Hard, rough
(opp. कोमल or मृदु); सुरहिपास्काल-
नकर्कशं गुलौ R. 3. 55, 12. 41. 13.
73; ऐरावतास्कालनकर्कशेन हस्तेन पस्पर्श
तदंगमिदः Ku. 3. 22, 1. 36; Si. 15.
10, 16. 18, 63. —2 Harsh, cruel,
merciless (words. conduct &c.).
—3 Violent, strong, excessive; तस्य
कर्कशविहारसंभव R. 9. 68. —4 Hardy,
strong, muscular, robust. —5 Strict,
imperative, peremptory; Mr. 2. 11.
—6 Desperate. —7 Ill-conducted, un-
chaste, unfaithful (as a woman).
—8 Incomprehensible, difficult to
comprehend; तर्को वा मुशकर्कशो मम
समं लीलायते भारती P. R. —शः A
sword.

कर्कशिका, कर्कशी Wild jujube.

कर्कारुकः A gourd; Mk. 1. 51.

कर्किः Cancer, the fourth sign
of the zodiac.

कर्कतनः —नं A kind of gem or
precious stone.

कर्कोटः, —टकः One of the eight
principal cobras. [When king Nala,
being persecuted by Kali, was made to
undergo many hardships, Karkota, who
was once saved by him from
fire, so deformed him that none might
recognise him during his days of adver-
sity] —2 The sugar-cane. —3 The
विल्व tree.

कर्चूरः A kind of fragrant tree.

—रं 1 Gold. —2 Orpiment.

कर्चूरकः Turmeric.

कर्ज 1 P. (कर्जति, कर्जत) To pain,
make uneasy, distress.

कर्ण 10 U. (कर्णयति, कर्णत) 1 To
pierce, to bore. —2 To hear; usually

with the preposition अ q. v.

कर्ण *a.* Ved. 1 Having long ears. -2 Furnished with chaff (as grain). -**र्णः** 1 The ear : अहो खलुजंगस्य वि-परीतवधक्रमः । कर्णे लगाति चान्यस्य प्राणैर-न्यो विद्युज्यते ॥ Pt. 1.305, 304 also ; कर्णे दा to listen. कर्णमागम् to come to the ear, become known ; R. 1. 9 ; कर्णे कु to put round the ear ; Ch. P. 10 ; कर्णे कथयति whispers in the ear ; cf. षट्कर्ण, चतुष्कर्ण &c. also. -2 The handle or ear of a vessel. -3 The helm or rudder of a ship. -4 The hypotenuse of a triangle. -5 (In prosody) A spondee. -6 N. of a celebrated warrior on the side of the Kauravas mentioned in the Mahābhārata. [He was the son of Kuntī begotten on her by the god Sun while she was yet a virgin residing at her father's house (see Kuntī). When the child was born, Kuntī, afraid of the censure of her relatives and also of public scandal, threw the boy into the river where he was found by Adhiratha, charioteer of Dhritarashtra and given over to his wife Radha who brought him up like her own child ; whence Karna is often called *Sūtaputra*, *Rādhyā* &c. Karna, when grown up, was made king of Anga by Duryodhana, and became by virtue of his many generous acts a type of charity. On one occasion Indra (whose care it was to favour his son Arjuna) disguised himself as a Brahmana and cajoled him out of his divine armour and ear-rings, and gave him in return a charmed javelin. With a desire to make himself proficient in the science of war, he, calling himself a Brahmana went to Parasurama and learnt that art from him. But his secret did not long remain concealed. On one occasion when Parasurama had fallen asleep with his head resting on Karna's lap, a worm (supposed by some to be the form assumed by Indra himself to defeat Karna's object) began to eat into his lap and made a deep rent in it ; but as Karna showed not the least sign of pain, his real character was discovered by his preceptor who cursed him that the art he had learnt would avail him not in times of need. On another occasion he was cursed by a Brahmana (whose cow he had unwittingly slain in chase) that the earth would eat up the wheel of his chariot in the hour of trial. Even with such disadvantages as these, he acquitted himself most valiantly in the great war between the Pandavas and the Kauravas, while acting as generalissimo of the Kaurava forces after Bhishma and Drona had fallen. He maintained

the field against the Pandavas for three days, but on the last day he was slain by Arjuna while the wheel of his chariot had sunk down into the earth. Karna was the most intimate friend of Duryodhana, and with Sakuni joined him in all the various schemes and plots that were devised from time to time for the destruction of the Pandavas.] -**Comp.** -**अञ्जलिः** the auditory passage of the outer ear. -**अनुजः** Yudhishtira. -**अंतिक** *a.* close to the ear : स्वनासि मृदु कर्णांतिकचरः S. 1. 24. -**अंडुः** -**दू** *f.* an ornament for the ear, ear-ring. -**अर्पण** giving ear, listening. -**आस्फालः** the flapping of the elephant's ears. -**ईदुः** *f.* a semicircular ear-ring. -**उत्तंसः** an ear-ornament or merely an ornament (according to some authorities). (Mammaṭa says that here कर्ण means कर्णस्थितत्व ; cf. also his remark *ad loc.*—कर्णवत्तंसदिपदे कर्णादिञ्चानिर्मितः । संनिधानार्थबोधार्थं स्थिते-जित्समर्थनं ॥ K. P. 7.) -**उपकर्णिका** rumour ; (lit. 'from ear to ear'). -**ऊर्णः** a kind of deer. -**कीद-टी** 1. a worm with many feet and of a reddish colour. -2. a small centipede. -**क्ष्वेडः** (in medic.) a constant noise in the ear. -**गूयं** ear-wax. (-यः) -**गूयकः** hardening of the wax of the ear. -**गोचर** *a.* audible. -**ग्राहः** a helmsman. -**जप** *a.* (also कर्णजप) a secret traducer, tale-bearer, informer. -**जपः** -**जापः** slander, tale-bearing, calumniating. -**जलुका** a small centipede. -**जाहं** the root of the ear ; अपि कर्णजाहविनि-वेक्षिताननः Māl. 5. 8. -**जित्** *m.* 'conqueror of Karna', epithet of Arjuna, the third Pāṇḍava prince. -**ज्वरः** pain to the ear, U. 5. 6. -**तालः** the flapping of the elephant's ears, the noise made by it ; विस्तारितः कुंजरकर्णतालैः R. 7. 39, 9. 71 ; Si. 17. 37. -**द्वर्णः** an ear-ring. -**दुडुभिः** = कर्णकीटा. -**धारः** a helmsman, a pilot ; अकर्णधारा जलधौ विद्ववेतेह नौरिव H. 3. 2 ; अविनयनदीकर्णधार कर्ण Ve. 4. -**धारिणी** a female elephant. -**पयः** the range of hearing. -**परंपरा** from ear to ear, hearsay ; इति कर्णपरंपरया श्रुत Ratn. 1. -**पर्वन्** *n.* the eighth (i. e. Karna) section of the Mahābhārata. -**पाकः** inflammation of the outer ear. -**पालिः** -**ली** *f.* 1. the lobe of the ear. -2. the outer edge of the ear. (-ली)

an ornament of the ear. -**पद्मः** a beautiful ear ; U. 6. 27. -**पुटं** the auditory passage of the ear. -**पूरः** 1. an ornament (of flowers &c.) worn round the ear, an ear-ring ; इदं च करतलं किमिति कर्णपूरतामारोपितं K. 60. -2. the Asoka tree. -3. the Sirisha tree. -4. the blue lotus. -**पूरकः** 1. an ear-ring. -2. the Kadamba tree. -3. the Asoka tree. -4. the blue lotus. -**प्रणाहः** -**प्रतिनाहः** a disease of the ear. -**प्रांतः** the lobe of the ear. -**फलः** a kind of fish. -**भूषणं** -**भूषा** an ear-ornament. -**मूलं** the root of the ear ; R. 12. 2. -**मोटी** a form of Durgā. -**योनि** *a.* having the ear as a source. -**लता-लतिका** the lobe of the ear. -**वंशः** a raised platform or *daṛis* of bamboo. -**वर्जित** *a.* earless. (-तः) a snake. -**विवरं**, -**छिद्रं** -**पुरं**, -**रत्रं** the auditory passage of the ear. -**विष** *f.* ear-wax. -**विषं** 'poisoning the ear', slandering, backbiting. -**वेधः** piercing the ears to put ear-rings on. -**वेधनी**, -**वेधनिका** an instrument for piercing the ear. -**वेष्टः**, -**वेष्टनं** an ear-ring. -**शङ्कुली** the outer part of the ear (leading to the auditory passage) ; N. 2. 8. -**शूलः**, -**लं** ear-ache. -**श्रव** *a.* audible, loud ; कर्णश्रवणिले Ms. 4. 102. -**श्रावः**, -**संश्रावः** 'running of the ear', discharge of pus or ichorous matter from the ear. -**सूः** *f.* Kuntī, mother of Karna. -**हीन** *a.* earless (-नः) a snake.

कर्णकः Ved. 1 A prominence ; handle. -2 The leaves and branches &c. of trees. -3 A tendril. -4 White hair ; Bh. 3. 126. -5 A kind of fever.

कर्णलः *a.* Having ears.

कर्णवत् *a.* 1 Long-eared. -2 Having tendrils or hooks.

कर्णाकर्णि *ind* From ear to ear.

कर्णिक *a.* 1 Having ears. -2 Having a helm. -**कः** A steersman. -**का** 1 An ear-ring. -2 A knot, round protuberance. -3 Pericarp of a lotus. -4 A small brush or pen. -5 The middle finger. -6 A fruit-stalk. -7 The tip of an elephant's trunk. -8 Chalk. -9 A trowel. -10 A bawd. -**Comp.** -**अचलः** N. of the mountain सुमेरु.

कर्णिन् *a.* 1 Having ears. -2 Long-eared. -3 Barbed (as an arrow).

—m. 1 An ass. —2 A helmsman. —3 An arrow furnished with knots &c. —4 A disease of the uterus.
कर्णाकिन् m. An elephant.
कर्णिल a. Long-eared.

कर्णाटः (pl.) N. of a country in the south of the Indian Peninsula; (काव्यं) कर्णाटदेशजगति विदुषां कंठभूषा-त्वमेव Vikr. 18. 102.—टी f. 1 A woman of the above country; कर्णा-टीचिकुराणां तांडवकरः Vb. 1. 20. —2 The हंसपदी plant. —3 One of the Rāgini or musical modes.

कर्णिकारः 1 N. of a tree; निर्मि-द्योपरि कर्णिकारमुकुलान्यालीयते षट्पदः V. 2. 23; Rs. 6. 6. 20. —2 The pericarp of a lotus. —र A flower of the Karpikāra tree. (This flower, though it has an excellent colour, has no smell and hence it is not liked; cf. Ku. 3. 28.:—वर्णप्रकर्षे सति कर्णिकारं दुर्नेति निर्गन्धतया स्म चेत् । प्रायेण सामग्र्यविधौ गुणानां पराङ्मुखी विश्वसृजः प्रवृत्तिः ॥). —Comp. —प्रियः an epithet of Siva.

कर्णी 1 An arrow of a particular shape (barbed arrow). —2 N. of the mother of Mūladeva, the father of the science and art of thieving. —Comp. —रथः a covered litter; कर्णारथ-स्थां रघुवीरपत्नी R. 14. 13. —सुतः Mū-adeva, father of the science and art of thieving; कर्णीसुतकथेव संहिताविपु-लाचला K. 19; कर्णीसुतप्रहिते च पथि मतिमकरवत् Dk.

कर्त्तु 10 P. (कर्त्तव्य-कर्त्तव्य) 1 To slacken, unloose. 2 To remove.

कर्त्त a. Ved. Cutting. —र्त्तः 1 A hole, cavity. —2 Rending, tearing.

कर्त्तन a. Cutting. —नं 1 Cutting, lopping off; Y. 2. 229, 286. —2 Spinning cotton or thread (तर्कुः कर्त्तनसाधनं) कर्त्तनी Scissors.

कर्त्तरीका, कर्त्तरी 1 Scissors. —2 A knife. —3 Cutlass, small sword.

कर्त्तव्य a. What ought to be cut or lopped; fit to be destroyed or put down; पुत्रः सखा वा भ्राता वा पिता वा यदि वा गुरुः । रिपुस्थानेषु वर्ततः कर्त्त-व्या भूतिमिच्छता ॥ Mb.

कर्तुका A small sword, a knife.

कर्त्रिका-कर्त्री 1 Knife. —2 Scissors.

कर्त्तव्य pot. p. What is fit or ought to be done; हीनसेवा न कर्त्तव्या कर्त्तव्यो महाशत्रवः H. 3. 11; मया प्राप्त-

निःसत्त्वं वनं कर्त्तव्य Pt. 1. —व्यं कर्त्तव्य-ता What ought to be done, a duty, obligation; कर्त्तव्यं वा न पश्यामि Ku. 6. 61. 2. 62; Y. 1. 331.

कर्तु o. or s. [कृ-त्च्] 1 A doer, one who does, makes, performs &c., an agent; वंशस्य R. 2. 64; व्याकरणस्य कर्त्ता author; ऋणस्य कर्त्ता one who incurs debt; हिनकर्त्ता a benefactor; सुवर्णकर्त्ता a goldsmith &c. —2 (In gram.) An agent (the meaning of the instrumental case). —3 The Supreme spirit. —4 An epithet of Brahmā. —5 N. of Vishnu and Siva also. —6 A priest. —Comp. —अभिप्राय a. accruing to the agent. —वाच्यः the active voice.

कर्तुक a. An agent, one who does anything.

कर्त्त Ved. A spell, charm.

कर्त्तव्य a. Ved. To be done. —त्वं 1 Obligation, duty. —2 Task.

कर्दू 1 P. (कर्दित, कर्दित) 1 To rumble (as the bowels). —2 To caw (as a crow)

कर्द्वं Rumbling of the bowels.

—नी The day of full-moon in the month of चैत्र.

कर्दः, कर्दटः 1 Mud. —2 Clay. —3 The fibrous root of the lotus. —4 Any aquatic weed.

कर्दमः [Up. 4. 85] 1 Mud, slime-mire; पादौ नूपुरलम्बकर्मधरौ प्रभ लयंती स्थिता Mk. 5. 35, पथ्याद्यानकर्दमान् R. 4. 24. —2 Dirt, filth. —3 (Fig.) Sin. —4 N. of a Prajāpati. —मं Flesh. —Comp. —आटकः a receptacle for filth, sewer &c.

कर्दमकः 1 A kind of granulous fruit. —2 A kind of serpent.

कर्दमित a. 1 Muddy. —2 Made clotty; Mā. 3. 9.

कर्पटः, कर्पट 1 Old, ragged or patched garment. —2 A piece of cloth, strip. —3 A soiled garment; or a red-coloured garment. —4 A cloth; Pt. 5. कर्पटिक, कर्पट a. Covered with ragged garments.

कर्पणः A kind of weapon; चापच-क्रकणपकर्पणप्रासपहिष &c.; Dk. 35.

कर्परः 1 An iron sauce-pan, a frying-pan. —2 A pot or vessel in general (as of a potter). —3 A potsherd, piece of a broken jar; as in षट्कर्पर; जीवेय येन कविना यमकैः परेण तस्यै वहेयमुदके षट्कर्परेण Ghat. 22.

—4 The skull. —5 A kind of weapon. —6 A lack-loue; Mā. 5. 22.

कर्पासः, —सं, —सी The cotton tree.

कर्पूरः, —रं [Un. 4. 90.] Camphor. —Comp. —खंडः 1. a field of camphor. —2. a piece of camphor. —नैलं camphor liniment. —नालिका a kind of food. —मणिः 1. a kind of jewel. —2 a white mineral (used in medicine).

कर्पूरकः Zedoary.

कर्परः A mirror.

कर्तु 1 P. (कर्दति) To go, move, approach.

कर्तु a. Variegated, spotted; Y. 3. 166.

कर्तु (कुं) र a. 1 Variegated, or spotted; कचिल्लसद्यननिकुरंबकर्तुरः Si. 17. 56. —2 Of the colour of pigeons, whitish, grey; पवनैर्भस्म कपोतकर्तुरं Ku. 4. 27. —रः 1 The variegated colour. —2 Sin. —3 An evil spirit, demon. —4 The Dhātūrā plant. —5 Rice growing amidst inundation. —रा N. of a plant (वर्षी). —री An epithet of Durgā. —रं 1 Gold. —2 Water. —3 The Dhātūrā plant.

कर्तु (कुं) रित a. Variegated; U. 6. 4; Si. 5. 68.

कर्तु (कुं) र a. Variegated. —रः 1 A demon. —2 N. of a plant. —3 The variegated colour. —रा A leech. —रं 1 Gold. —2 Yellow orpiment.

कर्मन् n. [कृ-मनिन् Un. 4. 141] 1 Action, work, deed. —2 Execution, performance. —3 Business, office, duty; संप्रति विषयैधानां कर्म M. 4. —4 A religious rite (it may be either नित्य, नैमित्तिक or काव्य). —5 A specific action, moral duty. —6 (a) Performance of religious rites as opposed to speculative religion or knowledge of Brahmā (opp. ज्ञान); R. 8. 20. (b) Labour, work. —7 Product, result. —8 A natural or active property (as support of the earth). —9 Fate, the certain consequence of acts done in a former life, कर्मायत्तं फलं पुंसां बुद्धिः कर्मानुसारिणी Bh. 2. 89, 94. —10 (In gram.) The object of an action; कर्तुरीप्सिततमं कर्म P. I. 4. 49. —11 (In Vais. phil.) Motion considered as one of the seven categories of things; (thus defined:—

एकद्वयमगुणं संयोगविभोगध्वनपेक्षकारणं कर्म
Vais. Sūtra. (It is five-fold:—उत्क्षेपणं
ततोऽवक्षेपणमाकुंचनं तथा । प्रसारणं च गमनं
कर्मण्यतानि पंच च ॥ Bhāṣā P. 6.) -12
Organ of sense. -13 (In astr.) The
tenth lunar mansion. -Comp. -अ-
क्षम *a.* incapable of doing anything.
-अंशं part of any act; part of a
sacrificial rite (as *प्रयाज* of the *Darsa*
sacrifice). -अधिकारः the right of
performing religious rites. -अनुरूप
a. 1. according to action or any par-
ticular office. -2. according to ac-
tions done in a previous existence.
-अनुष्ठानं practising one's duties.
-अनुसारः consequence of, or con-
formity to, acts. -अंतः 1. the end
of any business or task. -2. a work,
business, execution of business. -3.
a barn, a store of grain &c. *Ms.* 7.
62 (कर्मतः इक्षुभान्यादि संग्रहस्थानं Kull.).
-4. cultivated ground. -अंतरं 1.
difference or contrariety of action.
-2. penance, expiation. -3. suspen-
sion of a religious action. -अंतिक
a. final. (-कः) a servant, workman.
-अर्ह *a.* fit or suitable to an the act
or rite. (-ईः) a man. -आजीवः one
who maintains himself by some
profession (as that of an artisan &c.)
-आत्मन *a.* endowed with the princi-
ples of action, active; *Ms.* 1. 22.
(—*m.*) the soul. -इन्द्रियं an organ
of action, as distinguished from
ज्ञानेन्द्रिय; (they are:—वाक्पणिपादपायु-
पस्थानि; *Ms.* 2. 99; see under इन्द्रिय
also). -उदारं any valiant or noble
act, magnanimity, prowess. -उद्युक्त
a. busy, engaged, active, zealous.
-करः 1. a hired labourer (a servant
who is not a slave); कर्मकराः स्थपत्या-
दयः *Pt.* 1; *Si.* 14. 16. -2. Yama.
-कर्तुं *m.* (in gram.) an agent who
is at the same time the object
of the action; *e. g.* पच्यते ओह-
नः, it is thus defined.—क्रियमाणं
तु यत्कर्म स्वयमेव प्रसिध्यति । सकृदैः स्वैर्गुणैः
कर्तुः कर्मकर्तेति तद्विदुः ॥ -कांडः, -डं that
department of the Veda which re-
lates to ceremonial acts and sacrifi-
cial rites and the merit arising from
a due performance thereof. -कारः
1. one who does any business, a me-
chanic, artisan (technically a worker
not hired). -2. any labourer in
general (whether hired or not).
-3. a blacksmith; इतिहासे कदासेन

आत्मानमवलोकय । न हि खड्गो विजानाति
कर्मकारं स्वकारणम् ॥ Udb. -4. a
bull. -कारिन् *m.* a labourer, artisan,
workman. -कार्मुकः, -कं a strong
bow. -कालिकः a washerman. -क्षम
a. able to perform any work or
duty; आत्मकर्मक्षमं देहे क्षात्रो धर्मे इवा-
भितः *R.* 1. 13. -क्षेत्रं the land of
religious acts, that is, भरतवर्ष; *cf.*
कर्मभूमि. -गृहीत *a.* caught in the
very act (as a thief). -घातः leav-
ing off or suspending work. -चं(चां)
डालः 1. 'base in deed', a man of
very low acts or deeds; Vasishtha
mentions these kinds: -असूयकः पि-
शुनश्च कृतव्रो दीर्घरोषकः । चत्वारः कर्मचांडा-
ला जन्मतश्चापि पंचमः ॥ -2. one who
commits an atrocious deed; *U.* 1.
46. -3. *N.* of Rāhu. -चेष्टा active
exertion, action. -चोदना 1. the
motive impelling one to ritual acts.
-2. any positive rule enjoining a
religious act. -ज *a.* resulting from
an act. (-जः) 1. the holy fig-tree. -2.
the Kali age. -3. the banian tree.
-4. the effect arising from human
acts:—संयोग, विभाग &c. -5. heaven.
-6. hell. -ज्ञ *a.* one acquainted with
religious rites. -त्यागः renunciation
of worldly duties or ceremonial
acts. -वृद्ध *a.* corrupt in action,
wicked, immoral, disrespectful.
-दोषः 1. sin, vice; *Ms.* 6. 61, 95.
-2. an error, defect, or blunder (in
doing an act); *Ms.* 1. 104. -3. evil
consequence of human acts. -4.
discreditable conduct. -धारयः *N.*
of a compound, a subdivision of
Tatpurusha, (in which the members
of the compound are in apposition);
तत्पुरुष कर्मधारय येनाहं स्यां बहुव्रीहिः
Udb. -ध्वंसः 1. loss of fruit arising
from religious acts. -2. disappoint-
ment. -नामन् (in gram.) a partici-
pial noun. -नाशा *N.* of a river be-
tween Kāśī and Vihāra. -निष्ठ *a.*
devoted to the performance of reli-
gious acts. -न्यासः renunciation
of the result of religious acts.
-पथः 1. the direction or source
of an action. -2. the path
of religious rites (opp. ज्ञानमार्ग).
-पाकः ripening of actions, reward
of actions done in a former life; *Pt.*
1. 372. -प्रवचनीयः a term for cer-
tain prepositions, particles, or ad-

verbs when they are not connected
with verbs and govern a noun in
some case; *e. g.* आ in आ मुक्तेः संसारः
is a कर्मप्रवचनीय; so अनु in जपमनु
प्रावर्षत् &c.; *cf.* उपसर्ग, गति and निपात
also. -फलं fruit or reward
of actions done in a former
life; (pain, pleasure). -बंधः, -बंधनं
confinement to repeated birth, as the
consequence of religious acts, good
or bad (by which the soul is attach-
ed to worldly pleasures &c.). -भूः,
-भूमिः *f.* 1. the land of religious rites,
i. e. भरतवर्ष, this world (a place for
man's probation); प्राप्येना कर्मभूमिं *Bh.*
2. 100, *K.* 174, 319. -2. ploughed
ground. -मीमांसा the Mīmāṃsā, of
ceremonial acts; see मीमांसा. -मूलं a
kind of sacred grass called कुश.
-युगं the fourth (the present) age
of the world, *i. e.* the Kaliyuga.
-योगः 1. performance of actions,
worldly and religious rites. -2. active
exertion, industry. -वचनं (with
Buddhists) the ritual. -वज्रः an
epithet of a Śūdra. -वशः fate consid-
ered as the inevitable result of ac-
tions done in a former life. -वादी a lu-
nar day (तिथि). -विपाकः कर्मपाक. -शाला
a work-shop. -शील, -शूर *a.* assiduous,
active, laborious. -शौचं humility.
-संगः attachment to worldly du-
ties and their results. -सचिवः a
minister. -संन्यासिकः, -संन्यासिन् *m.*
1. a religious person who has with-
drawn from every kind of worldly
act. -2. an ascetic who performs re-
ligious deeds without looking to
their reward. -साक्षिन् *m.* 1. an eye-
witness; *Ku.* 7. 83. -2. one who
witnesses the good or bad actions
of man; (there are nine divinities
which are said to witness and watch
over all human actions; सूर्यैः सोमो
यमः कालो महाभूतानि पंच च । एते शुभाशुभ-
स्येह कर्मणो नव साक्षिणः ॥) -साद्धिः
f. accomplishment of any business
or desired object; success. -स्थानं
a public office, a place of business.
कर्मठ *a.* [कर्मन्-अठच् *P. V.* 2. 35].
1 Proficient in any work, clever. -2
Working diligently. -3 Exclusively
devoted to the performance of re-
ligious rites. -ठः The director of a
sacrifice.

कर्मण्य *a.* [कर्मन्-यत्] Skilful,

clever. —प्या Wages. —प्य Activity.

कर्मिन् *a.* 1 Working, active, busy. —2 Engaged in any work or business. —3 One who performs religious deeds with the expectation of reward or recompense; **कर्मिभ्यश्चाधिको योगी तस्माद्योगी भवार्जुन** Bg. 6. 46. —*m.* A mechanic, artisan; Y. 2. 265.

कर्मिष्ठ *a.* Skilled in business, clever, diligent.

कर्मिन् *m.* An ascetic, a religious mendicant.

कर्मरी The manna of the bamboo (वंशलोचन).

कर्मारः 1 A blacksmith; Y. 1. 163; Ms. 4. 215. —2 A bamboo.

कर्मीर *a.* Variegated, spotted.

कर्वं 1 P. (कर्वति, कर्वित) To be proud, boast.

कर्वं 1 Love, desire. —2 A rat.

कर्वंटः 1 The market-town or capital of a district (of two hundred villages). —2 Declivity of a mountain; (also कर्वटक in this sense). —3 A city.

कर्वं (वे) र *a.* Variegated. —*r.* 1 Sin. —2 Tiger. —3 A demon. —4 A sort of medicament. —*री* 1 An epithet of Durgā. —2 Night. —3 A Rākshasi. —4 A tigress.

कर्शन *a.* Rendering lean. —*n.* Fire.

कर्षः [कृष्-अङ् घञ् वा] 1 Drawing, dragging, pulling; Y. 2. 217. —2 Attracting. —3 Ploughing —4 A furrow, a trench. —5 A scratch. —*वे*, —*ई* A weight of gold or silver equal to 16 Māshas. —**Comp.** —**आपण** = कर्षापण q. v.

कर्षक *a.* [कृष्-ण्वल्] Who or what draws, attracts &c. —*कः* A cultivator, husbandman; Y. 2. 265.

कर्षण *a.* 1 Dragging. —2 Injuring. —3 Extending (in time), see below. —*ण* [कृष् भावे ल्युट्] 1 Drawing, dragging, pulling, bending (as of a bow); भज्यमानमतिमात्रकर्षणात् R. 11. 46, 7. 62, —2 Attracting. —3 Ploughing, tilling. —4 Injuring, tormenting; emaciation; Ms. 7. 112. —5 Cultivated land.

कर्षणि *f.* An unchaste woman.

कर्षित *a.* 1 Drawn, attracted. —2 Tormented, harassed &c. —3 Worn

out, decayed. —4 Ploughed.

कर्षिन् *a.* 1 Who or what draws &c. —2 Attractive. —*m.* A ploughman. —*णी* 1 The bit of a bridle. —2 A medicinal moon-plant.

कर्पूः *f.* 1 A furrow, trench. —2 A river. —3 Canal. —*m.* 1 A fire of dried cow-dung. —2 Agriculture, cultivation. —3 Livelihood.

कर्हि *ind.* Ved. When, at what time?

कर्हिचित् *ind.* At any time, usually with न; Ms. 2. 1. 10, 97; 4. 77; 6. 50.

कल् I. 1 A. (कलते, कलित) 1 To count. —2 To sound. —II. 10 U. (कलयति-ते, कलित) 1 To hold, bear, carry, wield, have, put on; कलालकरकंदलीकलितशस्त्रजालैर्बलैः U. 5. 5; म्लेच्छनिवहनिधने कलयति करवाल Git. 1; कलितललितवनमालः हलं कलयते *ibid.*; कलय वलयश्रेणी पाणौ पदे कुरु ह्युरी 12; Sānti. 4. 18. —2 (a) To count, reckon; कालः कलयतामहं Bg. 10. 30. (b) To measure, सदा पांथः प्रया गगनपरिमाणं कलयति Bh. 2. 114. —3 To assume, take, have, possess; कलयति हि हिमांशोर्निष्कलंकस्य लक्ष्मीं Māl. 1. 22; Si. 4. 36, 9. 59. —4 To know, understand, observe, take notice of, think of; कलयन्नपि सव्ययोः स्वतस्ये Si. 9. 83; कोपितं विरहरेदितचित्ता कांतमेव कलयत्यनुनिन्ये 10. 29; N. 2. 65, 3. 12, Māl. 2. 9. —5 To think, regard, consider; कलयेद्मानमनसं सखि मां Si. 9. 58, 6. 54, 15. 55, 16. 64; Sānti. 4. 15; म्यालनिलयमिलनेन गरलमिव कलयति मलयसमीरं Git. 4. 7. —6 To undergo, be influenced by; नदलीलाकलितकामपाल Māl. 8; धन्यः कोपि न विक्रियां कलयति प्राप्ते नवे यौवने Bh. 1. 72. —7 To do, perform. —8 To go. —9 To attach to, tie on; furnish with. —10 To urge on, impel, incite; Māl. 9. 41. —11 To utter a sound, murmur. —12 To take hold of the die called Kali. —III. 10 P. (कलयति, कलित) 1 To push on, urge, drive forward. —2 To carry off. —3 To collect. —4 To throw, cast. —5 To proclaim the time.

काल *a.* [कल्-घञ्] 1 Sweet and indistinct (असह्यमधुर); कर्षे कलं किमपि रौते H. 1. 81; सारसैः कलनिर्हर्दैः R. 1. 41, 8. 59; M. 5. 1. (Hence)

—2 Low, soft, sweet (note &c.); melodious, pleasing. —3 Making noise, jingling, tinkling &c.; भास्व-कलन्पुराणां R. 16. 12; कलकिकिणी-रवं Si. 2. 74, 82; कलमेखलाकलकलः 6. 14, 4. 57. —4 Weak. —5 Crude; undigested. —*लः* 1 A low or soft and inarticulate tone. —2 (In poetry) Time equal to four Mātras. —3 (*m. pl.*) A class of manes. —*लं* Semen. —**Comp.** —**अंकुरः** the Sārāsa bird. —**अनुवादिन्** *m.* 1. a sparrow. —2. a bee. —3. the Chātaka bird. —**अविकलः** a sparrow. —**आलापः** 1. a sweet humming sound. —2. sweet and agreeable discourse; स्फुरकलापविलासक्रीमला करोति रागं इति कौतुकाधिकम् K. 2. —3. a bee. —**उच्चाल** *a.* high, sharp. —**कंद** *a.* having a sweet voice. (—*उः*) (टी *f.*) 1. the (Indian) cuckoo. —2. a goose, swan. —3. a pigeon —*कलः* 1. murmuring or hum of a crowd. —2. indistinct or confused noise; चलितया विदधे कलमेखलाकलकलोऽलकलोद्दृशान्यया Si. 6. 14; नेपथ्ये कलकलः (in dramas); Bh. 1. 27, 37; Amaru. 28. —3. N. of Siva. —4. resin, pitch. —**कूजेका**, —**कूणिका** a wanton woman. —**जोषः** the (Indian) cuckoo. —**तूलिका** a wanton or lascivious woman. —**धूतं** silver. —**धौतं** 1. silver; Si. 13. 51, 4. 41. —2. gold; विमलकलधौतस्वरुणा खड्गेन Ve. 3. —3. a low or pleasing tone. °**लिपिः** *f.* 1. illumination of a manuscript with gold. —2. characters written in gold; मरकतशकलकलितकलधौतलिपरिवरतिजयलेखं Git. 8. —**ध्वनिः** 1. a low sweet tone. —2. a pigeon. —3. a peacock. —4. the (Indian) cuckoo. —**नाद्** *a.* having a low and sweet tone. (—*उः*) a swan; see कलध्वनि. —**आषणं** lisping, the prattle of childhood. —**रवः** 1. a low sweet tone. —2. a dove. —3. the (Indian) cuckoo. —**विशुद्ध** *a.* soft and clear; S. 5. —**हंसः** 1. a gander, a swan; बहुकुलं कलहंसलक्षणं Ku. 5. 67. —2. a duck, drake; Bk. 2. 18; R. 8. 59. —3. the supreme soul. —4. an excellent king.

कलंकः (टी *f.*) 1 A lion. —2 A musical instrument.

कलंकुरः A whirlpool, eddy.

कलन *a.* (at the end of comp.) Caus

ing, effecting. —*n.* A sort of cane-

—न 1 A spot, mark. —2 A defect, an offence, fault. —3 Taking, seizing, grasping; कलनात्सर्वभूतानां सकालः प-
रिक्तीर्तितः. —4 Knowing, understanding, apprehension. —5 Sounding. —6 An embryo at the first stage after conception. —ना 1 Taking, seizing, grasping; कालकलना A. L. 29. —2 Doing, effecting. —3 Subjection. —4 Understanding, comprehension. —5 Putting on, wearing.

कलित *p. p.* 1 Held, seized, taken; U. 5. 5. —2 Broken; Pt. 1. —3 Plucked, gathered; U. 3. 6. —4 Arisen, produced; U. 5. 2; कलि-
तकुलिशपाताः केपि खेलन्ति वाताः R. G. —5 Influenced; Māl. 8. —5 Mixed; Māl. 10. 10. —7 Known, understood; Māl. 8. 13, 2. 9. —8 Furnished, endowed, Māl. 6. 6; Ku. 6. 76. —9 Gained, obtained. —10 Reckoned, counted. —11 Separated, divided. —12 Sounded indistinctly, murmured.

कलकः 1 A kind of fish. —2 A kind of prose.

कलंकः 1 A spot, a mark, a dark spot (lit.); R. 13. 15. —2 (Fig.) A stain, stigma, obloquy, disrepute; व्यपनयतु कलंकं स्वस्वभावेन सैव Mk. 10. 34; R. 14. 37; so कुल°. —3 A fault, defect; Bh. 3. 48. —4 Rust of iron. —Comp. —इत् *m.* an epithet of Śiva. कलंकयति Den. P. To defame, stain with stigma, sully.

कलंकित *a.* Spotted, stained, defamed; U. 6. 37.

कलजः 1 A bird. —2 A deer or any other animal struck with a poisoned weapon. —3 Tobacco. —जं Flesh of such an animal.

कलटं The thatch of a house.

कलत *a.* Bald-headed.

कलत्रं 1 A wife; वसुमत्याहि नृपाः कलत्रिणः R. 8. 83; 1. 32; 12. 34; यद्-
तुरेव हितमिच्छति तत्कलत्रं Bh. 2. 68. —2 The hip and loins; इन्दुमूर्तिमिवोदाम-
मन्मथविलासगृहीतगुरुकलत्रं K. 189 (where क° has both senses); Ki. 8. 9, 17. —3 Any royal citadel. —4 The seventh lunar mansion.

कलंदरः A man of a mixed tribe.

कलंदिका Wisdom, intelligence (कलंदिया).

कलशः (भी. f.) 1 [कल्-अभच् Up. 3. 122] कलशं इत्युच्यते भा-क, रस्य लत्वं

Tr.] 1 A young elephant, cub; ननु कलशेन द्यूयस्तरनुकृतं M. 5: द्विपेद्रभावं कलशः श्रयन्निव R. 3. 32; 11. 39; 18. 34. —2 An elephant 30 years old. —3 A young camel; the young of any other animal.

कलमः [Up. 4. 84] 1 Rice which is 'own' in May-June and ripens in December-January; सुतन पांडुरः कलमस्य गोपिकां Ki. 4. 9, 34; Ku. 5. 47; R. 4. 37. —2 A pen, a reed for writing with. —3 A thief. —4 A rogue, rascal.

कलंवः 1 An arrow. —2 The Kadamba tree.

कलंबिका The nape of the neck.

कलंबुट (Fresh) Butter.

कललः, -लं 1 The foetus, uterus. —2 A term for the embryo a short time after conception.

कललजः 1 The resinous exudation of the Shorea Robusta. —2 Womb.

कलर्विकः, -गः 1 A sparrow; Ms. 5. 12; Y. 1. 174. —2 A spot, stain.

कलशः, -सः (शं. -सं) [केन जलेन लश-सति Tv.] 1 A pitcher, water pot, a jar, dish; स्तनौ मांसमयो कनककलगाविद्युपमिनौ Bh. 3. 20, 1. 97; स्तनकलस Amaru. 54. °जन्मन्, °उद्भवः N. of Agastya. —2 A churn. —3 A kind of measure. —4 A rounded pinnacle on the top of a temple. —Comp. (स) उद्भिः the ocean.

कलशी (सी. f.) A pitcher, a jar. Si. 11. 8. —Comp. —सुतः N. of Agastya.

कलहः, -हं [कलं कामं हति हन्-ड Tv.] 1 Strife, quarrel; इष्याकलहः Bh. 1. 2; लीला° S. Til. 8; so शुष्ककलहः, प्रणयकलहः &c. —2 War, battle. —3 Trick, deceit, falsehood. —4 Violence, kicking, beating &c; Ms. 4. 121; (where Medhātithi and Kullūka explain कलह by वडादिनेतरतरताडनं and वडादंड्यादि respectively). —5 A road, way. —6 The sheath of a sword. —7 A cry, sound; Māl. 9. 18. —Comp. —अंतरिता a woman separated from her lover in consequence of a quarrel with him (one who is angry and yet sorry for it); she is thus defined in S. D. :- चाटुकारमपि प्राणनाथं रोषादपास्य या । पश्चात्तापमवाप्नोति कलहांतरिता तु सा ॥ 117. —अपहृत *a.* taken

by main force or violence. —कार, —कारिन् *a.* quarrelsome, turbulent. —प्रिय *a.* fond of (promoting) quarrels; ननु कलहप्रियासि M. 1. (-यः) an epithet of Nārada. (-या) a bird (सारिका).

कला [कल्-कश्] A small part of anything; U. 1. 1; a bit, jot; कलामप्य-
कृतपरिलंबः K. 304; सर्वे ते मित्रगावस्य कलां नाहति षोडशी Pt. 2. 55; Ms. 2. 86. 8. 36. —2 A digit of the moon (these are sixteen); जगति जयिनस्ते ते भावा नवैदुःकलादयः Māl. 1. 36; Ku. 5. 71; Me. 89. —3 Interest on capital (consideration paid for the use of money); वनवीथिवीथिमवतीर्णवती निधिरं-
भसासुचयाय कलाः Si. 9. 32 (where कला means 'digits' also). —4 A division of time variously computed; one minute, 48 seconds, or 8 seconds. —5 The 60th part of one thirtieth part of a zodiacal sign, a minute of a degree. —6 Any practical art (mechanical or fine); there are 64 such arts, as music, dancing &c. —7 Skill, ingenuity. —8 Fraud, deceit. —9 (In Prosody) A syllabic instant. —10 A boat. —11 The menstrual discharge. —12 A term for the seven substrata of the elements of the human body; (they are:—आद्या मांस-धरा प्रोक्ता द्वितीया रक्तधारिणी । त्रितीया तु चतुर्थी श्लेष्मधारिणी ॥ पंचमी च मलं धत्ते षष्ठी पित्रधरा मता । सप्तमी स्यात् इति सप्तकलाः स्मृताः ॥). —13 An atom. —14 A term for the embryo. —Comp. —अंतरं 1. another digit. —2. interest, profit; मासे शतस्य यदि पंच कलांतरं स्यात् Lālā. —अयनः a tumbler, a dancer (as on the sharp edge of a sword). —आकुलं deadly poison. —कैलि *a.* gay, wanton. (-लिः) an epithet of Kāma. —क्षयः waning (of the moon); R. 5. 16. —धरः, —निधिः, —पूर्णः the moon; अस्ते-महत्त्वं महतामपूर्वं विपत्तिकालेपि परो-
प्रकारः । यथास्वमभ्युपेतितोऽपि राहोः कला-
मिधिः पुण्यचयं वृद्धति ॥ Udb. —भृत् *m.* 1 the moon. —2. an artist &c.

कलावन् *a.* Versed in the (64) arts; Māl. 2. 10. —*m.* The moon (having digits); Ku. 5. 71; Māl. 2. 10.

कलिका 1 A digit of the moon.

कलांकुरः 1 The Śārāsa bird, crane. —2 N. of Kamsa.

कलाचिक-कलाची 1 A ladle.

-2 The fore-arm.

कलाटीनः The white water wag-tail.

कलादः, -दकः A goldsmith.

कलाधिकः A cock.

कलापः 1 A band, bundle; मुक्ताकलापस्य च विस्तृतस्य Ku. 1. 42 a round necklace of pearls; रत्ननाकलापः a zone of several strings. -2 A group or whole collection of things; अखिलकलाकलापलेचन K. 7. -3 A peacock's tail; तं न जातकलापं प्रेषय माणिक्यं च शिखिनं V. 5. 13; Pt. 2. 80; Rs. 1. 16, 2. 14. -4 A woman's zone or girdle; (oft. with कञ्ची or रत्नना &c.); Bh. 1. 57, 67; Rs. 3. 20; Mk. 1. 27. -5 An ornament in general. -6 The rope round an elephant's neck. -7 A quiver. -8 An arrow. -9 The moon. -10 A shrewd and intelligent man. -11 A poem written in one metre. -12 A tuft (जटा) or knot of braided hair. -पी A bundle of grass.

कलापकं 1 A series of four stanzas on the same subject and forming one grammatical sentence (चतुर्भिस्तु कलापकं); for an illustration see Ki 3. 41, 42, 43, 44. -2 A debt to be paid when the peacocks spread their tails. -कः 1 A band or bundle in general. -2 A string of pearls. -3 The rope round an elephant's neck. -4 A zone or girdle (= कलाप); Si. 9. 45. -5 A sectarian mark on the forehead (विशेषक).

कलापिन् a. 1 Having a quiver. -2 Spreading its tail (as a peacock). -m. 1 A peacock; कलवितापि कलापिकदंबकं Si. 6. 31; Pt. 2. 80; R. 6. 9. -2 The (Indian) cuckoo. -3 The Indian fig-tree (रूक्ष). -4 The time (when peacocks spread their tails).

कलापिनी The night.

कलांबिः f. 1 Lending, loan. -2 Usury.

कलामकः A kind of rice ripening in the cold season.

कलायः N. of a leguminous seed (Mar. वाटाणा); Si. 13. 21.

कलाविकः A cock.

कलाहकः A kind of musical instrument (काहल).

कलिः [कल-इनि] 1 Strife, quar-

rel, dissension, contention; Si. 7. 55. **कलिकामजित्** R. 9. 33; Amara. 19. -2 War, battle -3 The fourth age of the world, the iron age (consisting of 432,000 years of men and beginning from the 13th of February 3102 B. C.); Ms. 1. 85, 9. 301; कलिवर्षानि इमानि &c. -4 Kali age personified (this Kali persecuted Nala). -5 The worst of any class. -6 The Bibhitaka tree. -7 The side of a die which is marked with one point. -8 A hero. -9 An arrow. -f. A bud. -Comp. -कारः, -कारकः, -क्रियः an epithet of Nārada -कुमः, -वृमः the Bibhitaka tree. -मिय a. quarrelsome. (-यः) 1. N. of Nārada. -2. a monkey, ape; Ms. 1. 85.

कलिकः Curlew.

कलिका, कलिः f. 1 An unblown flower, a bud; चूतानां चिरनिर्गतापि कलिका बध्नाति न स्वं रजः S. 6. 3; कि-नामकलिकामंगमामभे S. 6; Rs. 6. 17; R. 9. 33. -2 A digit, streak. -3 The bottom or peg of the Indian lute.

कलिग a. 1 Clever. -2 Cunning. -गः (pl.) N. of a country and its inhabitants; (a district on the Coromandel coast); उत्कलाहर्षितपयः कलिगामिमुखो ययौ R. 4. 38; (its position is thus described in Tāntias: -जगन्नाथस्तमारभ्य कृष्णातीरांतः प्रिये । कलिगदेशः संप्रोक्तो वाममार्गपरायणः ॥). -गः 1 The fork-tailed shrike. -2 N. of several plants; (as शिराप, रूक्ष &c.). -गा A beautiful woman. -गं Indra grain (इन्द्रयव).

कलिजः A mat, a screen.

कलित see under कल.

कलिदः 1 N. of the mountain on which the Yamunā rises. -2 The sun. -3 The Bibhitaka plant. -Comp.

-कन्या, -जा, -तनया, -नदिनी, -सुता epithets of the river Yamunā; कलिदकन्या मथुरां गतापि R. 6. 48; कलिदजानीर Bv. 2. 120, Git. 3. -गिरिः the Kalinda mountain. -जा, -तनया, -नदिनी epithets of the river Yamunā; Bv. 4. 3, 4.

कलिल a. [कल-इलच् Un. 1. 54] 1 Covered with, full of. -2 Mixed, blended with; तत एवाकंदकलिलः कलकलः Mr. 1. -3 Affected by, subject to; अकल्ककलिलः Si. 19. 98. -4 Impervious, impenetrable. -लं A large heap, confused mass; विशसि

इव्यं कलिकलिलं Bh. 3. 34; confusion; यदा ते मातृकलिलं बुद्धिर्व्यतिनरिष्यति Bg. 2. 52.

कलुकः A cymbal. -का 1 A tavern. -2 A meteor.

कलुष a. [कल-उषच् Up. 4. 75] 1 Turbid, dirty, muddy. soul; गंगा रोधः पतनकलुषा गृह्णीतव प्रसादं V. 1. 8; Ki. 8. 32; Ghaṭ. 13. -2 Choked, hoarse, husky; कंठः स्तम्भितवायुवृत्ति-कलुषः S. 4. 5. -3 Bedimmed, full of; S. 6. 8. -4 Angry, displeased, excited; U. 3. 13; भावावबोधकलुषा हयिनेव रात्रौ R. 5. 64 (Malli. takes कलुष to mean 'unable', 'incompetent'). -5 Wicked, sinful, bad. -6 Cruel, censurable; R. 14. 73. -7 Dark, opaque. -8 Idle, lazy. -9 Perverted; भूतायां बुद्धौ Pt. 3. 184; कालुष्यमुपयाति बुद्धिः &c. -षः A buffalo. -वं 1 Dirt, filth, mud; विगत-कलुषमभः Rs. 3. 22. -2 Sin. -3 Wrath. -Comp. -योनिज a. illegitimate, of impure origin; Ms. 10. 57, 58.

कलुषित a. 1 Turbid or muddy. -2 Offended, displeased; Mu. 3. 9. -3 Wicked.

कलुषीकृ 8 U. 1 To make turbid or unclean. -2 To obscure, taint, sully; Pt. 2. 97.

कलेवरः, -रं The body; यावत्स्वस्थमिदं कलेवरमृदं Bh. 3. 88; H. 1. 47; Bg. 8. 5; Bv. 1. 103, 2. 43.

कल्क a. [कल्-क Up. 3. 40] Sinful, wicked. -ल्कः, -ल्कं 1 The viscous sediment deposited by oily substances when ground. -2 A kind of tenacious paste; Y. 1. 277. -3 (Hence) Dirt, filth (in general). -4 Ordure, faeces. -5 Meanness, deceit, hypocrisy; Si. 19. 98. -6 Sin. -7 Levigated powder; तां लोभ्रकल्केन हतांगतैलां Ku. 7. 9. -8 Incense. -9 The wax of the ear. -Comp. -फलः the pomegranate plant.

कल्कनं Deceiving, over-reaching, falsehood.

कल्किः The tenth and last incarnation of Vishnu in his capacity of the destroyer of the wicked and liberator of the world from its enemies; (Jayadeva, while referring to the several avatāras of Vishnu, thus refers to the last or Kalki avatāra: -स्लेच्छनिवहनिधने कलयसि कर-

बालम् धूमकेतुमिव किमपि करालम् । केशव
धृतकल्किशरीरं जय जगदीश हरे ॥ Git. 1.
10.)

कल्किन् *a.* 1 Foul, turbid, dirty.
-2 Wicked. -*m.* see कल्कि above.

कल्प *a.* [कृप्-घञ्] 1 Practicable, feasible,
possible. -2 Proper, fit, right. -3
Strong, vigorous. -4 Able, competent
(with a gen., loc.; inf. or at the end
of comp.); धर्मस्य, यशसः, कल्पः
Bhāg. able to do his duty &c.; स्वक्रि-
यायामकल्पः *ibid.* not competent to
do one's duty; अकल्प एषामधिरोद्धुम-
जसा पदं *ibid.*, so स्वभरणकल्प &c.
-ल्पः 1 A sacred precept or rule,
law, ordinance. -2 A prescribed rule,
a prescribed alternative, optional
rule; प्रभुः प्रथमकल्पस्य योऽनुकल्पेन व-
र्तते Ms. 11. 30 'able to follow the
prescribed rule to be observed in
preference to all others'; प्रथमः कल्पः
M. 1 a very good (or best) alter-
native; एष वै प्रथमः कल्पः प्रज्ञाने हव्य-
कव्ययोः Ms. 3. 147. -3 (Hence) A
proposal, suggestion, resolve, deter-
mination; उद्धारः कल्पः S. 7. -4
Manner of acting, procedure, form,
way, method (in religious rites);
क्षात्रेण कल्पेनोपनीय U. 2; कल्पवित्क-
ल्पयामास वन्यामेवास्य संविधां R. 1. 94;
Ms. 7. 185. -5 End of the world,
universal destruction. -6 A day of
Brahmā or 1,000 Yugas, being a
period of 432 million years of
mortals and measuring the duration
of the world; श्रीश्वेतवाराहकल्पे (the
one in which we now live); कल्पं
स्थितं तनुभूतां तनुभिस्ततः किम् Sānti.
4. 2. -7 Medical treatment of the
sick. -8 One of the six Vedāṅgas,
i. e. that which lays down the
ritual and prescribes rules for cere-
monial and sacrificial acts; see under
वेदाङ्ग. -9 A termination added to
nouns and adjectives in the sense of
'a little less than,' 'almost like,'
'nearly equal to,' (denoting simi-
larity with a degree of inferiority);
कुमारकल्पं सुषुवे कुमारं R. 5. 36;
उपपन्नमेतद्भिन्नवृषिकल्पे राजानि S. 2;
प्रभातकल्पाद्यन्नेनैव शर्वरी R. 3. 2; so
पुष्पकल्पः, प्रतिपन्नकल्पः &c. -10 The
doctrine of poisons and antidotes.
-11 One of the trees of paradise;
cf. कल्पवृक्ष. -12 कल्पात्मन् A kind of in-
toxicating liquor. -Comp. -अंतः

end of the world, universal de-
struction: Bh. 2. 16. °स्थाविन् *a.*
lasting to the end of a कल्प. -आदि.
renovation of all things in the crea-
tion. -कारः 1. author of Kalpa-
sūtra, q. v. -2. a barber. -क्षयः end
of the world, universal destruction;
e. g. पुरा कल्पक्षये वृत्ते जातं जलमयं
जगत् Ks. 2. 10. -तरुः, -वृक्षः.
-पदपः, -वृक्षः 1. one of the trees of
heaven or Indra's paradise; R. 1.
75; 17. 26; Ku. 2. 39; 6. 41. -2. a
tree supposed to grant all desires,
'wish-yielding tree'; नाबुद्ध कल्पद्रुमतां
विहाय जातं तमात्मन्यासिपत्रवृक्षं R. 14.
48; N. 1. 15. -3. (fig.) a very ge-
nerous person; सकलार्थिसार्थकल्पद्रुमः
Pt. 1. -पालः 1 a protector of order.
-2. a seller of spirituous liquors.
-लता, -लतिका 1. a creeper of Indra's
paradise; Bh. 1. 90. -2. a creeper
supposed to grant all desires;
नानाफलैः फलति कल्पलतेव भूमिः Bh. 2.
46; cf. कल्पतरु above. -विद् *a* con-
versant with sacred precepts; R. 1.
94. -सूत्रं a manual of ritual
in the form of Sūtras.

कल्पकः [कृप्-शुल्] 1 A rite. -2
A barber.

कल्पन [कृप्-ल्युट्] 1 Forming,
fashioning, arranging. -2 Perform-
ing, doing, effecting. -3 Clipping,
cutting. -4 Fixing. -5 Anything
placed upon another for decoration.
-ना 1 Fixing, settlement; अनेकपितृ-
काणां तु पितृतो भागकल्पना Y. 2. 120,
247; Ms. 9. 116. -2 Making, per-
forming, doing. -3 Forming, arrang-
ing; विषमासु च कल्पनासु Mk. 3. 14;
केचि Mk. 4. -4 Decorating, orna-
menting. -5 Composition. -6 In-
vention. -7 Imagination, thought;
कल्पनापोढः Sk. =कल्पनाया अपोढः.
-8 An idea, fancy or image
(conceived in the mind); Sānti.
2. 8. -9 Fabrication. -10 For-
gery. -11 A contrivance, device.
-12 (In Mim. phil.) =अर्थोपपत्ति q. v.
-13 Decorating an elephant.

कल्पनी Scissors.

कल्पनीय *a.* 1 To be made, fashion-
ed or contrived. -2 Feasible. -3
To be substituted or supplied.

कल्पिक *a.* Fit, proper.

कल्पित *a.* Arranged, made, fa-
shioned, formed; S. 3. 22; see कृप्
caus. -तः An elephant armed or

caparisoned for war.

कल्मन् =कर्मन् q. v.

कल्मालिः Ved. Splendour.

कल्मलीकं Brightness, lustre.

कल्मष *a.* 1 Sinful, wicked. -2
Foul, dirty. -षः, -षं 1 Stain, dirt,
dregs. -2 The hand below the wrist.
-3 Sin; स हि गगनविहारी कल्मषध्वं-
सकारी H. 1. 21; Bg. 4. 30; 5. 16;
Ms. 4. 260, 12. 18, 22. -षः Hell.

कल्माष *a.* (षी. f.) 1 Variegat-
ed, spotted. -2 Black and white.
-षः 1 The variegated colour. -2
A mixture of black and white. -3
A demon, goblin. -4 The black
colour. -5 A form of Agni. -6 A
kind of fragrant rice. -षी N. of
the river Yamunā. -2 The spot-
ted cow of Jamadagni. -षं Stain.
-Comp. -कंठः an epithet of Siva.
-पादः N. of a king (सौदात).

कल्य *a.* [कल्यति चेटामत्र, कल्-यक्;
कल् कर्मणि यट्, कलासु साधु कला-यत् वा
Tv.] 1 Sound, free from sickness,
healthy; सर्वः कल्ये वयसि यतते लब्धुम-
र्योऽनुकुटुंबी V. 3. 1; Y. 1. 28; यावदेव
भवेत्कल्यस्तावच्छेयः समाचरेत् Mb. -2
Ready, prepared; कथयस्व कथामेतां
कल्याः स्मः श्रवणे तव Mb. -3 Clever.
-4 Agreeable, auspicious (as a dis-
course). -5 Deaf and dumb. -6 In-
structive. -ल्यं 1 Dawn, day-break.
-2 To-morrow. -3 Spirituous liquor.
-4 Congratulation, good wishes.
-5 Good news. -Comp. -आशः,
-जग्धिः *f.* the morning meal, break-
fast. -पालः, -पालकः a distiller.
-वर्तः morning meal, breakfast.
(-ल्यै) (hence) anything light, tri-
vial, or unimportant; a trifle; ननु कल्य-
वर्तमेतत् Mk. 2 but a trifle; स्त्रीकल्य-
वर्तस्य कारणेन 4; स इहानीमर्थैकल्यवर्तस्य
कारणादिमकार्यं करोति 9.

कल्या 1 Spirituous liquor. -2 N.
of a plant (हरतीकी). -3 Congratu-
lation. -Comp. -पालः, -पालकः a
distiller.

कल्याण *a.* (पा or पी. f.) [कल्ये
पातः अण्यते शब्दयते, अण्-घञ्] 1
Blessed, happy, lucky, fortu-
nate; स्वमेव कल्याणि तयोस्त्वृतीया
R. 6. 29; Me. 109. -2 Beauti-
ful, agreeable, lovely. -3 Excellent,
illustrions. -4 Auspicious, salutary,
propitious, good; U. 2. 2; कल्याणानां

त्वमसि मङ्गलां भाजनं विश्वमूर्ते Māl. 1. 3.
—णं 1 Good fortune, happiness, good, prosperity; कल्याणं कुरुतां जनस्य भगवांश्चन्द्रा चूडामणिः H. 1. 212; तद्रक्ष कल्याणपरंपराणां भोक्तारमूर्जस्वलमात्मदहं R. 2. 50; 17. 11; Ms. 3. 60; so °अभिनविशी K. 104. —2 Virtue. —3 Festival. —4 Gold. —5 Heaven. —णी 1 A cow. —2 Holy or sacred cow; R. 1. 87. —3 A young cow, heifer; U. 4. —Comp. —कृत् a. 1. doing good, beneficial, good; Bg. 6. 40. —2. propitious, lucky. —3. virtuous. —धर्मन् a. virtuous. —वीजं a kind of pulse; (Mar. मसुरा). —वचनं a friendly speech, good wishes.

कल्याणक a. (णिका f.) Auspicious, prosperous, blessed. —णिका Red arsenic.

कल्याणिन् a. (नी f.) 1 Happy, prosperous. —2 Lucky, fortunate, blessed. —3 Propitious, auspicious.

कल्ल 1 A. (कल्लते, कल्लित) 1 To sound indistinctly. —2 To sound. —3 To be mute.

कल्ल a. Deaf; °ता-त्वं 1 Deafness. —2 Indistinctness of articulation.

कल्लि ind. To-morrow.

कल्लोल a. Inimical, hostile. —लः 1 A large wave, billow; आशुः कल्लोलोल्ले Bh. 3. 82; कल्लोलनालाकुलं Bv. 1. 59. —2 An enemy. —3 Joy, happiness.

कल्लोलीनी A river; स्वर्लोककल्लोलिनि त्वं पापं तिरयाधुना मम भवव्यालावलीढात्मनः G. L. 50; so विपुलपुलिनाः कल्लोलिन्यः.

कल्लहारं A white water-lily.

कल्ल 1 A. (कल्लते, कल्लित) 1 To praise. —2 To describe, compose (as a poem). —3 To paint, picture.

कल्लकः A mouthful. —कं A mushroom; विज्ञानि कल्लकानि च Y. 1. 171; Ms. 5. 5; 6. 14.

कल्लचः, —चं [cf. Un. 4. 2] 1 An armour, coat of mail, a mail. —2 An amulet, a charm, a mystical syllable (हु-हं) considered as a preservative like armour. —3 A kettle-drum. —Comp. —पत्रः the birch tree. —हर a. 1. wearing armour. —2. old enough to wear an armour; कल्लचहरः कुमारः Sk.; cf. वमेहर in R. 8. 94. (—रः) a boy, child.

कल्लदी The leaf or panel of a door.

कल्लडः Water for washing the mouth.

कल्लत्तु n. A bad deed.

कल्लन् Water.

कल्ल (व) र a. [Un. 4. 154.] (—रा, —री f.) 1 Mixed, intermingled; Si. 5. 19. —2 Set, inlaid. —3 Variegated. —रः, —रं 1 Salt. —2 Sourness or acidity. —रः 1 A braid or fillet of hair. —2 A lecturer (पाठक).

कल्ल (व) री A braid or fillet of hair; दधती विलोलकवरीकमाननं U. 3. 4; Si. 9. 28; Amaru. 59. —Comp. —भरः, —भारः a fine head of hair; दधय जघने कांचीमंच सजा कवरीभरं Gīt. 12.

कल्लरकी A prisoner.

कल्ललः, —लं [केन जलेन बलते चलति, बल-अच् Tv.] 1 A mouthful; आस्वादः कल्ललैरुत्तुणानां R. 2. 5; 9. 59; कल्ललच्छेदेषु संपादिताः U. 3. 16. —2 A gargle.

कल्लयति Den. P. To eat, devour; Pt. 4; Māl. 7.

कल्लिका A bandage.

कल्लित a. 1 Eaten, swallowed up (as a mouthful). —2 Chewed. —3 (Hence) Taken, seized; as in मृत्युना कल्लिता.

कल्लष, —कल्लष् a. Ved. Sounding, creaking (as the door). —षः A shield.

कल्लसः 1 An armour. —2 A prickly shrub.

कल्लट See कपाट.

कल्लारं A lotus.

कल्लारि a. Ved. Selfish, stingy; a mean or contemptible enemy.

कल्लि a. [कृ-इ Un. 4. 138] 1 Omniscient; Bg. 8. 9; Ms. 4. 24. —2 Intelligent, clever, wise. —3 Thinking, thoughtful. —4 Praiseworthy. —विः 1 A wise man, a thinker, a sage; कवीनामुचना कल्लिः Bg. 10. 37; Ms. 7. 49, 2. 151. —2 A poet; तदुब्रह्मि रामचरितं आद्यः कल्लिरिति U. 2; मंदः कल्लिवशः प्रार्थी R. 1. 3; इदं कल्लिभ्यः पूद्भ्यो नमोवाकं प्रशास्महे U. 1. 1; Si. 2. 86. —3 An epithet of Sukra, the preceptor of the Asuras; कल्लिरिव वृषपर्वणः K. 56. —4 Vālmiki, the first poet. —5 Brahṃā. —6 The sun. —f. The bit of a bridle; see कल्लिका.

—Comp. —उबेष्टः an epithet of Vālmiki, the first poet. —पुत्रः an epithet of Sukra. —राजः 1. a great poet आहर्षं कविराजराजिसुकुटालंकारहरिः सुनं occurring in the last verse of every canto of Nais-haiha Charita. —2. N. of a poet, author of a poem called राघवगंडर्वच. —रामायणः an epithet of Vālmiki.

कल्लिकः, का The bit of a bridle.

कल्लिता Poetry. सुकविता यद्यस्मिन् राज्येन किं Bh. 2. 21; बन्धाश्चोरश्चिकुरनिकरः कर्णपूरो मयूरो भासो नासः कल्लिकुलगुरुः कालिदासो विलासः । हर्षेण हर्षो हृदयवसातिः पंचबाणस्तु बाणः केषां नैषा कथय कविताकामिनी कौतुकाय ॥ P. R. 1. 22.

कल्लि (वी) यं The bit of a bridle.

कल्लेलं A lotus.

कल्लोष्ण a. Slightly warm, tepid; R. 1. 67.

कल्लयं (opp. हव्य) An oblation of food to deceased ancestors; एष वै प्रथमः कल्लयः प्रदाने हव्यकल्लययोः Ms. 3. 147, 97, 128. —व्यः A class of manes. —Comp. —वालः 1. fire. —2. a class of manes. —वाह m., —वाहः, —वाहनः fire.

कल्ल 1 P. To sound.

कल्लः A whip (usually in pl.). —शा A whip; इदानीं सुकुमारोऽस्मिन् निःशंकं कर्कशाः कल्लः । तव गात्रे पतिष्यति सहासाकं मनोरथैः ॥ Mk. 9. 35 (where the word may be m. or f.). —2 Logging. —3 A string, rope. —4 The mouth. —5 A quality.

कल्लय a. [कल्लामहंति, कल्लायत्] Fit to be whipped or flogged. —इयं 1 Spirituous liquor. —2 A horse's flank.

कल्लस् n. Water.

कल्लिकः A mungoose.

कल्लिपु m. or n. 1 A mat. —2 A pillow. —3 A bed. —पुः 1. Food. —2 Clothing. —3 Food and clothing (according to विष्णु).

कल्ले (से) रु m. n. 1 The backbone. —2 A kind of grass. —रुः One of the nine divisions of Jambudvīpa.

कल्लेरुकः, कल्लेरुकः-का A sort of grass. —का The back-bone.

कल्लमल a. [Un. 1. 106.] Foul, dirty, disgraceful, ignominious; मलमल-

कश्मीर किंवदन्ती स्याच्चेदस्मिन्हत धिक्मान्मथन्व्य U.1. 42. —लं 1 Dejection of mind, lowness or depression of spirits; कश्मलं महदाविशत Mb.; कुतस्त्वा कश्मलमिदं विषमे समुपस्थितं Bg. 2. 2. —2 Sin —3 A swoon. —4 Consternation, alarm.

कश्मीरः (pl.) N. of a country, the modern Kāshmira. (Its position is thus described in Tantras:—शारदामठमारभ्य कुंकुमाद्रितटांतकः । तावन्कश्मीरदिशः स्यात् पंचाशद्योजनान्मकः) —Comp. —जः, —जं, —जन्मन् *m.*, *n.* saffron; कश्मीरजस्य कटुताऽपि नितान्तरम्या Bv. 1. 71. v. 1.

कश्यपः *a.* Having black teeth. —पः 1 A tortoise. —2 A sort of fish. —3 A kind of deer. —4 N. of a Rishi, the husband of Aditi and Diti, and thus the father both of gods and demons, (so called because he drank कश्य 'liquor,' cf. कश्यपस्तस्य पुत्रोऽभूत् कश्यपानात् स कश्यपः । Mark. P.) [He was the son of Marichi, the son of Brahma. He bears a very important share in the work of creation. According to Mahabharata and other accounts, he married Aditi and 12 other daughters of Daksha, and begot on Aditi the twelve Adityas. By his other twelve wives he had a numerous and very diversified progeny: serpents, reptiles, birds, demons, nymphs of the lunar constellation. He was thus the father of gods, demons, men, beasts, birds and reptiles—in fact of all living beings. He is therefore often called Prajapati]. —Comp. —नन्दनः an epithet of Garuḍa.

कश् I. 1 U. (कश्चित्ते, कश्चित्) 1 To rub, scratch, scrape; समूलकाशं कश्चित् Sk; Bk. 3. 49. —2 To test, try, rub on a touch-stone (as gold); छद्मेन कश्चित्वाल्सत्कषपापाणिभे नभस्तले N. 2. 69. —3 To injure, destroy. —4 To itch. —5 To leap. —II. 10 P. (काशयति) To hurt.

कष *a.* [कष्-अञ्] Rubbing, scratching. —षः 1 Rubbing. —2 A touch-stone; छद्मेन कषज्जिवाल्सत्कषपापाणिभे नभस्तले N. 2. 69; Mk. 3. 17. —Comp. —पटिका a touch-stone; Vikr. 1. 3, 24.

कषण *a.* [कष्-ल्युट्] Unripe, immature. —णं 1 Rubbing, marking, scratching; कंडूलद्विपगंडविडकषणोत्कंठि समुत्तिभिः U. 2. 9; कषणकंपनिरस्त- Kt. 5. 47. 2 Test of gold by the touch-stone.

कषा=कशा U. v. **कषाकुः** 1 Fire. —2 The sun. **कषि** *a.* Injurious, harmful, hurtful.

कषित *a.* Hurt, injured. **कष्टिः** *f.* 1 Test, trial. —2 Injury, trouble, pain.

कषाय *a.* 1 Astringent; S. 2. —2 Fragrant; स्फुटितकमलानोदनैत्रीकषायः Me. 31; U. 2. 21; Mv. 5. 41. —3 Red, dark-red: चूतंकुरास्वाद-कषायकंठः Ku. 3. 32. —4 (Hence) Sweet-sounding; Māl. 7. —5 Brown. —6 Improper, dirty. —यः, —यं 1 Astringent flavour or taste (one of the six *rasas*): see कटु; यो वक्त्र परिशोषयति जिह्वा स्तंभयति कंठं बध्नाति हृदयं कषति पीडयति च न कषायः Suar. —2 The red colour. —3 A decoction with one part of a drug mixed with four, eight, or sixteen parts of water (the whole being boiled down until one quarter is left); Ms. 11. 154. —4 Plastering, smearing; Ku. 7. 17; anointing. —5 Perfuming the body with unguents; Rs. 1. 4. —6 Gum, resin, extract or exudation from a tree. —7 Dirt, uncleanness. —8 Dulness, stupidity. —9 Attachment to worldly objects. —10 Decay, ruin. —यः 1 Passion, emotion. —2 Kali yuga.

कषायित *a.* 1 Tinged, reddened, coloured; अमुनैव कषायितस्तनी Ku. 4. 34; Si. 7. 11. —2 Affected.

कषायिन् *a.* 1 Yielding a resinous exudation, astringent. —2 Dyed of a red colour. —3 Worldly-minded. —*m.* N. of several plants:—जर्जर, शाल &c.

कषिका A bird in general. **कषीका** A kind of bird. **कषे (से)** रुका The backbone, the spine.

कण्कषः A kind of poisonous insect.

कष्ट *a.* [कष्-क्] 1 Bad, evil, ill, wrong; रामहस्तमनुप्राप्य कष्टात् कष्टतरं गता R. 15. 43 'gone from bad to worse', (reduced to a wretched condition). —2 Painful, grievous; मोहाभूत्कष्टतरः प्रबोधः R. 14. 56; कष्टोऽयं खलु भृत्यभावः Ratn. 1 full of cares; Ms. 7. 50; Māl. 9. 37; Y. 3. 29; कष्टा वृत्तिः पराधीना कष्टो वासो निराश्रयः ।

निर्वर्णो व्यवसायश्च सर्वकष्टा हरिता ॥ Chāp. 59 —3 Difficult; स्त्रीषु कष्टोऽधिकारः V. 3. 1; U. 7. —4 Hard to subdue (as an enemy); Ms. 7. 186, 210. —5 Mischievous, hurtful, injurious. —6 Boding evil. —7 Sorrowful, miserable. —ष्टं 1 Evil, difficulty, misery, suffering, hardship, pain; कष्टं खल्वनपश्यता S. 6 : धिगर्थः कष्टसंश्रयाः Pt. 1. 163. —2 Sin, wickedness. —3 Difficulty, effort; कष्टेन some how or other. —ष्टं *ind.* Alas! Ah! हा धिक् कष्टं; हा कष्टं जरयाभिभूतपुरुषः पुत्रैरवज्ञायते Pt. 4. 78. —Comp. —आगत *a.* arrived or got with difficulty. —कर *a.* giving pain, troublesome. —कारः—कारकः the world (as the scene of miseries). —तपस् *a.* one who practises hard penance; S. 7 —संश्रय *a.* attended with troubles; Pt. 1. 163; 2. 118. —साध्य *a.* to be accomplished with difficulty. —स्थानं a bad station, a difficult or disagreeable place.

कस I. 1 P. (कसति, कसित) To move, go, approach. —II. 2 A. (कस्ते or कस्ते) To go. 2 To destroy.

कसः A touchstone; cf. कष. **कसना** A poisonous spider. **कसिपुः** Food, boiled rice. **कसेरुः** A kind of grass.

कस्तंभी Ved. The prop of a carriage-pole.

कस्तीरं Tin. **कस्तु (स्तु)** रिका, कस्तूरी Musk; कस्तूरिका तिलकनालि विधाय सायं Bv. 2. 4; 1. 121; Ch. P. 7. —Comp. —मृगः the musk-deer.

कस्मल =कश्मल U. v. **कस्वर** *a.* 1 Going; —2 Injuring.

कहाहः A buffalo. **कह्लारं** The white lotus, कह्लारपत्र-कुसुमानि मुहूर्तिधुन्वन् Rs. 3. 15.

कह्लः A kind of cane. **कांशिः** A cup; (कंसपात्र). **कांसीयं** White copper.

कांस्य *a.* [कंसाय पानपात्राय हितं कंसीयं तस्य विकारः यज्ञ छलोपः cf. P. IV. 3. 168] Made of white copper or bell-metal; Ms. 4. 65. —स्यं 1 Bell-metal or white copper; Ms. 5. 114; Y. 1. 190. —2 A gong of bell-metal. —स्यः, —स्यं A drinking vessel (of brass), a goblet; Si. 15. 81. —Comp. —कारः

(री f.) a brazier, a worker in bell-metal. —तालः a cymbal. —भाजनं a brass-vessel. —मलं verdigris.

कांस्यकं Brass.

काकः [कै शब्दकरणे-कन् Up. 3. 43]

1 A crow: काकोपि जीवति चिराय बालं च युक्ते Pt. 1. 24.-2 (Fig) A contemptible fellow, base or impudent person. —3 A lame man. —4 Bathing by dipping the head only into water (as crows do). —5 A sectarian mark (तिलक). —6 A kind of measure. —7 N. of a Dvīpa. —का N. of several plants: काकनासा, काकोली &c. —का 1 A female crow. —का 1 A multitude of crows. —2 A modus coeundi. —Comp. —अक्षि-गोलकन्याय see under न्याय. —अरिः an owl. —उदरः a snake; काकोदरे येन विनीतद्वयः Kaviṛāja; काकोदरसोदरः खलो जगति Bv. 1. 76. —उलूकिका, —उलूकीयं the natural enmity of the owl and the crow; (काकोलूकीयं is the name of the third Tantra in the Panchatantra). —विचा the Gunjā plant. —छद्, —छद्दिः 1. a wag-tail. —2, a side-lock of hair; see काकपद् below. —जातः the (Indian) cuckoo. —तालीय a. (anything) taking place quite unexpectedly and accidentally, an accident; अहो नु खलु भोः तदेतत् काकतालीयं नाम Māl. 5; काकनालीय-वत्प्राप्तं दृष्ट्वापि निधिमग्रतः H. Pr. 35; sometimes used adverbially in the sense of 'accidentally'; फलेति काकतालीयं तेभ्यः प्राज्ञा न बिभ्रति Ve. 2. 14. न्याय see under न्याय. —तालु केन् a. contemptible, vile. —दन्तः (lit.) the tooth of a crow; (fig.) anything impossible or not existing; सर्वेष्वं searching after impossibilities, (said of any useless and unprofitable task). —ध्वजः the submarine fire. —निद्रा a light slumber (easily broken). —पक्षः, —पक्षकः side-locks of hair on the temples of boys and young men (especially of the Kshatriya caste); क कप क्षधरमेव याचितः R. 11. 1, 31, 42; 3. 28; U. 3. —पद् 1. the sign (∧) in Mss. denoting that something has been left out. —2, an incision in the skin. (—दः) a particular mode of sexual intercourse. —पुच्छः, —पुष्टः the (Indian) cuckoo. —पेय a. shallow, काकपेया नदी Sk. —भीरुः an owl. —मद्गुः a gallinule. —खदः barren corn (the ear of which has no grain); यथा काकयवाः प्रोक्ता यथारण्यभवास्तिलाः नाममात्रा न सिद्धौ हि

धनहीनास्तथानराः || Pt. 2. 86; तथैव पांडवाः सर्वे यथा काकयवा इव Mb.; (काकयवाः= निष्फलतृणधान्यं). —रुतं the shrill sound of a crow (considered as a sign of future good or evil under different circumstances); Si. 6. 76. —वन्धा a woman that bears only one child. —स्वरः a shrill tone (as that of a crow). काकणं Leprosy with black and red spots.

काकणिः A kind of small coin.

काकरु (रु) क a. 1 Thin. cowardly. —2 Naked. —3 Poor, indigent. —कः 1 A hen-pecked husband. —2 (की f.) An owl. —3 Fraud, deceit, trick.

काक (का) लः A raven. —लं A jewel worn upon the neck.

क कलकः 1 The top of the wind-pipe. —2 The thyroid cartilage. —कः 1 An ornament of the neck. —2 A kind of rice.

काकालिः, —ली f. 1 A low and sweet tone: अनुबद्धमुग्धकाकालीसहितं U. 3; Rs. 1. 8. —2 A musical instrument with a low tone used by thieves to ascertain whether a person is asleep or not; फणिसुखाकाली-संदंशक... मधुरद्वयेन कोपकरणयुक्तः Dk 49. —3 Scissors. —4 The Gunjā plant. —Comp. —खः the (Indian) cuckoo.

काकलीकः A low sweet tone.

काकार a. Scattering water (कं जलमाकिति).

काकिणी, काकिणिका 1 A shell or cowrie used as a coin. —2 A sum of money equal to 20 cowries or to a quarter of a Papa. —3 A weight equal to a quarter of a Māsha. —4 A part of a measure. —5 The beam of a balance. —6 A cubit.

काकिनी 1 A quarter of a Papa q. v. —2 A quarter of a measure. —3 cowrie; H. 3. 123.

काकिलः 1 A jewel worn upon the neck. —2 The upper part of the neck.

काकुः f. 1 Change of the voice under different emotions, such as fear, grief, anger; भिन्नकंठध्वनिधरैः काकुरित्यभिधीयते S. D.; अलीककाकु-करणकुशलतां K. 222. (Hence) —2 A word of negation used in such a manner that it implies the contrary (affirmative), as in questions

of appeal, (in such cases the intended meaning is suggested by a change of the voice), cf. Pt. 1. 116. —3 Muttering, murmuring. —4 Tongue. —5 Stress, emphasis.

काकुत्स्थः [ककुत्स्थम्यपत्यं, ककुत्स्थ-अण्] A descendant of ककुत्स्थ, an epithet of the kings of the solar dynasty. काकुत्स्थमार्तकयतां नृपाणां R. 6. 2; 12. 39. 46; see ककुत्स्थ.

काकुदं The palate.

काकोलः 1 A raven; Y. 1. 174. —2 A snake. —3 A boar. —4 A pater. —5 A division of the internal regions or hell; Y. 3. 223. —6 A poisonous substance.

काक्षः [कुक्षितमर्शं अव, कोः कादेशः; cf. P. VI. 3. 104] A side-long look, a glance. —क्षं Frown, look of displeasure, malicious look; काक्षेणाना-द्वेष्टितः Bk. 5. 24.

काक्षी A perfume, a kind of fragrant earth.

कागः A crow; cf. काक.

कांक्ष 1 P. (epic Atm. also). कांक्षति, कांक्षित 1 To wish, desire, (long for; यत्कांक्षति तपोभिरन्यमुनय-स्तस्मिन्स्तपस्यं त्यनी S. 7. 12; न शोचति न कांक्षति Bg. 12. 7; न कांक्षे विजयं कुण्ण 1. 32; R. 12. 58; Ms. 2. 242. —2 To expect, wait for.

कांक्षा [कांक्ष-अ] 1 Wish, desire. —2 Inclination, appetite; as in भक्त-कांक्षा.

कांक्षित p. p. 1 Wished, desired. —2 Expected. —तं A wish, desire.

कांक्षिन् a. (पी f.) [कांक्षणिनि] Wishing for, desirous, ईर्ष्यन्, जलं &c.; Bg. 11. 52.

कांक्षोरः A heron.

काचः 1 Glass, crystal; आकरे पद्मरागाणां जन्म काचमणेः कुतः H. Pr. 44; काचमूलेन विक्रीतो हं वितामणि-न्या Sānti 1. 12; मणिलुप्तति पारिषु काचः शिरसि धार्यते । यथैवास्ते तथैवास्ता काचः काचो मणिमणिः || H. 2. 68. —2 A loop, a swinging shelf, a string so fastened to the yoke as to support burdens. —3 An eye-disease, an affection of the optic nerve, producing dimness of sight. —4 Alkaline ashes. —5 The string of the balance. —चं 1 Alkaline salt. —2 Wax. —Comp. —अक्षः N. of an aquatic bird (वक). —वदी a glass ewer. —भाजनं a

glass vessel. —मणि: crystal, quartz. —मलं, —लवणं, —संभवं black salt or soda.

काचकः 1 A glass, stone. —2 Alkaline ashes &c.

काचित a. Suspended in a loop or by a swing.

काचनं, काचनकं A string or tape which ties a parcel or bundle of papers or the leaves of a manuscript; cf. कचेल.

काचनकिम् m. A manuscript, writing.

काचिघ्नः 1 A rat, mouse. —2 Gold. —3 A vegetable.

काचूकः 1 A cock. —2 The Charakrāka bird.

काजलं 1 A little water. —2 Bad water.

काञ्च 1 A. (काञ्चते, काञ्चित) 1 To shine. —2 To bind.

काञ्चन a. (नी f.) [काञ्च-ल्युट्] Golden, made of gold; तन्मध्ये च स्फटिकफलका काञ्चनी वासयति: Me. 79; काञ्चनं वलयं S. 6. 5; Ms. 5. 112. —नं 1 Gold; (ग्राह्यं) अमेध्यादपि काञ्चनं Ms. 2. 239. —2 Lustre, brilliancy. —3 Property, wealth. —4 The filament of a lotus. —5 Yellow orpiment. —6 A binding. —नः 1 The Dhattūra plant. —2 The Champaka tree. —नी 1 Turmeric. —2 Yellow orpiment. —Comp. —अङ्गी a woman with a golden (i. e. yellow) complexion; Bv. 2. 72. —कंदरः a gold-mine. —गिरिः N. of the mountain Meru. —भूः f. 1. golden (yellow) soil. —2. gold-dust. —संधिः a treaty of alliance between two parties on terms of equality; cf. H. 1. 113.

काञ्चनकः The fruit of rice or grain. —कं Yellow orpiment.

काञ्चनारः (रः) The Kovidāra tree. काञ्चनीय a. Golden. —या Yellow orpiment (गौरीचना).

काञ्चिः, —ची f. [काञ्च-बधने इति] 1 A woman's girdle or zone furnished with small tinkling bells or other ornaments; एतावता नन्वनुमेयशोभि काञ्चीगुणस्थानमभिहितया; Ku. 1 37, S. 55; Me. 28; Si. 9. 82; R. 6. 43. —2 N. of an ancient city in the south of India, regarded as one of the sacred cities of the Hindus; (for the names of the seven cities, see अवंति). —Comp. काञ्ची, the same as काञ्ची (2).

—पई the hips and loins.

काञ्चिकं Sour gruel.

काञ्जिकं, काञ्जिका, काञ्जी, काञ्जीकं Sour gruel.

काटः A well.

काटुकं Acidity.

काठः A rock, stone.

काठिनं, —न्य 1 Hardness, tightness; काठिन्यमुत्करतं S. 3. 10. —2 Sternness, hard-heartedness, cruelty. —3 Difficulty, obscurity (of style).

काण a. [कण्-निमीलने कर्तारि घञ् Tv.] 1 One-eyed; अङ्गा काणः Sk; काणेन चक्षुषा किं वा H. Pr. 12; Ms. 3. 155. —2 Perforated, broken (as a cowrie); प्रायः काणवराटकोपि न मया नृष्णेऽधुना मुञ्च माम् Bh. 3. 4; (Mar. फुटकी कवडी). —णः A crow.

काणूकः 1 A crow. —2 A cock. —3 A kind of goose. —4 The bird which makes a hanging nest on the Tāla tree.

काणैयः, —रः Son of a one-eyed woman.

काणेली 1 An unchaste or faithless woman. —2 An unmarried woman. —Comp. —मातृ m. one whose mother is an unmarried woman, son of an unmarried woman; (a term of reproach occurring usually in the voc. case only); काणेलीमातः अस्ति किञ्चिच्छिन्नं यदुपलक्षयसि Mk. 1,

कांडः, —डं 1 A section, a part in general. —2 The portion of a plant from one knot to another. —3 A stem, stock, branch; लीलोत्खातमृगालकांडकवलच्छेदे U. 3. 16; Amaru 95, Ms. 1. 46, 48, Māl. 9. 34. —4 Any division of a work, such as a chapter of a book; as the seven Kāṇḍas of the Rām. 5 A separate department or subject; e.g. कर्म &c. —6 A cluster, bundle, multitude. —7 An arrow. —8 A long bone, a bone of the arms or legs. —9 cane, reed. —10 A stick, staff. —11 Water. —12 Opportunity, occasion. —13 Private place. —14 A kind of measure. —15 Praise, flattery. —16 A horse. —17 Vile, bad, sinful, (at the end of comp. only). —Comp. —कारः a maker of arrows. (—रं) the betel-nut. —गोचरः an iron arrow. —पटः, —पटकः a screen surrounding a tent, curtain; Si. 5.

22. —पातः an arrow's flight, range of an arrow. —पृष्ठः 1. one of the military profession, a soldier. —2. the husband of a Vaisya woman. —3. an adopted son, any other than one's own son. —4. (as a term of reproach) a base-born fellow, one who is faithless to his family, caste, religion, profession &c. In Mv. 3 Jāmadagnya is styled by शैतानंद as कांडपृष्ठः; (स्वकुलं पृष्ठनः कृत्वा यो वै परकुलं व्रजेत् | तेन दुश्चरितेनासौ कांडपृष्ठ इति स्मृतः ||). (—ष्ठं) the bow of Karna & Kāma. —अंगः —अङ्गः a fracture of the bone or limbs. —वीणा the lute of a Chāṇḍāla. —संधिः a knot, joint (as of a plant). —स्पृष्टः one who lives by arms, a warrior, soldier.

कांडवन् m. An archer.

कांडालः A reed-basket.

कांडिका 1 A kind of corn. —2 A kind of gourd.

कांडीरः [कांड-ईरन् ईरञ्च] An archer (this word also is sometimes used like कांडपृष्ठ as a term of reproach; cf. Mv. 3.)

कांडोलः A basket of reed; see कंडोल.

काण्वः A descendant or follower of Kaṇva.

कात् ind. An exclamation of abuse or insult, usually in combination with कृ; कात्कु to insult, dishonour, यन्मयैश्वर्यमत्तेन गुरुः सदासि कात्कृतः Bhāg.

कातंत्रं N. of a grammar (said to have been written by Sarvavarman through the favour of Kārtikeya).

कातर a [ईषचरति स्वकार्येऽसिद्धं गच्छति, नृ-अच कोः कदिशः Tv.] 1 Cowardly, timid, discouraged; वर्जयति च कातरान् Pt. 4. 42; Amaru. 7, 30, 75; R. 11. 78; Me 77. —2 Distressed, grieved, afraid; किमेवं कातरासि S. 4. —3 Agitated, perplexed, confused; Bh. 1. 60. —4 Tremulous through fear (as eyes); R. 2. 52; Amaru. 79. —रः 1 A large kind of fish. —2 A boat, raft.

कातर्यै Cowardice; कातर्यै केवला नीतिः शौर्ये आपदचोदितम् R. 17. 47.

काति a. Wishing, desiring.

कातीय a. Belonging to Kātyāyana. —यः A pupil of the sage.

कात्यायनः 1 N. of a celebrated writer on grammar who wrote

Vārtikas to supplement the Sūtras of Pāṇini. -2 N. of a sage who is a writer on civil and religious law; Y. 1. 4.

कात्यायनी 1 An elderly or middle-aged widow (dressed in red clothes). -2 N. of a wife of Yājñavalkya. -3 N. of Pārvatī. -Comp. -पुत्रः, -सुतः N. of Kārtikeya.

कात्यायनीय a. Composed by Kātyāyana. -यः A pupil of the sage.

कातुः A well.

काथचित्क a. (क्ती f.) Accomplished with difficulty.

काथिकः [कथायां साधुः, कथा-ठक्] A narrator of stories; also a writer of stories.

कादंबः [cf. Up. 4. 83] 1 A kind of goose (कलंस); R. 13. 55; Rs. 4. 9. -2 An arrow; Si. 18. 29. -3 A sugarcane. -4 The Kadamba tree. -5 Flower of the Kadamba tree; R. 13. 27.

कादंबकः An arrow.

कादंबिनी A long line of clouds; Māl. 9. 16, मदीयमतिचुंबिनी भवतु कापि कादंबिनी R. G.; Bv. 4. 9.

कादंबरं 1 A spirituous liquor distilled from the flowers of the Kadamba tree; निषेच्य मधु माधवाः सरसमत्र कादंबरं Si. 4. 66. -री 1 A spirituous liquor distilled from the flowers of the कदंब tree. -2 Spirituous liquor or wine in general; कादंबरीसाक्षिकं प्रथमसौहृदमिष्यते S 6; or कादंबरीमदविष्णुर्नितलोचनस्य युक्तं हि लांगलभूतः पतनं पृथिव्याम् Udb.; रसभरेण K. 240. -3 The fluid issuing from the temples of a rutting elephant. -4 An epithet of Sarasvatī, the goddess of learning. -5 A female cuckoo. -6 The rain-water collected into clefts or hollow places. -7 A female bird (सारिका).

कादाचित्क a. (क्ती f.) Incidental, occasional.

काद्रवेयः A kind of snake; Si. 20. 43.

कानक a. [कनक-अण्] Golden. -क The seed of a plant (जयपाल बीज).

काननं 1 A forest, a grove; R. 12. 27, 13. 18; Me. 18. 42; काननानि forest-ground. -2 The month of

Brahmā. -3 A house. -Comp. -आग्निः will fire, conflagration. -ओकस् m. 1. an inhabitant of a forest. -2, a monkey.

कानिष्ठिकं The little finger.

कानिष्ठिनेयः, -यी [कनिष्ठः-अपत्यार्थे ठक् इनङ् च] The offspring of the youngest child.

कानीनः [कन्याया अनूढाया अपत्यं अण् कनीनादेशः P. IV. 1. 116] The son of an unmarried woman; कानीनः कन्यकाजातो मातामहसुतो मतः Y. 2. 129; see also the definition given in Ms. 9. 172. -2 N. of व्यास. -3 N. of Karna.

कांत p. p. [कम्-क्त] 1 Desired, favourite, loved, dear; कांतं क्रतुं चाक्षुषं M. 1. 4. -2 Pleasing, agreeable; भीमकांतैर्नृपगुणैः R. 1. 16. -3 Lovely, beautiful, सर्वः कांतमास्मीयं पद्याति S. 2. -तः 1 A lover. -2 A husband; कांतोदंतः सुहृदुपगतः संगमात् किंचिदूनः Me. 100; Si. 10. 3, 29. -3 Any beloved person. -4 The moon. -5 The spring. -6 A kind of iron. -7 A precious stone (in comp. with सूर्ये, चंद्र and अयस्). -8 An epithet of (1) Kārtikeya, (2) Kṛishṇa. -तं 1 Saffron. -2 A kind of iron. -Comp. -अयसं the loadstone. -पक्षिन् m. a peacock (of iron). -लोहं the loadstone. -लोहं steel.

कांता 1 A beloved or lovely woman. -2 A mistress, wife in general; कांतासखस्य शयनीयशिलतलं ते U. 3. 21; so Si. 10. 73. -3 The Priyangu creeper. -4 Large cardamoms. -5 A kind of perfume. -6 The earth. -Comp. -अंघ्रिदोहदः the Asoka tree; see अंघ्रिक.

कांतारः, -रं 1 A large or dreary forest; गृहं तु गृहिणीहीनं कांतारदक्षिरेच्यते Pt. 4. 81; Bh. 1. 86; Y. 2. 38. -2 A bad road. -3 A hole, cavity. -रः 1 A red variety of the sugarcane. -2 Mountain ebony. -3 A bamboo. -री A kind of sugarcane. -रं 1 A symptom. -2 A lotus.

कांतारकः A kind of sugarcane.

कांतिः f. [कम् भावे क्तिन्] 1 Loveliness, beauty; Me. 15; अङ्घ्रिदोहकांति S. 5. 19. -2 Brightness, lustre, brilliance; Me. 84. -3 Personal decoration or embellishment. -4 Wish, desire. -5 (In Rhet.) Beauty enhanced

by love; (S. D. thus distinguishes कान्ति from शोभा and दीप्तिः—रूपशोभावल्लिख्यं शोभाशैरंगमूषणं । शोभा प्रेक्षा सैव कान्तिर्भस्मव्याप्यता द्युतिः । कान्तिरेव निविस्तीर्णो दीप्तिरन्यनिर्धायते 130, 131). -6 A lovely or desirable woman. -7 An epithet of Durgā. -8 A digit of the moon. -Comp. -कर a. beautifying, illuminating, brightening. -रं a. beautifying, adorning. (-ङ्) 1 bile. -2 clarified butter. -रं, -रायक, -रायिन् a. adorning. -भूत् m. the moon.

कांतिमत् a. Lovely, beautiful, splendid; Ku. 4. 5. 5. 71; Me. 30. -m. The moon. -2 N. of Cupid.

कांदर्व Anything roasted or baked in an iron pan or oven.

कांदर्विकः A baker, a confectioner.

कांदिशीक a. 1 Put to flight, running away, fugitive; युगजनः कांदिशीकः संवृतः Pt. 1. -2 (Hensw) Terrified afraid; Bv. 2. 178.

कान्यकुब्जः N. of a country; see कन्याकुब्ज.

कापटिक a. (की f.) [कपट-ठक्] 1 Fraudulent, dishonest. -2 Wicked, perverse. -कः 1 A flatterer, parasite. -2 A student, scholar.

कापट्य Wickedness, fraud, deceit.

कापथः [कस्तितः पंथाः] A bad road; (lit. and fig.). -यं N. of a fragrant root (उशीर).

कापाल, कापालिक a. [कपाल-अण्-ठक्-वा] Relating to skulls. -लः, -लिकः A follower of a certain Saiva sect (the left-hand order) characterized by carrying skulls of men in the form of garlands and eating and drinking from them; Pt. 1. 212. -लं A kind of leprosy. -ली 1 A wreath of skulls. -2 A clever woman.

कापालिकत्वं Cruelty, brutality; Māl. 4.

कापालिन् m. N. of Śiva.

कापिक a. (की f.) Shaped or behaving like a monkey.

कापिल a. (ली f.) 1 Peculiar or belonging to Kapila. -2 Taught by, or derived from, Kapila. -लः 1 A follower of the Sāṅkhya system of philosophy propounded by Kapila. -2 Tawny colour.

कापिश A spirituous liquor.

कापिशायन 1 Liquor; Si. 10.
4. -2 A deity.

कापिशेयः An imp, goblin.

कापेय [कोर्भावः कर्म वा, दक्] 1 The monkey species. -2 Monkey-like behaviour, monkey-tricks.

कापुरुषः A mean contemptible fellow, coward, wretch; तुसंतुष्टः कापुरुषः स्वल्पकेनापि तुष्यति Pt. 1. 25. 361.

कापोत *a.* (ती *f.*) [कपोत-अन्] Grey, of a dirty white colour. -तं 1 A flock of pigeons. -2 Antimony. -3 Natron. -4 Fossil. -तः The grey colour. -Comp -अंजन antimony applied to the eyes as collyrium.

काप्यकरः, -कारः A penitent.

काप्यकारः Avowal or confession of sin.

काफलः A bitter seed.

काम *ind.* An interjection used in calling out to another.

कामः [कम्-घञ्] 1 Wish, desire; संतानकामाय R. 2. 65, 3. 67; oft. used with the inf. form; गंतुकामः desirous to go; Eg. 2. 62; Ms. 2. 94. -2 Object of desire; सर्वान् कामान् समदनुते Ms. 2. 5. -3 Affection, love. -4 Love or desire of sensual enjoyments, considered as one of the ends of life (पुरुषार्थ); cf. अर्थ 8 and अर्थकाम. -5 Desire of carnal gratification, lust; Ms. 2. 214. -6 The god of love. -7 N. of Pradyumna. -8 N. of Balarāma. -9 A kind of mango tree. -10 The Supreme being. -मा Desire, wish. -मं 1 Object of desire. -2 Semen virile. [Kama is the Cupid of the Hindu mythology—the son of Krishna and Rukmini. His wife is Rati. When the gods wanted a commander for their forces in their war with Taraka, they sought the aid of Kama in drawing the mind of Siva towards Parvati, whose issue alone could vanquish the demon. Kama undertook the mission; but Siva, being offended at the disturbance of his penance, burnt him down with the fire of his third eye. Subsequently he was allowed by Siva to be born again in the form of Pradyumna at the request of Rati. His intimate friend is Vasanta of the spring; and his son is Aniruddha. He is armed with a bow and arrows—the bow-string being a line of bees, and arrows flowers of five different plants.] -Comp. -अग्निः 1. a fire of love, violent or ardent love. -2. violent desire, fire of passion. -संदीपनं 1. inflaming

fire of love. -2. an aphrodisiac. -अङ्गुः 1. a finger-nail. -2. the male organ of generation. -अंगः the mango tree. -अधिकारः the influence of love or desire. -अधिष्ठित *a.* overcome by love. -अनलः see कामाग्नि. -अंध *a.* blinded by love or passion. (-धः) the (Indian) cuckoo. -अंधा musk. -अग्निन् *a.* getting food at will. -अभिकाम *a.* libidinous, lustful. -अरण्यं a pleasant grove. -अरिः 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. a mineral substance. -अर्थिन् *a.* amorous, lustful, lascivious. -अवतारः N. of Pradyumna. -भवसायः suppression of passion or desire, stoicism. -अशनं 1. eating at will -2. unrestrained enjoyment. -आख्या -अशी N. of Durgā. -आतुर *a.* love-sick, affected by love; कामातुराणां न भयं न लज्जा Subhāsh. -आत्मजः an epithet of Aniruddha, son of Pradyumna. -आत्मन् *a.* lustful, libidinous, enamoured; Ms. 7. 27. -आयुधं 1. arrow of the god of love. -2. membrum virile. (-धः) the mango tree. -आयुस् *m.* 1. a vulture. -2. Garuḍa. -आर्त *a.* love-stricken, affected by love; कामार्ता हि प्रकृतिकृपणाश्चैतनाचेतनेषु Me. 5. -आसक्त *a.* overcome with love or desire, impassioned, lustful. -ईप्सु *a.* striving to obtain a desired object. -ईश्वरः 1. an epithet of Kubera. -2. the Supreme soul. -उदकं 1. voluntary libation of water. -2. a voluntary libation of water to deceased friends exclusive of those who are entitled to it by law; Y. 3. 4. -उपहत *a.* affected by or overcome with passion. -कला N. of Rati, the wife of Kāma. -काम, -कामिन् *a.* following the dictates of love or passion. -कार *a.* acting at will, indulging one's desires. (-रः) 1. voluntary action, spontaneous deed; Ms. 11. 41, 45. -2. desire, influence of desire; Bg. 5. 12. -कूटः 1 the paramour of a harlot. -2. harlotry. -कृत् *a.* 1. acting at will, acting as one likes. -2. granting or fulfilling a desire. (-*m.*) the Supreme soul. -कलि *a.* lustful. (-लिः) 1. a paramour. -2. amorous sport. -3. copulation. -क्रीडा 1. dalliance of love, amorous sport. -2. copulation. -ग *a.* going of one's own accord, able

to act or move as one likes. (-गा) an unchaste or libidinous woman; Y. 3. 6. -गति *a.* able to go to any desired place; R. 13. 76. -गुणः 1. the quality of passion, affection. -2. satiety, perfect enjoyment. -3. an object of sense. -चर, -चार *a.* moving freely or unrestrained, wandering at will; Ku. 1. 50. -चार *a.* unchecked, unrestrained. (-रः) 1. unrestrained motion. -2. independent or wilful action, wantonness; न कामचारो मयि शक्नीयः R. 14. 62. -3. one's will or pleasure, free will; कामचारानुज्ञा Sk.; Ms. 2. 220. -4. sensuality. -5. selfishness. -चारिन् *a.* 1. moving unrestrained; Mē. 63. -2. libidinous, lustful. -3. self-willed. (-*m.*) 1. Garuḍa. -2. a sparrow. -ज *a.* produced by passion or desire; Ms. 7. 46, 47, 50. -जित् *a.* conquering love or passion; R. 9. 33. (-*m.*) 1. an epithet of Skanda. -2. of Siva. -तालः the (Indian) cuckoo. -द *a.* fulfilling a desire, granting a request or desire. (-दः) an epithet of Skanda and of Siva. -दा = कामधेनु q. v. -दर्शन *a.* looking lovely. -दुघ *a.* 'milking one's desires', granting every desired object; प्रीता कामदुघा हि सा R. 1. 81, 2. 63; Māl. 3. 11. -दुघा, दुह् *f.* a fabulous cow yielding all desires; Bg. 10. 28. -द्वृती the female cuckoo. -देवः 1. the god of love. -2. N. of Siva. -3. N. of Vishnu. -दोहिन *a.* granting desires. -धेनुः *f.* the cow of plenty, a heavenly cow yielding all desires; कलतिवल्ली कामधेनु. -ध्वंसिन् *m.* an epithet of Siva. -पति, -पत्नी *f.* Rati, wife of Cupid. -पालः N. of Balarāma; also of Siva. -प्रद *a.* granting desires. (-दः) 1. a kind of coitus. -2. the Supreme being. -प्रवेदनं expressing one's desire, wish or hope; कश्चित् कामप्रवेदने Ak. -प्रश्नः an unrestrained or free question. -फलः a species of the mango tree. -भोगाः (pl.) sensual gratifications. -महः a festival of the god of love celebrated on the full-moon day in the month of Chaitra. -मालिन् *m.* N. of Ganesa. -मूढ, -मोहित *a.* influenced or infatuated by love; U. 2. 5. -रसः seminal discharge. -रसिक *a.* lustful, libidinous; क्षणमपि युवा कामरसिकः Bh. 3. 112. -रूप *a.* 1. taking any form at will; जानामि त्वां प्रकृतिपुरुषं

कामरूपं मधोनः Me. 6. -2. beautiful, pleasing. (-पाः) (pl) a district lying in the east of Bengal (the western portion of Assam); R. 4. 83, 84. -रूपिन् *a.* 1. taking any form at will. -2. beautiful. (-म) 1. a pole-cat, -2. a boar. -3. a Vidyadhara. -रेखा, -लेखा a harlot, courtesan. -रुता membrum virile. -लोल *a.* overcome with passion, love-stricken. -वरः a gift chosen at will. -वल्गुः 1. the spring. -2. the moon. -3 the mango tree. (-र) moonlight. -वश *a.* influenced by love. (-शः) subjection to love. -वश्य *a.* subject to love. -वाह *a.* saying anything at will. -विह्वल *a.* disappointing desires. -वीर्य *a.* 'showing heroism at will,' an epithet of Garuḍa. -वृत्त *a.* addicted to sensual gratification, licentious, dissipated; Ms. 5. 154. -वृत्ति *a.* acting according to will, self-willed, independent; न कामवृत्तिर्वचनीयमीक्षते Ku. 5. 82. (-त्तिः) *f.* 1. free and unrestrained action. -2. freedom of will. -वृद्धिः *f.* increase of passion. -वृत्तं the trumpet flower. -शर 1. a love-shaft. -2. the mango tree. -शास्त्रं the science of love, erotic science. -संयोगः attainment of desired objects. -सखः 1. the spring. -2. the month of Chaitra. -3. the mango tree. -सू *a.* fulfilling any desire; R. 5. 33. (-म.) N. of Vāsudeva. (-*f.*) N. of Rukmiṇī. -सूत्रं 1. N. of an erotic work by Vātsyāyana. -2. 'thread of love,' love-incident; Māl. 1. 4. -हेतुक *a.* produced by mere desire without any real cause; Bg. 16. 8.

कामतः, कामेन *ind.* 1 Of one's own accord, willingly. -2 Voluntarily, knowingly, intentionally, wilfully; Ms. 4. 130; पदा स्पृष्टं च कामतः Y. 1. 168. -3 From passion or feeling, lustfully; Ms. 3. 173. -4 At will, freely, unrestrained.

कामन *a.* Lustful, libidinous. -नं Desire, wish. -ना Wish, desire. -कामनीयं Beauty, attractiveness. -कामंधमिन् *m.* A brazier.

कामन् *ind.* 1 According to wish or inclination, at will; कामंगामी. -2 Agreeably to desire; Mu. 1. 25. -3 To the heart's content; U. 3. 16. -4 Willingly, joyfully; Śānti. 4. 4. -5 Well, very well (a particle of assent); it may be that; मनागन्ध्यावृत्त्या

वा कामं क्षाम्यतु यः क्षमी Si. 2. 43. -6 Granted or admitted (that), true that, no doubt, (generally followed by तु, नर्थात्, yet, still); कामं न निवृत्तिं मदाननसंमुखी सा भुविष्ठमन्यविषया न तु हृष्टिरम्याः S. 1. 81; 2. 1; R. 4. 13, 6. 22; 12. 75; Māl. 9. 34. -7 Indeed, forsooth, really; R. 2. 43; (often implying unwillingness or contradiction). -8 Better, rather (usually with न); काममामरणान्तिष्ठद् गृहे कन्यर्तुमत्यपि न वैवर्ता प्रयच्छन्तु गुणहीनाय कहिंचित् Ms. 9. 89; H. 1. 131.

कामयमान, कामयान, कामयितु, *a.* Lustful, libidinous; R. 19. 50; S. 3. कामल *a.* Lustful, libidinous. -लः 1 The spring. -2 A desert. -3 Excessive obstruction of bile.

कामलिन् *a.* Suffering from jaundice.

कामलिका Spirituous liquor.

कामवत् *a.* 1 Desirous, wishing. -2 Lustful.

कामिः A libidinous man, lecher. -*f.* N. of Rati.

कामिक *a.* Desired, wished for. -कः A wild duck.

कामितं *a.* Wished, desired. -तं A desire, wish, love; Ki. 10. 44.

कामिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) [कम्-णिनि] 1 Lustful. -2 Desirous. -3 Loving, fond. -*m.* 1 A lover, a lustful person (paying particular attention to ladies); त्वया चन्द्रमसा चातिसंधयिते कामिजनसार्थः S. 3; त्वां कामिनो मदन-दूतिमुदाहन्ति V. 4. 11; Amaru. 2; M. 3. 14. -2 A uxorious husband. -3 The ruddy goose or चक्रवाक bird. -4 A sparrow. -5 An epithet of Siva. -6 The moon. -7 A pigeon. -8 The Supreme being. -नी 1 A loving, affectionate, or fond woman; Ms. 8. 112. -2 A lovely or beautiful woman, उदयति हि शशांकः कामिनीगण्डपांडुः Mk. 1. 57; केषां नैषा कथय कविताकामिनी कौतुकाय P. R. 1. 22. -3 A woman (in general); मृगया जहार चतुरेव कामिनी R. 9. 69; Me. 63; Rs. 1. 28. -4 A timid woman. -5 Spirituous liquor.

कामुक *a.* (का or की *f.*) [कम्-उ-कञ्] 1 Wishing, desirous. -2 Lustful, libidinous. -कः 1 A lover, a libidinous man; काकुः कुम्भील-कैश्च परिहर्तव्या चन्द्रिका M. 4; R. 19. 33; Rs. 6. 9. -2 A sparrow. -3 The Asoka tree. -का A woman desirous

of wealth. -की A libidinous or lustful woman.

काम्य *a.* [कम्-यत्] 1 To be desired, desirable; सुधा विद्या च काम्या-दानं Śānti. 2. 8. -2 Optional, performed for some particular object (opp. नित्य); अन्ते काम्यस्य कर्मणः R. 10. 50; Ms. 2. 2; 12. 89; Bg. 18. 2. -3 Beautiful, lovely, charming, handsome; नासौ न काम्यः R. 6. 30; U. 5. 12. -म्या A wish, desire, intention, request; ब्राह्मणकाम्या Mk. 3; R. 1. 35; Bg. 10. 1. -Comp. -अभिप्रायः a self-interested motive or purpose. -कर्मन् *a.* a rite performed for some particular object and with a view to future fruition. -गिर *a.* sweet-voiced, having a pleasing voice; Si. 6. 8. (-*f.*) an agreeable speech. -दानं 1. an acceptable gift. -2. a free-will offering voluntary gift. -मरणं voluntary death, suicide. -वृत्तं voluntary vow.

कामठ *a.* [कमठ-अण्] Peculiar to the tortoise.

कामालिका Spirituous liquor.

कामोदा A musical note.

कांपिष्ठः, कांपिलः, कांपिलकः N. of a tree; Māl. 9. 31.

कांबलः [कंबल-अण्] A carriage covered with a woollen cloth or blanket.

कांबविकः [कंबु-ठक्] 1 A vendor of shell ornaments, dealer in shells.

कांबोजः [कंबोज-अण्] A native of the Kambojas; Ms. 10. 44. -2 A king of the Kambojas. -3 The Punnāga tree. -4 A species of horse from the Kamboja country.

काम्ल *a.* [ईषदम्लं] Slightly acid, acidulous.

कायः, -यं [चयितेऽस्मिन् अस्थ्यादिकमिति कायः; चि-घञ् अदिः ककारः P. III. 3. 41 Sk.] 1 The body; विभाति कलयः करुणापराणं परोपकारेन तु चंदनेन Bh. 2. 71; कायेन मनसा बुद्ध्या Bg. 5. 11; so कलेन वाचा, मनसा &c. -2 The trunk of a tree. -3 The body of a lute (the whole lute except the wires). -4 A multitude, assemblage, collection. -5 Principal, capital. -6 Home, residence, habitation. -7 A butt, a mark. -8 Natural temperament. -यं (with or without तीर्थ) The part of the hand just below the fingers, ca-

pecially the little finger, or the last two fingers (this part being considered sacred to Prajapati is called प्रजापतितीर्थ; cf. Ms. 2. 58-59). -यः One of the eight forms of marriage, generally known as प्राजापत्य q. v.; Y. 1. 60; Ms. 3. 38. -Comp. -अग्निः the digestive faculty. -क्षेयः bodily suffering or pain. -चिकित्सा the third of the eight departments of medical science, treatment of diseases affecting the whole body. -मानं measurement of the body. -बंधनं 1. girdle, -2. the union of semen virile and blood. -वलनं an armour. -स्यः 1. the Supreme being. -2. the writer-caste (proceeding from a क्षत्रिय father and a वृद्ध mother). -3. a man of that caste; कायस्थ इति लघ्वी मात्रा Mu. 1; Y. 1. 336; Mk. 9. (-स्या) 1. a woman of that caste. -2. the Myrobalan tree. (-स्थी) the wife of a कायस्थ. -स्थित a. corporeal, bodily.

कायक (-यिका f.), कायिक (की f.) a. [काय-ठक्] Relating to the body, bodily, corporeal; कायिकतपः Ms. 12. 8. -का Interest (whatever is given for the use of money). -Comp. -वृद्धिः f. 1. interest consisting in the use of any animal or capital stock pawned. -2. interest of which the payment does not affect the principal, or the use of the body of an animal pledged by the person to whom it is pledged.

कायवत् a. Having a body, embodied; U. 6. 9.

कायमानं A hut made of thatch.

कार a. (री f.) [कृ-वञ्] (At the end of comp.) Making, doing, performing, working, maker, doer, author; ग्रन्थकारः author; कुम्भकारः, सुवर्णकार &c. &c. -रः 1 Act, action; as in पुरुषकार. -2 A term denoting a sound or a word which is not inflected; as अकार Ms. 2. 76, 125; ककार, फकार &c. -3 Effort, exertion; Si. 19. 27. -4 Religious austerity. -5 A husband, lord, master. -6 Determination. -7 Power, strength. -8 A tax or toll. -9 A heap of snow. -10 The Himālaya mountain. -11 Water produced by hail. -12 Killing, slaughter. -Comp. -अवरः a man of a mixed and low caste, born from a

Nishāda father and Vaidehi mother; cf. Ms. 10. 36. -कर a. working, acting as agent. -भूः a toll-station.

कारक a. (रिका f.) [कृ-गुल्] (Usually at the end of comp.) 1 Making, acting, doing, performing, creating, doer &c.; स्वप्नस्य कारकः Y. 3. 150; 2. 156; वर्षसंस्कारकारकैः Bg. 1. 42; Ms. 7. 204; Pt. 5. 36. -2 An agent. -3 Intending to act or do. -कं 1 (In gram.) The relation subsisting between a noun and a verb in a sentence, (or between a noun and other words governing it); there are six such Kārakas, belonging to the first seven cases, except the genitive: (1) कर्तृ, (2) कर्मन्; (3) करण; (4) संप्रदान; (5) अपादान; (6) अधिकरण. -2 That part of grammar which treats of these relations; i. e. syntax. -3 Water produced from hail. -Comp. -दीपकं (in Rhet.) a figure of speech in which the same Kāraka is connected with several verbs in succession; e. g. खियति कृणोति वेदति विचलति निमिषति विलोकयति तिर्यक् । अंतर्नैदति क्षुब्धति नवपरिणया बभूव शयने ॥ K. P. 10. -हेतुः the active or efficient cause (opp. ज्ञापकहेतु).

कारकवत् a. 1 Relating to one who is busy with anything. -2 Instrumental, causal.

कारज a. Relating to the finger-nail.

कारण [कृ-णिच् ल्यट्] 1 A cause, reason; कारणकोपाः कुटुंबिन्यः M. 1. 18 R. 1. 74; Bg. 13. 21, oft. with loc. of the effect; Bh. 2. 84. -2 Ground, motive, object. किं पुनः कारणं Mbh.; Y. 2. 203; Ms. 8. 347; कारणमात्रुषी तनुं R. 16. 22. -3 An instrument, means; Y. 3. 20, 65. -4 (In Nyāya phil.) A cause, that which is invariably antecedent to some product and is not otherwise constituted; or, according to Mill, 'the antecedent or concurrence of antecedents on which the effect is invariably and unconditionally consequent'; according to Naiyāyikas it is of three kinds; (1) समवायि (intimate or inherent); as threads in the case of cloth; (2) असमवायि (non-intimate or non-inherent), as the conjunction of the threads in the case of cloth; (3) निमित्त (instrumental) as the weaver's loom. -5

The generative cause, creator, father; Ku. 5. 81. -6 An element, elementary matter; Y. 3. 148; Bg. 18. 13. -7 The origin or plot of a play, poem, &c. -8 An organ of sense. -9 The body. -10 A sign, document, proof or authority; Ms. 11. 85. -11 That on which any opinion or judgment is based. -12 Action. -13 A legal instrument or document. -14 Agency, instrumentality. -15 A deity (as the proximate or remote cause of creation.) -16 Killing, injuring. -णा 1 Pain, agony; Ve. 5. 32. -2 Casting into hell. -3 Urging, instigation. (कारणान् for the reason that; द्वेष° on account of hatred; मत्कारणात् for my sake; Pt. 1. 22.) -Comp. -अन्वित a. having a cause or reason. -उत्तरं a special plea, denial of the cause of complaint; admission of the charge generally, but denial of the actual issue (in law). -कारणं an elementary or primary cause; an atom; Ki. 18. 35. -गत a. referred to its cause, resolved into its principles. -गुणः a quality of the cause. -बलवत् a. strong by motives; Pt. 5. 29. -भूत a. 1. caused. -2. forming the cause. -माला a figure of speech, 'a chain of causes'; यथोत्तरं चेत् पूर्वस्य पूर्वस्यार्थस्य हेतुता । तदा कारणमाला स्यात् K. P. 10; e. g. Bg. 2. 62, 63; also S. D. 728. -वादिन् m. a complainant, plaintiff. -वारि n. the original water produced at the beginning of the creation. -विहीन a. without a cause. -शरीरं (in Vedānta phil.) the inner rudiment of the body, causal frame.

कारणक (At the end of comp.) Cause, reason &c.

कारणिक a. (का or की f.) 1 An examiner, a judge. -2 Causal, causative.

कारयितव्य a. To be caused or performed; ° दक्षा Ku. 7. 27.

कारयितु, कारयिष्यु Causing to do, perform, effect &c.

कारिः f. Action, act, work. -m. An artist, a mechanic.

कारित a. Caused to be done or effected. -ता Interest, the amount of which is fixed by the debtor (being forced to do so by the creditor). -तं The causal form of a verb.

कारिन् *a.* Making, doing, causing, bringing about (at the end of comp).
—*m.* A mechanic, artist.

कारंडवः A sort of duck; तस्य वारि विंशत्य तीरनलिनीं कारंडवः सेवते V. 2 23.

कारंधमिन् *m.* 1 Brazier. —2 A mineralogist.

कारभ *a.* Produced or coming from a camel.

कारमिहिका Camphor.

कारंजा *N.* of a tree (निर्धनु).

कारवः A crow.

कारस्करः *N.* of a tree (किंपाक).

कारा 1 Imprisonment, confinement. —2 A prison-house, a jail. —3 Part of a lute below the neck. —4 Pain, affliction. —5 A female messenger. —6 A female worker in gold. —7 A sound. —8 An instrument for drowning the sound of the lute. —**Comp**—अगारं-गहं-वेदमन् *n.* a prison house, a jail; कारागृहे निर्जितवासवेन लंकेद्वरेणोषितमा प्रसादत् R. 6. 40, Sānti. 4. 10. —गुप्तः a prisoner. —पालः a guard of a prison, jailor.

काराधुनो A musical instrument (as a conch).

कारायिका A female crane.

कारिका 1 A female dancer. —2 A business, or trade. —3 A memorial verse, or a collection of such verses, on grammatical, philosophical, or scientific subjects; *e. g.* Bhartṛhari's Kārikās on grammar; साख्यकारिका. —4 Torment, torture. —5 Interest.

कारीर *a.* [करीर-अञ्] Made of the shoots of reed or bamboo.

कारीषं [करीषाणां समूहः अण्] A heap of dried cowdung.

कारु *a.* (रु. *f.*) [कृ-उण् Un. 1. 1] 1 A maker, doer, an agent, servant. —2 An artisan, mechanic, artist; कारुभिः कारितं तेन कृत्रिमं स्वप्नहेतवे Vb. 1. 13; इति स्म सा कारुतरेण लेखितं नलस्य च स्वस्य च सख्यमीक्षते N. 1. 38; Y. 2. 249, 1. 187; Ms. 5. 129; 10. 12. (They are :— तदा च तत्रवायश्च नापितो रजकस्तथा । पंचमश्चर्मकारश्च कारवः शिल्पिनो मताः॥). —3 Terrible, horrible. —रुः 1 An epithet of विष्णुर्मन् the architect of the gods. —2 An art, a science. —**Comp.**

—चौरः one who commits burglary, a dacoit. —जः 1. a piece of mechanism, any product of manufacture. —2. a young elephant. —3. a hillock, an ant-hill. —4. froth. —5. sesamum growing spontaneously. —6. red orpiment.

कारुकः, —का *An* artisan.

कारुणिक *a.* (की. *f.*) [करुण-ठक्] Compassionate, kind, tender; Nāg. 1. 1.

कारुण्यं Compassion, kindness, pity; कारुण्यमात्मन्ये Git. 1; करिण्यः कारुण्यास्पदं Bv. 1. 2.

कारुंडिका, —कारुंडी A leech.

कारेणव *a.* Belonging to a female elephant.

कारोत (च)मः-रः Ved. 1 A filtering vessel. —2 Yeast, barm. —3 A well.

कार्केण *a.* Belonging to a pheasant.

कार्कवाकव *a.* Relating to a cock (कुकवाकु).

कार्कश्यं 1 Hardness, roughness. —2 Firmness. —3 Solidity; Si. 2. 17; Pt. 1. 190. —4 Hard-heartedness, sternness, cruelty; कार्कश्यं गन्तिऽपि चेतसि Amaru. 24.

कार्कीक *a.* Like a white horse.

कार्ण *a.* Relating to an ear. —र्णः 1 The wax of the ear. —2 An ear-ring. —र्णः *N.* of Vṛishaketu. —**Comp.** —छिद्रं a sort of well. —वेदिक *a.* fit for ear-rings.

कार्तयुग *a.* Relating to the कृत-युग.

कार्तवीर्यः The son of Kṛitavīrya and king of the Haihayas, who ruled at Māhishmati. [Having worshipped Dattatreya, he obtained from him several boons, such as a thousand arms, a golden chariot that went wheresoever he willed it to go, the power of restraining wrong by justice, conquest of earth, invincibility by enemies &c.; (cf. R. 6. 39). According to the Vayu Purāṇa he ruled justly and righteously for 85000 years and offered 10000 sacrifices. He was a contemporary of Ravana whom he once captured and confined like a beast in a corner of his city; cf. R. 6. 40. Kartavīrya was slain by Parasurama for having carried off by violence the Kamadhenu of his revered father Jamadagni. Kartavīrya

is also known by the name Sakasrorjuna.]

कार्तस्वरं Gold; स नमकार्तस्वरभासुरांबरः Si. 1. 20; इंडन K. 82.

कार्त्तिकः [कृत्तिकं वैति ठक्] *An* astrologer, fortune-teller; कार्त्तिकी-को नाम भूत्वा भुवं ज्ञाम Idr. 130.

कार्त्तिक *a.* (की. *f.*) [कृत्तिका-अण्] Belonging to the month of Kārtika; R. 19. 39. —कः 1 *N.* of the month in which the full moon is near the कृत्तिका or Pleiades (corresponding to October-November). —2 *An* epithet of Skanda. —की The full moon day in the month of Kārtika.

कार्तिकिकः The month of Kārtika.

कार्तिकेयः [कृत्तिकानामस्य ठक्] *N.* of Skanda (so called because he was reared by the six Kṛittikās). [Kartikeya is the Mars or the god of war of the Indian mythology. He is the son of Śiva (but born without the direct intervention of a woman). Most of his epithets have reference to the circumstances of his birth. Śiva cast his seed into Agni (who had gone to the god in the form of a dove while he was enjoying Parvatī's company), who being unable to bear it cast it into the Ganges; (hence Skanda is called Agnibhu, Gangaputra). It was then transferred to the six Kṛittikās (when they went to bathe in the Ganges), each of whom therefore conceived and brought forth a son. But these six sons were afterwards mysteriously combined into one of extraordinary form with six heads and twelve hands and eyes, (hence he is called Kartikeya, Shadānana, Shanmukha &c.). According to another account the seed of Śiva was cast by the Ganges into a thicket of reeds (Sara); whence the boy was called Saravabhava, or Sarajamman. He is said to have pierced the mountain Krauncha, whence his name Kraunchadārana. He was the commander of the army of the gods in their war with Taraka, a powerful demon q.v. whom he vanquished and slew; and hence his names Senani and Tarakajit. He is represented as riding a peacock.] —**Comp.** —प्रसूः *f.* Pārvatī, mother of Kārtikeya.

कार्तस्य Totality; entirety; तन्नि-बोधत कार्तस्यैव द्विजाग्न्यान् पत्तिपावनान् Ms. 3. 183.

कार्दम (मी. *f.*), कार्दम (मि) क *a.* (की. *f.*) [कर्दम-अण्-ठक् वा] Muddy; soiled or covered with mud.

कार्पटः [कर्पट-अण्] 1 A petition-

er, a suitor, a candidate. -2 A rag. -3 Lac.

कार्पाटिक: [कर्पाट-ठक] 1 A pilgrim. -2 One who maintains himself by carrying water from holy rivers. -3 A caravan of pilgrims. -4 An experienced man. -5 A parasite.

कार्पाण्यं 1 Poverty, indigence, wretchedness; व्यक्तकार्पाण्या Dk. -2 Compassion, pity -3 Niggardliness, imbecility, Bg. 2. 7. -4 Levity, lightness of spirit.

कार्पाणं Ved. Combat, battle.

कार्पास a. (सी f.) [कर्पास्याः अवयवः अण्] Made of cotton. -सः -सं 1 Anything made of cotton; Ms. 8. 326; 12. 64. -2 Paper. -सी The cotton plant. -Comp. -अस्थि n. the seed of the cotton plant. -नासिका a spindle. -सौत्रिक a. made of cotton thread; Y. 2. 179.

कार्पासिक a. (की f.) Made of or from cotton.

कार्पासिका The cotton plant.

कर्म a. [कर्मन्-ण] Laborious, industrious.

कर्मण a. (जी f.) [कर्मन्-अण्] 1 Finishing a work. -2 Doing any work well or completely. -ण Magic, witchcraft; निखिलनयनाकर्षणे कामेनज्ञा Bv. 2. 79; Vikr. 2. 14, 8. 2.

कामारः An artist, mechanic.

कामारक A smith's work.

कामिक a. (की f.) [कर्मन्-ठक्] 1 Manufactured, made. -2 Embroidered, intermixed with coloured thread (as cloth). -3 Any variegated texture.

कर्मिक्यं Activity, industry.

कार्मुक a. (की f.) [कर्मणे प्रभवति उक्त्वा P. V. 1. 103] Fit for or able to do a work, doing it well and completely. -कं 1 A bow; तस्कार्मुकं कर्मसु यस्य शक्तिः Ki. 3. 48; त्वयि चाधिष्ठ्यकार्मुके S. 1. 6. -2 A bamboo. -3 The ninth sign of the zodiac. -4 A kind of machine or instrument shaped like a bow. -Comp. -भूत m. 1. the archer or the sign Sagittarius of the zodiac. -2. an archer in general.

कार्य pot. p. [कृ-कर्मणि प्यत्] What ought to be done, made, performed, effected &c.; कार्या सैकतलीनहंसमिथुना कोलेवहा मालिनी S. 6. 16; साक्षिणः कार्याः Ms. 8. 61; so वृद्धः, विचारः &c.

-ई 1 (a) Work, action, act, affair, business; कार्यं त्वया नः प्रतिपन्नकल्पं Ku. 3. 14; Ms. 5. 150. (b) A matter, thing. -2 Duty; Si. 2. 1. -3 Occupation, enterprise, emergent business. -4 A religious rite or performance. -5 A motive, object, purpose; कार्यमत्र भविष्यति Pt. 2. 65, 113; Si. 2. 36; H. 4. 61. -6 Want, need, occasion, business (with instr.); किं कार्यं भवतो हतेन दयितास्नेहस्वहस्तेन मे V. 2. 20; ह्येन कार्यं भवतीश्वराणां Pt. 1. 71, 4. 27; Amaru. 71. -7 Conduct, deportment. -8 A law-suit, legal business, dispute &c.; बहिर्निष्क्रम्य ज्ञायतां कः कः कार्यार्थीति Mk. 9; Ms. 8. 43. -9 An effect, the necessary result of a cause (opp. कारण). -10 (In gram.) Operation: विभक्ति कार्यं declension. -11 The denouement of a drama; कार्योपक्षेपमादौ तनुमपि रचयन् Mu. 4. 3. -12 Healthiness (in medicine). -13 Origin. [cf. Germ. *kāra*; Pers. *kār*; Prāk. *kajja*; Mar. *kāja*]. -Comp. -अक्षम a. unable to do one's duty, incompetent. -अकार्यं to be done and not to be done, right and wrong (action), Pt. 1. 306. -अकार्यविचारः discussion as to the propriety or otherwise of anything, deliberation on the arguments for and against any proceeding. -आधिपः 1. the superintendent of a work or affair. -2. the planet that decides any question in astrology. -अर्थः 1. the object of any undertaking, a purpose; Ms. 7. 167. -2. an application for employment. -3. any object or purpose. -अर्थिन् a. 1. making a request. -2. seeking to gain one's object or purpose; Bh. 2. 81. -3. seeking an employment. -4. pleading a cause in court, going to law; Mk. 9. -आसनं seat of transacting business. -ईक्षणं superintendence of public affairs; Ms. 7. 141. -उद्धारः discharge of a duty. -उद्योगः active engagement in any business. -कर a. efficacious. -कर्तृ m. 1. an agent, a workman. -2. a friend, benefactor; Pt. 1. 131. -कारणे (dual) 1. cause and effect; object and motive; °वर्जितः Pt. 1. 413. -2. some special cause of an act; Pt. 1. 412. °भावः the relation of cause

and effect. -कालः time for action, season, fit time or opportunity. -गौरवं importance of the act, deed, or occasion; respect for the performance; U. 7. -चित्तक a. 1. prudent, cautious, considerate (-कः) manager of a business, executive officer; Y. 2. 191. -च्युत a. out of work, out of employ, dismissed from an office. -जातं, -दर्शनं 1. inspection of a work. -2. inquiry into public affairs. -निर्णयः settlement of an affair. -पदवी line of conduct, course of action; Māl. 2. 13. -पुटः 1. a man who does any useless thing. -2. a mad, eccentric or crazy man. -3. an idler. -प्रद्वेषः dislike to work, idleness, laziness. -प्रेष्यः an agent, a messenger. -भाजनं, -पात्रं any one engaged in active life. -वस्तु n. an aim or object. -विपत्तिः f. a failure, reverse, misfortune. -शेषः 1. the remainder of a business; Ms. 7. 153. -2. completion of an affair. -3. part of a business. -सिद्धिः f. success. -स्थानं a place of business, office. -इत् 1. obstructing or marring another's work; H. 1. 77. -2. opposed to another's interests.

कार्यतः ind. 1 Through some object or motive. -2 Consequently, necessarily.

कार्यिक a. 1 Having business. -2 Engaged in a suit.

कार्यिन् a. 1 Active, assiduous. -2 Seeking for some business. -3 Having an object in view. -4 A party to a suit. -5 (In Gram.) Subject to a rule.

काशान्व a. Fiery, hot.

कार्श्यं 1 Thinness, emaciation; leanness; Me. 29. -2 Smallness, littleness, scantiness; R. 5. 21.

कार्षः, -र्वकः A husbandman, cultivator.

काषि a. Ved. 1 Attracting, drawing. -2 Ploughing. -विः Fire. -f. 1 Drawing. -2 Cultivation.

कार्षाणः Ved. A husbandman.

कार्मन् Ved. The goal of a race-course.

कार्षापणः, -णं (or -पणकः) A coin or weight of different values; Ms. 8. 136, 336; 9. 282. (-कषं). -णं Money.

कार्पापणिक *a.* (की *f.*) Worth one कार्पापण.

कार्षिक=कार्पापण *q. v.*

कार्णी *a.* (की *f.*) [कृष्ण अण] 1 Belonging to Krishna or Vishnu, R. 15. 24. -2 Belonging to Vyāsa. -3 Belonging to the black antelope; Ms. 2. 41. -4 Black. -सं Ved. The skin of the black antelope.

कार्पायस *a.* (सी *f.*) [कृष्णयस-अण] Made of black iron; U. 3. 43. -सं Iron.

कार्णिः [कृष्णस्यापत्यं इज्] An epithet of the god of love; Si. 19. 10.

कार्ण्ये Blackness, darkness.

काल *a.* (ली *f.*) 1 Black, of a dark or dark-blue colour. -2 Injuring, hurting. -लः 1 The black or dark-blue colour. -2 Time (in general); विलम्बितफलैः कालं निनाय स मनोरथैः R. 1. 33; तस्मिन्काले at that time; काव्यशास्त्रविनोदेन कालो गच्छति धीमतां H. 1. 1 the wise pass their time &c. -3 Fit or opportune time (to do a thing), proper time or occasion; (with gen., loc., dat., or inf.); R. 3. 12, 4. 6, 12, 69; पर्जन्यः कालवर्षा Mk. 10. 60. -4 A period or portion of time (as the hours or watches of a day); षष्ठे काले दिवसस्य V. 2. 1; Ms. 5. 153. -5 The weather. -6 Time considered as one of the nine *dravyas* by the Vaisesikas. -7 The Supreme spirit regarded as the destroyer of the universe, being a personification of the destructive principle; कालः काल्या भुवनफलकं ऋद्धिर्निर्माणशरैः Bh. 3. 39. -8 (a) Yama, the god of death, कः कालस्य न गोचरांतरगतः Pt. 1. 146. (b) Death, time of death. -9 Fate, destiny. -10 The black part of the eye. -11 The (Indian) cuckoo. -12 The planet Saturn. -13 N. of Siva. -14 A measure of time (in music or prosody). -15 A person who distils and sells spirituous liquor. -16 A section, or part -17 A red kind of plumbago. -18 Resin, pitch. -19 N. of an enemy of Siva. -20 (with the Jains) One of the nine treasures. -21 A mystical name for the letter *ka*. -ल 1 N. of several plants. -2 N. of a daughter of Dakṣa. -3 An epithet of Durgā. -ली 1 Blackness. -2 Ink, black ink. -3 An epithet of Pārvatī, Siva's wife. -4 A row

of black clouds. -5 A woman with a dark complexion. -6 N. of Satya-vatī, mother of Vyāsa. -7 Night. -8 Censure, blame. -9 One of the seven tongues of Fire. -10 A form of Durgā; कालीतनयः a buffalo. -11 One of the Mātṛis or divine mothers. -12 N. of a wife of Bhīma. -13 A sister of Yama. -14 A kind of learning (महविद्या). -15 A small shrub used as a purgative. -लं 1 Iron. -2 A kind of perfume. -4 Comp. -अयसं iron. -अक्षरिकः a scholar, one who can read and decipher. -अगरुः a kind of sandal tree, black kind of aloe; Bv. 1. 70, R. 4. 81. (-*a.*) the wood of that tree; Rs. 4. 5; 5. 5. -आग्निः -अनलः 1. the destructive fire at the end of the world. -2. an epithet of Rudra. -3. a kind of bead (रुद्रक्ष). -अंग *a.* having a dark-blue body (as a sword with a dark-blue edge). -अजिनं the hide of a black antelope. -अंजनं a sort of collyrium; Ku. 7. 20, 82. (-नी) a small shrub used as a purgative. -अंडजः the (Indian) cuckoo. -अतिक्रमः -मणं delay, being late; Pt. 1. 154. -अतिपातः -अतिरेकः loss of time, delay; Māl. 2. -अतीत *a.* elapsed, passed by. -अव्ययः 1. delay, lapse of time. -2. loss by lapse of time. -अव्ययः 1. 'presiding over time', epithet of the sun. -2. the Supreme soul. -अनुनादिन् *m.* 1. a bee. -2. a sparrow. -3. the Chātaka bird. -अनुसारकः 1. Tagara tree. -2. yellow sandal. -अनुसारिः, -अनुसारिन्, -अनुसारिका, -अनुसार्यः, -र्यकः benzoin. -अंतकः time, regarded as the god of death, and the destroyer of every thing. -अंतरं 1. an interval. -2. a period of time. -3. another time or opportunity. °आवृत *a.* hidden or concealed in the womb of time. °क्षम *a.* able to bear delay. अकालक्षमा देव्याः शरीरावस्था K. 263; S. 4. °प्रेक्षिन् Pt. 3. 172. °विषः an animal venomous only when enraged, as a rat. -अधः a dark, watery cloud. -अवधिः appointed time. -अवबोधः knowledge of time and circumstances; Māl. 3. 11. -अशुद्धिः *f.*, -अशौचं period of mourning, ceremonial impurity caused by the birth of a child or death of a relation in the family; see अशौच. -आ-

कृष्ट *a.* 1. led to death. -2. produced or brought by time. -आत्मक *a.* depending on time or destiny. -आत्मन् *m.* the Supreme spirit. -आयसं iron. -उत *a.* sown in due season. -कंजं a blue lotus. -कंदः कदः an epithet of Siva. -कटः 1. a peacock. -2. a sparrow. -3. a wag-tail. -4. a gallinule. -5. an epithet of Siva; U. 6. -कंदकः -कंदकः a gallinule. -कंडकः a water-snake. -करणं appointing or fixing time. -कर्णिकः -कर्णी misfortune. -कर्मन् *a.* death. -कलायः dark pulse. -कल्प *a.* fatal, deadly. -कालः Supreme being. -कीलः noise. -कुंडः Yama. -कुष्ठः amyra. -कूटः, -टं (a) a deadly poison; S. 6. (b) the poison churned out of the ocean and drunk by Siva; अद्यापि नोज्झति हरः किल कालकूटं Ch. P. 50. -कृत *m.* 1. the sun. -2. a peacock. -3. Supreme spirit. -कृत 1. produced by time. -2. fixed, appointed. -3. lent or deposited. -4. done for a long time. (-तः) the sun. -क्रमः lapse of time, course of time; कालक्रमेण in course or process of time; Ku. 1. 19. -क्रिया 1. fixing a time. -2. death. -क्षयः 1. delay, loss of time; Me. 22; मरणं कालक्षयं मा कुर्व Pt. 1. -2. passing the time. -खजं, -खजन्, -खंडं the liver. -गंगा the river Yamunā. -ग्रंथिः a year. -घातिन् *a.* killing by degrees or slowly (as a poison). -चक्रं 1. the wheel of time (time being represented as a wheel always moving). -2. a cycle. -3. (hence fig.) the wheel of fortune, the vicissitudes of life. (-क्रः) an epithet of the sun. -चिह्नं a symptom of approaching death. -चोदित *a.* summoned by the angel of death. -ज्येष्ठ *a.* senior in years, grown up; U. 5. 12. -ज्ञ *a.* knowing the proper time or occasion (of any action); अत्यारूढो हि नारीपामकालज्ञो मनोभवः R. 12. 33; Si. 2. 83. (-ज्ञः) 1. an astrologer. -2. a cock. -ज्ञानिन् *m.* an epithet of Siva. -त्रयं the three times; the past, the present, and the future; °द्वयं K. 46. -दंडः death. -दमनी an epithet of Durgā. -धर्मः, -धर्मन् *m.* 1. the line of conduct suitable to any particular time. -2. the law or rule of time. -3. effects proper to the time. -4. fated time, death; न पुन

जीवितः कश्चित्कालधर्ममुपागतः Mb. : प-
रिताः कालधर्मेणा &c. —धारणा prolonga-
tion of time. —नरः (in astrology)
the figure of a man's body. —नाथः,
—निधिः Siva. —नियोगः decree of fate
or destiny; लक्ष्यते न खलु कालनियोगः Ki.
9. 13. —निरूपणं determination of
time, chronology. —नेत्रिः 1. the rim of
the wheel of time. —2. N. of a de-
mon, uncle of Rāvaṇa, deputed by
him to kill Hanumat. —3. N. of a
demon with 100 hands killed by
Vishnu. अविः, रिपुः, हरः, हन् m.
epithets of Kṛishṇa. —पक्ष a. ri-
pened by time, i. e. spon-
taneously; Ms. 6. 17, 21; Y. 3. 49.
—परिवासः standing for a time so as
to become stale. —पाशः the noose
of Yama or death. —पाशिकः a hang-
man. —पृष्ठ 1. a species of antelope.
—2. a heron. (—कं) 1. N. of the
bow of Karna; Ve. 4. —2. a bow in
general. —प्रभातं autumn or Sarad;
(the two months following the rainy
season considered as the best time).
—भक्षः an epithet of Siva. —सूत्र m.
the sun. —भैरवः an epithet of Siva.
—मानं a measure of time. —मुखः a
species of ape. —मेषी f. the Manji-
shtha plant. —यवनः a king of Ya-
vanas and enemy of Kṛishṇa and
an invincible foe of the Yādavas.
Kṛishṇa, finding it impossible
to vanquish him on the field of
battle, cunningly decoyed him to
the cave where Muchakunda was
sleeping who burnt him down.
—यापः, —यापनं procrastination, delay,
putting off. —योगः fate, destiny.
°तः according to the requirements
of the time; Pt. 1. 184. —योगिन्
m. an epithet of Siva. —रात्रिः, —रात्री
f. 1. a dark night. —2. a sister of
Yama. —3. the Amāvasyā on which
lamps are lighted (in the Divāli
holidays). —4. the night of destruc-
tion at the end of the world (iden-
tified with Durgā). —5. a particular
night in the life of man, on the
7th day of the 7th month of the
77th year. —लोहं-लोहं steel. —विप्र-
कर्षः prolongation of time. —वृद्धिः
f. periodical interest (payable month-
ly, quarterly, or at stated times);
Ms. 8. 153. —वेला the time of Sa-
turday. —वेला a. a particular time of the
day (half a watch every day) at

which any religious act is improper.
—संक्रिया a girl 9 years old personat-
ing Durgā at a festival. —संरोधः
1. keeping back for a long time;
Ms. 8. 143. —2. lapse of a long pe-
riod of time. —सदृश a. opportune,
timely. —संपन्न a. dated, bearing a
date. —सर्पः the black and most poi-
sonous variety of the snake. —सारः
the black antelope. (—रं) a yellow
sort of sandal wood. —सूत्रं, —सूत्रकं 1.
thread of time or death. —2. N. of a
particular hell; Y. 3. 222; Ms. 4. 88.
—स्कंदः the Tamāla tree; (deathlike in form).
—हरः an epithet of Siva. —हरणं
loss of time, delay; S. 3; U. 5; Mv.
4. 41. —हानिः f. delay; R. 13. 16.

कालक a. Black, dark-blue. —कः
1 A mole, freckle, mark. —2 A
water-snake. —3 The black part of
the eye. —4 A kind of grain. —का
Ved. 1 A kind of bird. —2 A daugh-
ter of Daksha. —कं 1 The liver. —2
An unknown quantity (in alg.).

कालायनी N. of Durgā.

कालिक a. (की f.) [काल-ठक्वा]
1 Relating to time. —2 Depending
on time; विशेषः कालिकोऽवस्था Ak. —3
Seasonable, timely. —कः 1 A crane.
—2 A heron. —का 1 Blackness,
black colour. —2 Ink, black ink. —3
Price of an article to be paid by
instalments. —4 Periodical interest
paid at stated times. —5 A multitude
of clouds, a dark cloud threatening
rain; कालिकं निविडो बलाकिनी R. 11.
15. —6 Flaw (alloy &c.) in gold —7
The liver. —8 A female crow. —9 A
scorpion. —10 A spirituous liquor.
—11 N. of Durgā; Si. 17. 44. —12 A
particular blood-vessel in the ear.
—13 A line of hair extending from
the pudenda to the navel. —14 A
small singing bird. —5 A kind of
fragrant earth. —16 A girl four years
old personating Durgā at a festival.
—कं 1 Black sandal wood. —2 Hosti-
lity.

कालिनी N. of the sixth lunar man-
sion.

कालिय a. Relating to time, timely.
—यः The Kaliyuga.

कालीन a. [काल-ख] 1 Belonging
to a particular time. —2 Seasonable.

कालीयं [काल-छ] A kind of san-
dal-wood; also कालियक.

कालकुंचः N. of Vishnu.

कालंजरः 1 N. of a mountain
and adjacent country (modern
Kallinjar). —2 An assembly of reli-
gious mendicants. —3 An epithet of
Siva. —रा or री An epithet of Durgā.

कालशेयं Buttermilk (produced
in a jar by churning).

कालापः 1 The hair of the head.
—2 A serpent's hood. —3 A demon,
an imp, a goblin. —4 A student of
the Kalāpa grammar. —5 One who
knows this grammar.

कालापकं 1 An assemblage of the
pupils of Kalāpa. —2 The doctrines
or teachings of Kalāpa.

कालिंग a. (गी f.) [कालिङ्ग-अण्]
Produced in, or belonging to, the
Kalinga country. —गः 1 A king of that
country; प्रतिजग्राह कालिङ्गस्तमस्त्रैर्गजसा-
धनः R. 4. 40. —2 A snake of that
country. —3 An elephant. —4 A
species of cucumber. —5 A poisonous
plant. —6 A sort of iron. —गाः (pl.)
N. of a country; see- कालिङ्ग. —गं
A water-melon.

कालिंद a. (दी f.) [कालिंद-अण्]
Connected with or coming from the
mountain Kalinda or the river Ya-
munā. —दी 1 The river Yamunā;
कालिंद्याः पुलिनेषु कालिकुपितान् Ve. 1.
2; R. 15. 28; Śānti. 4. 13. —2 A
sort of vessel. —3 N. of a wife of
Kṛishṇa. —इं A water melon. —Comp.
—कर्षणः, —भेदनः an epithet of Bala-
rāma q. v. —सुः f. Sanjñā (संज्ञा),
a wife of the sun. (—m.) the sun.
—सौहरः Yama, the god of death.

कालिमन् m. 1 Blackness; Amaru.
88; Si. 4. 57. —2 Paleness; Si. 8. 43.

कालियः N. of a tremendously
large serpent who dwelt at the bot-
tom of the Yamunā (which was a
ground forbidden to Garuḍa, the
enemy of serpents, owing to the
curse of the sage Saubhari). He
was crushed to death by Kṛishṇa
when he was but a boy; R. 6. 49;
Si. 17. 69. —याः (pl.) The family
of black serpents; Si. 19. 28 —Comp.
—दमनः, —मदनः epithets of Kṛishṇa.

कालीकः A heron.

कालीची The judgment hall
of Yama.

कालीयकः -कं 1 A species of aloe wood. -2 A kind of turmeric. -3 Yellow sandal. -4 A dark kind of sandal wood. -5 Saffron; Sr. 12, 14.

कालुष्यं 1 Fou'ness, dirtiness, turbidness, muddiness (fig. also). **कालुष्यमुपयाति बुद्धिः** K. 103 becomes muddy or defiled -2 Opacity. -3 Disagreement.

कालेय a. B. longing to the Kaliage. -यं 1 The liver. -2 Black sandal-wood; Ku. 7, 9. -3 Saffron.

कालेयकः A kind of aloe wood. -कं 1 A fragrant wood. -2 The black sandal wood. -3 A disease like jaundice. -कः A dog, hound.

कालेयरः 1 A dog. -2 A species of sandal.

काल्प a. [कल्प-अण्] 1 Preceptive, laying down a rule, ritual. -2 Relating to Kalpa.

काल्पनिक a. (की f.) [कल्पना टक्] 1 Existing only in fancy, fictitious. **काल्पनिकी वस्तुवृत्तिः**. -2 Counter-feit, fabricated.

काल्य a. [काल-यद्] 1 Timely, seasonable. -2 Agreeable, pleasant, auspicious. -ल्या 1 A cow fit for the bull. -2 A woman arrived at puberty or maturity (who has reached the time favourable to conception). -ल्यं Day-break.

काल्याणकं Auspiciousness.

कावचिक a. (की f.) [कवच-ठक्] Armorial. -कं A multitude of men in armour.

कावारं Moss. -रि An umbrella without a stick.

कावृकः 1 A cock. -2 The Chakravāka bird.

कावेरं Saffron.

कावेरी 1 N. of a river in the south of India; कावेरी सतितां पत्तुः शंकनीयमिवाकरोत् R. 4. 45. -2 A harlot, courtesan. -3 Turmeric.

काव्य a. [कवि-यण्] 1 Possessed of the qualities of a sage or a poet. -2 Praiseworthy, fit to be described. -3 Prophetic, inspired, poetical. -व्यः N. of Sukra, preceptor of the Asuras. -व्या 1 Intelligence. -2 A female fiend. -व्यं 1 A poem; महाकाव्यः मेघदूतं नाम काव्यं &c. -2 Poetics, poetry, poetical composition. (काव्य

is obtained by writers on Poetics in different ways: तद्वदेवैव शब्दार्थं समुदायनं कृतं पुनः कविः K. P. 1 वाक्यं रसः काव्यं S. D. 1 : रमणीयार्थमिति पदकः शब्दकाव्यं K. C. : शब्दं तादृशं धैर्यवच्छिन्नं तादृशं Kāv. 1. 19 : निर्दोषं लक्षणवती तन्मिर्माणमुच्यते । मूलकारणाः त्रैकल्यनिर्वाहककाव्यनामभङ्गः || Chandr. 1. 7. -3 Happiness, welfare. -4 Wisdom. -5 Inspiration. (The purposes of a Kāvya as mentioned by Mammata are:—काव्यं यदनेर्दर्थकृते = वदार्थे दिशितरक्षतये । सत्यमनिर्दृते कति स्मननयोपदेशयते || K. P. 1). -Comp. -अर्थः a poetical thought or idea. -चोरः a robber of the ideas of another poet, a plagiarist; यदस्य दैत्या इव लुटनाय काव्यार्थचौरः प्रमुणो भवन्ति Vikr. 1. 11. -चौरः a stealer of other men's poems.

-मीमांसकः a rhetorician, critic. -रसिक a. one who has a taste for and can appreciate the beauties of poetry. -लिङ्गं a figure of speech; thus defined:—काव्यलिङ्गं हेतोर्वच्यपदार्थेना K. P. 10; e. g. जितोसि मंदं कंदं मञ्जिने-इति विलेचन. Chandr. 5. 119. -हास्यं a farce.

कादर 1. 4. A. (काद-इ-ने, काशिन) 1 To shine, look brilliant or beautiful; R. 10. 86, 7. 24; Ku. 1. 24; Bk. 2. 25; Si. 6. 74. -2 To appear, be visible; नैव भुविर्न च दिशः प्रविशो वा च काशिरे Mb. -3 To appear, or look like.

काशः, -शं [काश्-अच्] A kind of grass used for mats, roofs, &c. -शं A flower of that grass; Ku. 7. 11; R. 4. 17; Rs. 3. 1, 2, 28. -शः 1=काश q. v. -2 Appearance. -3 Splendour.

काशि m. pl. N. of a country.

काशिन् a. (नी f.) (Usually at the end of comp.) Shining, appearing, or looking like, having the semblance of; जितकाशिन् e. g. one who behaves like a conqueror; see the word.

काशिल a. Made of Kāsa grass.

काशिष्णु a. Shining, brilliant.

काशिः, -शी f. N. of a celebrated city on the Ganges, the modern Benares and one of the seven sacred cities; see कांची. -शिः 1 The clenched hand, fist. -2 A handful. -3 The sun. -4 Light, splendour. -Comp. -पः an epithet of Siva. -राजः N. of a king, father of अंबा, अंबिका and अंबालिका, q. v.

काशिका 1 The city of Benaras. -2 N. of a commentary on Pāṇini's Sūtras (called काशिकावृत्ति).

काशी See काश्च. -Comp. -नायः an epithet of Siva. -यात्रा pilgrimage to Benaras.

काश्मरी A plant commonly called गंधरी. **काश्मर्याः** कृत्तमालमुद्रतद्वलं कायष्टिकधीकते Māl. 9. 7.

काश्मीर a. (री f.) Born in, belonging to, or coming from. Kāshmirā. -राः pl. N. of a country or its inhabitants; see कश्मीर also. -राः A sort of grape; see कश्मीर also. -रं 1 Saffron. काश्मीरसंघमृगानामिकृतांगरायां Ch. P. 5 : Bh. 1. 41; काश्मीरगौरवपुष्पानमिसारिकाणां Gīt. 11; also 1. -2 Root of a tree. -Comp. -जं, जन्मन् n. saffron; Br. 1. 71; Si. 11. 53.

काश्मीर (रि) क a. Born or produced in Kāshmirā.

काश्मीर्ये Saffron.

काश्चं Spirituous liquor. -Comp. -पं flesh.

काश्यपः 1 N. of a celebrated sage. -2 N. of Kāśāpa. -3 An epithet of Aruṇa. -पी The earth; तानपि इधासि मातः काश्यपि यातस्तवापि च विवेकः Bv. 1. 68. -पं Flesh. -Comp. -नंदनः 1. an epithet of Garuḍa. -2. N. of Aruṇa. -3. a god. -4. a demon. **काश्यपि**: An epithet of Garuḍa and of Aruṇa.

काश्यपयः 1 An epithet of the twelve Adityas. -2 Of the sun. -3 Garuḍa. -4 Gods and demons.

काषः [कष्-घञ्] 1 Rubbing, scratching; पथिषु विदपिनां स्कंधकाषैः सधूमः Ve. 2. 18. -2 That against which anything is rubbed (as the stock of a tree); लीनालिः सुरकारिणां कपोलकाषः Ki. 5. 26; see कपोलकाष also.

काषाय a. (यी f.) [कषायेण रक्तं अण्] Red, dyed of a reddish colour; काषायवसनाधवा Ak. -यं A red cloth or garment; इमे काषाये गृहीते M. 5; R. 15. 77; न काषायेर्भवेद्यतिः 'it is not the hood that makes a monk'.

काष्ठं [काश्-व्यन् Un. 2. 2] 1 A piece of wood, especially one used as fuel; Ms. 4. 49, 241; 5. 69. -2 Wood or timber, a piece or log of wood in general; बया काष्ठं च काष्ठं च समेवातां महोदयो H. 4. 69; Ms. 4. 49. -3 A stick; Y. 2. 218. -4 An instrument for

measuring length. —**Comp.** —अगारः, —र a wooden house or enclosure. —अंबुवाहिनी a wooden bucket. —क हली the wild plantain. —कीटः a small insect found in decayed wood. —कुटः, —कूटः a wood-pecker; Pt. 1. 332 (a worm generally found in wood). —कुहालः a kind of wooden shovel used for baling water out of a boat or for scraping and cleaning its bottom. —तम् m., —तम्बकः a carpenter. —तंतुः a small worm found in timber. —दारुः the Indian pine tree; also called देवदारु. —दुः the Palāsa tree. —पुत्तलिका a wooden statue or image. —प्रदानं piling up wood, forming a funeral pile. —भारिकः a wood-carrier. —मन्त्री a funeral pile. —मल्लः a bier, a wooden frame on which dead bodies are carried. —लेखकः a small worm found in wood (=काष्ठकूट). —लोहिन् m. a cudgel armed with iron. —वाटः, —टं a wall made of wood.

काष्ठकं Aloe-wood.

काष्ठिकः A bearer of wood.

काष्ठिका A small piece of wood.

काष्ठा 1 A quarter or region of the world. direction, region (दिश्) Ki. 3. 55. —2 A limit, boundary; स्वयं विशर्णिद्रुमपर्णवृत्तिता परा हि काष्ठा तपसः Ku. 5. 28. —3 The last limit, extremity, pitch, climax, excess; काष्ठागतलेहरसाशुविद्धं Ku. 3. 35. —4 Race-ground, course. —5 A mark, goal. —6 The path of the wind and clouds in the atmosphere. —7 A measure of time = ३० Kalā. —8 Water. —9 The sun. —10 A fixed place of a lunar mansion. —11 N. of a wife of Kasyapa and daughter of Daksha.

काष्ठीला The plantain tree.

काश् 1 A. (कासते, कासित) 1 To shine;; see काश्. —2 To cough, make a sound indicating any disease.

कासः, —सा [काश्-चञ्] 1 Cough, catarrh. —2 Sneezing. —**Comp.** —कुंठ a. affected with cough. (—ठः) an epithet of Yama. —न, —हत् a. removing cough, pectoral. (—नी) a sort of prickly nightshade. —नरैः a cure of cough.

कासिका Cough.

कासिन् a. Having cough.

कासरः (री f.) A buffalo.

कासाण, —र A pond, pool, lake;

Br. 1. 43; Bh. 1. 32, Git. 2.

कासोसं Green vitriol, green sulphate of iron; (Mar. हिराकस).

कासू (शू) f. [Un. 1. 85] 1 A sort of lance. —2 Indistinct speech. —3 Light, lustre. —4 Disease. —5 Devotion. —6 Understanding.

कासृतिः f. A by-way, a secret path.

काहका A kind of musical instrument.

काहल a. 1 Dry, withered. —2 Mischievous. —3 Excessive, spacious, large. —लः 1 A cat. —2 A cock. —3 A crow. —4 A sound in general. —लं 1 Indistinct speech. —2 A kind of musical instrument; Si. 18. 54. —लं ind. Very much, excessively; Si. 18. 54. —ला A large drum (military). —ली A young woman. —लः, —ला, —लं A horn.

काहलिः An epithet of Siva.

किवत् a. Poor, mean, insignificant.

किशारः 1 The beard of corn. —2 A heron. —3 An arrow.

किशुकः [किचित् शुक्र इव शुक्रतुंडसदृश-पुष्पत्वनन्धत्वं] A kind of tree having beautiful red blossoms, but without any odour; विद्याहीना न शोभते निर्गन्धा इव किशुकाः Chāp. 7; Rs. 6. 20; R. 9. 31. —क The blossom of this tree, किं किशुकैः शुक्रमुखच्छविभिर्न दग्धम् Rs. 6. 21.

किशु(ल)लुकः The Palāsa tree; see किशुक.

किकिः 1 The cocoa-nut tree. —2 The blue jay. —3 The Chātaka bird; (the bird is also named as किकिन्, किकिरिवि, किकीरिवि).

किकिशः A kind of worm, (said to be injurious to the hair, nails, and teeth).

किखिः A monkey, an ape. —f. A jackal, fox.

किंकणी, किंकिणिका, किंकिणी, किंकणीका A small bell or tinkling ornament; कणत्कनककिंकिणीसण्णायित-स्यंदनैः U. 5. 5; 6. 1; Si. 9. 74; Ku. 7. 49. —2 N. of an acid sort of grape.

किंकिरः 1 A horse. —2 The (Indian) cuckoo. —3 A large black bee. —4 N. of Cupid, the god of love. —5 The red colour. —र The

frontal sinus of an elephant. —र Blood.

किंकिरातः 1 A parrot. —2 The (Indian) cuckoo. —3 Cupid. —4 The Asoka tree. —5 A species of amaranth.

किंचिल (लु) कः An earth-worm.

किंज, —किंजलः, —किंजलकः The filament or blossom of a lotus or any other plant; आकर्षद्भिः पद्मकिंजल्कगंधान् U. 3. 2; R. 15. 52.

किट् 1 P. (केटति) 1 To go or approach. —2 To frighten, terrify. —3 To fear, dread.

किटिः A hog.

किटिमः 1 A louse. —2 A bug.

किटिमः A kind of leprosy.

किट्टं, —किट्टकं Secretion, excrement, sediment, dirt; अन्न°. —**Comp.** —वर्जितं semen virile.

किट्टालः 1 A copper vessel. —2 Rust of iron.

किणः 1 A corn, callosity, a scar; ज्ञास्यसि कियदुज्जो मे रक्षति मौर्वीकिणांक इति S. 1. 13; Mk. 2. 11; R. 16. 84; 18. 47; Git. 1. —2 A wart, a mole. —3 An insect found in wood.

किण्वं Sin. —ण्वः, —ण्वं A drug or seed used to cause fermentation in the manufacture of spirits; Ms. 8. 326.

किण्वन् m. A horse.

कित् 1 P. (केनति) 1 To desire. —2 To live. —3 (चिकित्सति) To heal, cure. —4 To doubt, suspect. —II. 3 P. Ved. (चिकिति) To know.

कितवः (वी f.) 1 A rogue, liar, cheat; अहेति किल कितव उपद्रव M. 4; Amaru. 17, 41; Me. 111. —2 The Dhattūra plant. —3 A kind of perfume. —4 A gamester, gambler. —5 A mad or crazy person.

किनाटं The inner bark of a tree.

किंधिन् m. A horse.

किन्नर See under किम्.

1. किस ind. Used for कु only at the beginning of comp. to convey the senses of 'badness,' 'deterioration,' 'defect,' 'blame' or 'censure'; e. g., किसखा a bad friend; किन्नरः a bad or deformed man &c.; see comp. below. —**Comp.** —हसः a bad slave,

or servant. —नरः a bad or deformed man; a mythical being with a human figure and the head of a horse (अधमुख); जयोदाहरणं बाह्योपायमास किन्नरान् R. 4. 78; Ku. 1. 8. ईशः. ईश्वरः 1. an epithet of Kubera. —2. a kind of musical instrument. (—री f.) 1. a female Kinnara; Me. 50. —2. a kind of lute. —पुरुषः 'a low or despicable man', a mythical being with a human head and the form of a horse; Ku. 1. 14. ईश्वरः an epithet of Kubera. —प्रभुः a bad master or king; हितान्न यः संश्रुते स किप्रभुः Ki. 1. 5. —राजन् a. having a bad king. (—m.) a bad king. —सखि m. (nom. sing. किसखा) a bad friend; स किसखा साधु न शास्ति योऽधिपं Ki. 1. 5.

2. किम् *pron. a.* (nom. sing. कः m., का f., किम् n.) 1 Who, what, which (used interrogatively); प्रजासु कः केन पथा प्रयातीत्यशेषतो वेदितुमस्ति शक्तिः S. 6.25; कर्णविमुखेन मृद्युना हरता त्वां वद किं न मे हृतं R. 8. 67; का खल्वनेन प्रार्थयमानात्मना विकल्पते V. 2; कः कोऽज भोः. The pronoun is often used to imply 'power or authority to do a thing'; i. e. के आवां परित्रातुं दुष्यन्तमाक्रह S. 1 'who are we &c.', i. e. what power have we &c.; नृपसद्यनि नाम के वयं Bh. 3. 27 who are we, i. e. what position have we &c. Sometimes किं means 'long' as applied to time especially in combination with खलु or अपि or इव; का खलु वेला तत्रभवत्याः प्राज्ञायः Ve. 1 'what a time' i. e. a long time has elapsed, &c; so कौपि कालस्तस्याभागस्य गतायाः Ratn. 3; or क इव कालः Māl. 3. —2 The neuter (किं) is frequently used with instr. of nouns in the sense of 'what is the use of'; किं स्वामिचेष्टानिरूपणेन H. 1; लोभश्चेद्गुणेन किं &c. Lh. 2. 55; किं तथा दृष्ट्या S. 3; किं कलनोपदिष्टेन शीलमेवात्र कारणम् Mk. 9.7. अपि, चित्, चन, चिदपि or स्विच् are often added to किं to give it an indefinite sense; विवेकाश्चिज्जादिलस्तपोदनं Ku. 5. 30 a certain ascetic &c.; कापि तत एवागतवती Māl. 1 a certain lady; कस्यापि कोपीति निवेदितं च 1.33; किमपि किमपि...जल्पतोऽक्रमेण U. 1. 27; कस्मिंश्चिदपि महाभागधेयजन्मनि मन्मथविकारमुपलक्षितवानस्मि Māl. 1. किमपि, किंचित् 'a little', 'somewhat'; Y. 2. 116; U. 6. 35. किमपि also means 'indescribable'; see

अपि. इव is sometimes added to किम् in the sense of 'possibly', 'I should like to know': (mostly adding force and elegance to the period); विना सीतादेव्या किमिव हि न दुःखं रघुपतेः U. 6. 30. किमिव हि मधुराणां मंडनं नाकुतीनां S. 1. 20; see इव also. —*ind.* 1 A particle of interrogation; जातिमात्रेण किं कश्चिद्व्यत्ये पूज्यते कश्चित् H. 1. 58 'is any one killed or worshipped' &c. तनः किं what then. —2 A particle meaning 'why', 'wherefore': किमकारणमेव दर्शनं विलपत्यै रनये न दीयते Ku. 4. 7. —3 Whether (its correlatives in the sense of 'or' being किं, उत, उताहो, आहोस्तिन्. क, किवा, अथवा; see these words). —*Comp.* —अपि *ind.* 1. to some extent, somewhat. to a considerable extent. —2. inexpressibly, indescribably (as to quality, quantity, nature &c.). —3. very much, by far: किमपि कमनीयं वपुरिवं S. 3; किमपि भीषणं, किमपि करालं &c. —अर्थ a. having what motive or aim; किमर्थोऽयं यत्नः. —अर्थे *ind.* why, wherefore. —आख्य a. having what name: किमाख्यस्य राजर्षेः सा पत्नी. S. 7. —इति *ind.* why, indeed. why to be sure, for what purpose (emphasizing the question); तत्किमित्युदासते भरताः Māl. 1: किमित्यपास्याभरणानि यौवने धृतं त्वया वार्धकाशोभि वल्कलं Ku. 5. 44. —उ, उत 1. whether-or (showing doubt or uncertainty); किमु विषादिसर्पः किमु मदः U. 1. 35; Amaru. 9. —2. why (indeed); प्रियसुहृत्समर्थः किमु त्यज्यते. —3. how much more, how much less; यौवनं धनसंपत्तिः प्रभुत्वमविवेकिता। एकैकमप्यनयोय किमु यत्र चतुष्टयं H. Pr. 11; सर्वाविनयानामेकैकमप्येषामायतनं किमुत सन्वायः K. 108; R. 14. 35; Ku. 7. 65. —करः a servant, slave; अवेहि मां किंकरमधुतेः R. 2. 35. (—रा) a female servant. (—री) the wife of a servant. —कर्तव्यता, —कार्यता any situation in which one asks oneself what should be done; किं कर्तव्यतामूढः 'being at a loss or perplexed what to do'. —कारण a. having what reason or cause. —किल *ind.* what a pity (expressing displeasure or dissatisfaction, (P. III. 3. 151); न संभावयामि न मर्षयामि तत्रभवान् किंकिल वृषलं याजयिष्यति Sk. —क्षण a. one who says 'what is a moment,' a lazy fellow who does

not value moment: H. 2. 91. —गोत्र a. belonging to what family. —च *ind.* moreover, and again, further. —चन *ind.* to a certain degree, a little. —चित् *ind.* to a certain degree, somewhat, a little; किंचिदुक्ताः तदेषावौ R. 15. 33; 2. 46. 12. 21. ज्ञा a. 'knowing little,' a smatterer. —कर a. doing something, useful. —कालः sometime, a little time. —प्राण a. having a little life. —मात्र a. only a little. —उदस a. conversant with which Veda. —तनुः a species of spider. —तर्हि *ind.* how then, but, however. —तु *ind.* but, yet, however, nevertheless; अवेमि चैनामनघेति किंतु लोकापवासे बलवान्तो मे R. 14. 40, 1. 65. —देवत a. having what deity. —नामधेय, नामन् a. having what name. —निमित्त a. having what cause or reason, for what purpose. —निमित्तम् *ind.* why, wherefore, —नु *ind.* 1. whether; किं न मरणं त्रयोपरित्यागो जनस्य वा Nala. 10.10. —2. much more, much less; अपि त्रैलोक्यराज्यस्य हेतोः किंतु महीकूटे Bg. 1.35. —3. what indeed; किंतु मे राज्येनार्यः —नु खलु *ind.* 1. how possibly, how is it that, why indeed, why to be sure; किं नु खलु गीतार्थमाकर्ष्य इष्टजनविरहादृते पि बलवदुक्तादितोऽस्मि S. 5. —2. may it be that; किं नु खलु यथा वयमस्यामेवमियमप्यस्मान् प्रति स्यात् S. 1. —पच, पचान a. miserly, niggardly. —पराक्रम a. of what power or energy. —पुनर् *ind.* how much more, how much less; स्वयं रोपितेषु तरुष्वप्यथ स्नेहः किं पुनरंगसंभवेऽप्यप्येषु K. 291; Me. 3, 17; Ve. 3. —प्रकारं *ind.* in what manner. —प्रभाव a. possessing what power. —भूत a. of what sort or nature. —रूप a. of what form or shape. —वदति, ती f. rumour, report; मत्संबधात्कश्मला किंवदंती U. 1. 42; U. 1. 4. —वराटकः an extravagant man. —वा *ind.* 1. a particle of interrogation; किवा शकुंतलेत्यस्य मातुराख्या S. 7. —2. or (corr. of किं 'whether'); राजपुत्रि सुसा किवा जागर्षि Pt. 1; तत्किं मारया नि किवा विषं प्रयच्छामि किवा पशुधर्मेण व्यापाद्यामि *ibid.*; S. Til. 7. —विद् a. knowing what. —व्यापार a. following what occupation. —शील a. of what habits. —स्विच् *ind.* whether, how; अह्नेः शुभं हरति पवनः किंस्विदित्युत्सुखीभिः Me. 14.

कियत् a. [cf. P.V. 2. 40] (Nom. sing. कियान् m., कियती f., कियत्

॥) 1 How great, how far, how much, how many, of what extent or qualities (having an interrogative force); क्रियात्कालस्तवैव स्थितस्य संज्ञातः Pt. 5; N. 1. 130; अयं तावासो विमृश क्रियती याति न दशां Sānti. 1. 25; ज्ञास्यासि क्रियदुजो मे रक्षति S. 1. 13; क्रियद्वाशिष्टं रज्ज्याः S. 4. -2 Of what consideration, i. e. of no account, worthless; राज्ञेति क्रियती मात्रा Pt. 1. 40 : मातः क्रियतोऽरयः Ve. 5. 9. -3 Some, a little; a small number, a few (having an indefinite force): निजहृदि विकसतः संति संतः क्रियतः Bh. 2. 78; स्वदभिसरपरभसेन वलंती पतति पदानि क्रियाति चलती Gīt. 6. -Comp. -एतिका effort, vigorous and persevering exertion. -कालम् ind. 1. how long. -2. some little time. -चिरं ind. how long; क्रियाचिरं भ्रात्र्यसि गौरि Ku. 5. 50. -दूरं ind. 1. how far, how distant, how long; क्रियदूरे स जलाशयः Pt. 1; N. 1. 137. -2. for a short time, a little way.

कियाहः A horse of a red or bay colour.

किरः A hog.

किरकः 1 Ascribe. 2 A pig.

किरणः [कृ-यु Un. 2. 81] 1 A ray or beam of light, a ray (of the sun, moon or any shining substance); रविकिरणसाहिष्णु S. 2. 4; एको हि दोषो गुणसंनिपाते निमज्जतीतिः किरणेष्विवाकः Ku. 1. 3; Sānti. 4. 6; R. 5. 74; Si. 4. 58; मय radiant, brilliant. -2 A small particle of dust. -3 The sun. -Comp. -गालिन् m. the sun.

किरातः [किरं पर्यंतभूमिं अतति गच्छतीति किरातः] 1 N. of a degraded mountain tribe who live by hunting, a mountaineer; वैद्याकरणकिरातादपशब्दभूगाः क यांतु संज्ञस्ताः यदि नदगणकचिकित्सकवैतालिकवदनकंदरा न स्युः || Subhāsh.; Pt. 1. 17; पर्यंताभ्रविभिर्विजस्य सवृक्षं नाम्नः किरातैः कृतं Ratn. 2. 3; Ku. 1. 6, 15. -2 A savage, barbarian. -3 A dwarf. -4 A groom, a horseman. -5 N. of Siva in the disguise of a Kirāta. -तः (pl.) N. of a country. -Comp. -अर्जुनीयं N. of a poem by Bhāravi (in which the combat of Arjuna with Siva in the form of a Kirāta or mountaineer is poetically described). -आकिन् m. an epithet of Garuḍa.

किरातिः f. 1 The Ganges. -2 An epithet of Durgā.

किराती 1 A female Kirāta, a woman of the Kirāta tribe. -2 A woman who carries a fly-flap or chowri: R. 16. 57. -3 A bawd, a procuress. -4 Pārvatī in the disguise of a Kirāti. -5 The celestial Gangā.

किरिः [किरातिभूमि, कृ-इक्] 1 A hog, boar. -2 A cloud.

किरिदिः The fruit of the marshy date tree.

किरीटः, -टं [कृ-किट्; Un. 4. 184] 1 A diadem, crown, crest, tiara; किरीटवद्धांजलयः Ku. 7. 92. -2 A trader. -Comp. -धारिन् m. a king. -मलिन् m. an epithet of Arjuna.

किरीटिन् a. [किरीट-इनि] Wearing a crown or diadem; Bg. 11. 17, 46; Pt. 3. -m. N. of Arjuna; Bg. 11. 35. (Mb. thus accounts for the name:—पुरा शक्रेण मे बद्धं युध्यतो दानवर्षभैः किरीटं मूर्ध्नि सूर्याभं तेनाहुर्मां किरीटिन् ||).

किर्मिः f. 1 A hall, building. -2 An image of gold or iron. -3 The Palāsa tree.

किर्मिर a. Variegated, spotted. -रः 1 N. of a Rākshasa slain by Bhīma; Ve. 6. -2 The variegated colour. -3 The orange tree. -Comp. -जित्, -निषूदनः, -सूदनः epithets of Bhīma.

किर्मिरित a. Variegated, spotted. **किर्याणी** A wild hog.

किल् I. 6 P. (किलति, किलित) 1 To be or become white. -2 To freeze. -3 To play, sport. -II. 10 P. 1 To urge, instigate. -2 To throw, cast, send.

किलः 1 Play, trifling. -Comp. -किंचित् amorous agitation, weeping, laughing, being angry &c. in the society of a lover; स्वयि वीरं विराजते परं दमयंती किल किंचित् किल N. 2. 44.

किल ind. 1 Verily, indeed, assuredly, certainly; अहंति किल कितव उपद्रवं M. 4; इदं किलाव्याजमनोहरं वपुः S. 1. 18. -2 As they say, as is reported (showing report or tradition ऐतिह्य); बभूव वीगी किल कार्त्तवीर्यः R. 6. 38, 13. 51; जघान कंसं किल वासुदेवः Mbh. -3 A feigned action (अलीक); प्रसह्य सिंहः किल तां चकर्व R. 2. 27; Mu. 7. 9; पयस्वगाधे किल जातसंभ्रमा

Ki. 8. 48, 11. 2. -4 Hope, expectation or probability; पार्थः किल विज्ञेयते कुलन् G. M. -5 Dissatisfaction, dislike; एवं किल केचिद्वदति G. M. -6 Contempt; एवं किल योत्स्यसे G. M. -7 Cause, reason (हेतु); (very rare). स किलैवमुक्तवान् G. M. 'for he said so'.

किलकिलः, -ला A sound, a cry expressing joy or pleasure; Māl. 5. 11. -लः An epithet of Siva.

किलकिलायति Den. To make a chattering noise; Bk. 7. 102.

किलाटः Coagulated milk.

किलाटिन् m. A bamboo.

किलास a. Ved. Leprous. -सं 1 A white leprous spot. -2 A blotch, scab. -3 A kind of leprosy.

किलिजं 1 A mat. -2 A thin plank of green wood, board; also किलिचं.

किलिजकः 1 A mat. -2 A screen or twist of grass.

किलिमं The fir or pine tree.

किलिन् m. A horse.

किलिषं 1 Sin; Ms. 4. 243; 10. 118; Bg. 3. 13, 6. 45; R. 11. 34. -2 A fault, offence, injury, guilt; Ms. 8. 235. -3 A disease, sickness.

किशलं A sprout, shoot.

किशलयः, -यं A sprout, a young shoot; see किसलय.

किशोरः [Un. 1. 65] 1 A colt, cub, the young of any animal, केसरिकिशोरः &c. -2 A youth, lad, a boy below fifteen, a minor in law (अप्राप्तव्यवहार). -3 The sun. -री A maiden, a young woman.

किष्किधः, -धः 1 N. of a country. -2 N. of a mountain situated in that country. -धा, -ध्या N. of a city, the capital of Kishkindha.

किष्कु a. Vile, contemptible, bad. -धुः m. or f. 1 The fore-arm. -2 A cubit, span. -3 An instrument for measuring lengths.

किसलः, -लं, किसलयः, -यं A sprout, a young and tender shoot or foliage. अधरः किसलयरागः S. 1. 21; किसलयमल्लं कररुहैः 2. 10; किसलयैः सलयैरिव पाणिभिः R. 9. 35.

कीकट a. (दी f.) 1 Poor, indigent. -2 Miserly. -टाः (pl.) N. of a country (Behar). -टः A horse.

कीकस *a.* Hard, firm. —सं *A* bone (*m.* also); *Mv.* 5. 19. —**Comp.** —भास्यः, मुखः *a* bird in general.

कीकिः *A* blue jay.

कीचकः [*Up.* 5. 56] 1 *A* hollow bamboo. —2 *A* bamboo rattling or whistling in the wind; शब्दायते मधुर-मानिलैः कीचकाः पूर्वनापाः *Me.* 56; *R.* 2. 12; 4. 73; *Ku.* 1. 8. —3 *N.* of a people. —4 *N.* of the commander-in-chief of king Virāṭa. [While Draupadi in the guise of Sairaudhri was residing at the court of king Virāṭa with her five husbands also disguised, Kichaka once happened to see her, and her beauty stirred up wicked passion in his heart. He thenceforward kept a sinister eye on her, and endeavoured through the help of his sister, the king's wife, to violate her chastity. Draupadi complained of his unmannerly conduct towards herself to the king; but when he declined to interfere, she sought the assistance of Bhīma, and at his suggestion showed herself favourable to his advances. It was then agreed that they should meet at mid-night in the dancing hall of the palace. Pursuant to appointment Kichaka went there and attempted to embrace Draupadi (as he fancied Bhīma to be owing to the darkness of night). But the wretch was at once seized and crushed to death by the powerful Bhīma]. —**Comp.** —जित् *m.* an epithet of Bhīma, the second Pāṇḍava prince.

कीज *a.* Ved. Wonderful.

कीट 10 *P.* (कीटयति. कीटित) 1 To tinge or colour. —2 To bind, fasten.

कीट *a.* Hard, harsh. —टः 1 *A* worm, an insect; कीटोपि सुमनःसंगादारोहति सतां शिरः *H. Pr.* 45. —2 *A* term expressive of contempt (generally at the end of comp.); द्विपकीटः *a* wretched elephant; so पक्षिकीटः *Pt.* 1; &c. —**Comp.** —प्रः sulphur. —जं silk. —जा lac. —मणिः *a* fire-fly.

कीटक *a.* Hard, harsh. —कः 1 *A* worm. —2 *A* bard of the Māgadha tribe.

कीटिका 1 *A* small worm. —2 *A* poor insignificant creature; *Pt.* 1.

कीटशः, कीटश (की *f.*), कीटश (की *f.*) Of what kind or sort, of what nature; तज्ञोः कीटशसौ विवेकविभवः कीटश प्रबोधदशः *Prab.* 1; *N.* 1. 137.

कीनं *Flesh.*

कीनारः *Ved.* *A* vile man.

कीनाश *a.* [*Up.* 5. 56] 1 Cultivating the soil. —2 Poor, indigent. —3 Niggardly. —4 Small, little. —शः 1 An epithet of Yama, the god of death: विधि किनाशनिकेतनानिधि *Si.* 1. 73. —2 *A* kind of monkey.

कीरः 1 *A* parrot: पूर्वकीरवरमनोरथमयं पीयूषमास्वादयति *Br.* 1. 58; *N.* 3. 12. —राः (*pl.*) The country and the people of Kashmir. —रं *Flesh.* —**Comp.** —इतः the mango tree, liked by parrots. —वर्णक *a* kind of perfume.

कीरकः 1 Gaining, obtaining. —2 *A* Buddha. —3 *A* kind of tree.

कीरिः *Ved.* Praise, hymn.

कीर्ण, *p. p.* [कृ-क्त] 1 Strewn, spread, cast, scattered. —2 Covered, filled. —3 Placed, put. —4 Injured, hurt. —**Comp.** —वर्त्मन् *a.* strewing the way: *S.* 1. 7.

कीर्णः *f.* [कृ-क्तिन्] 1 Scattering. —2 Covering, hiding, concealing. —3 Injuring.

कीर्तनं [कृ-त्युट्] 1 Telling, narrating. —2 Praising, celebrating. —3 *A* temple; any work of art, a building; न कीर्तनैरलंकृता मेदिनी *K.* 280; 119. —ना 1 Narration, recital. —2 Fame, glory.

कीर्तय = कृत् *q. v.*

कीर्तिः *f.* [कृ-क्तिन्] 1 Fame, renown, glory; इह कीर्तिमवाप्सोति *Ms.* 2. 9; वंशस्य कर्तारमनंतकीर्ति *R.* 2. 64; *Me.* 45. —2 Favour, approbation. —3 Dirt, mud. —4 Extension, expansion. —5 Light, lustre, splendour. —6 Sound. —7 Mention, speech, report. —**Comp.** —भाज् *a.* famous, celebrated, renowned. (*m.*) an epithet of Droṇa, the military preceptor of the Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas. —शेषः survival or remaining behind only in fame, leaving nothing behind but fame: *i. e.* death; cf. नामशेष, अलिख्यशेष; सरसीव कीर्तिशेषं गतवति भुवि विक्रमादिख्ये *Vās.*

कीर्तित *p. p.* 1 Said, asserted. —2 Mentioned, told. —3 Known; notorious. —4 Praised, celebrated.

कील 1 *P.* 1 To bind. —2 To pin. —3 To stake.

कीलः [कील-घञ्] 1 *A* wedge, a pin. कीलीन्पाटीव वानरः *Pt.* 1. 21. —2 *A* lance. —3 *A* post, pillar. —4 *A* weapon. —5 The elbow. —6 *A* blow with the elbow. —7 *A* flame. —8 *A* minute particle. —9 *N.* of Siva. —10 *A* gnomon. —11 *A* position of the fetus just before the time of delivery.

कीलकः 1 *A* wedge or pin. —2 *A* fence. —3 *A* pillar, column; see काल.

कीलिका The pin of an axle.

कीलिन *a.* 1 Tied, bound. —2 Fixed, nailed, pinned down; तेन मम हृदयमिदमसमशरकीलितं *Gīt.* 7; सा नश्येत्तसि कीलितेव *Mā.* 5. 10. —3 Staked, impaled. —4 Pierced, transfixed. —5 Set (as a stake or pole). —तं *A* tie.

कीलालः 1 *A* heavenly drink similar to Amṛita, beverage of the gods. —2 Honey. —3 *A* beast. —कं 1 Blood. —2 Water. **Comp.** —जं *flesh.* —धिः the ocean. —पः *a* demon, goblin.

कीशः *a.* Naked. —शः 1 *An* ape, monkey. —2 The sun. —3 *A* bird.

कु *f.* 1 The earth. —2 The base of a triangle or any plane figure. —**Comp.** —पुत्रः Mars.

कु *ind.* *A* prefix implying 'badness', 'deterioration', 'depreciation', 'sin', 'reproach', 'littleness', 'want', 'deficiency' &c. Its various substitutes are कृ (कदम्ब), कव (कवोष्ण), का (कोष्ण), कि (किप्रभुः); cf. *Pt.* 5. 17. —**Comp.** —कर्म्मन् *n.* *a* bad deed, a mean act. —ग्रहः *a* unpropitious planet. —ग्रामः *a* petty village or hamlet (without a king's officer, an *agnihotrin*, a physician, or a river). —चेल *a.* wearing bad or ragged garments. —चर्चा wickedness, evil conduct, impropriety. —जन्मन् *a.* low-born. —वृत् *a.* deformed, ugly. (—जुः) an epithet of Kubera. —तंत्री *a* bad lute. —तर्कः 1. *sophistical* or fallacious argument. —2. *a* heterodox doctrine, free-thinking; कुतर्कश्चोदासः सततपरपैशुन्यमननन् *G. L.* 31. °पयः *a* *sophistical* mode of arguing. —तीर्थं *a* bad teacher. —दिनं *an* evil or unpropitious day. —दृष्टिः *f.* 1. weak sight. —2. *an* evil eye, sinister eye (*fig.*). —3. *an* opinion or doctrine opposed to the Vedas, heterodox doctrines;

Ms. 12. 95. —**देश**: 1. a bad place or country. —2. a country where the necessities of life are not available or which is subject to oppression. —**देह** *a.* ugly, deformed. (—**हः**) an epithet of Kubera. —**धी** *a.* foolish, silly, stupid. —2. wicked. —**नट**: 1. a bad actor —2. a sort of trumpet flower. —3. red arsenic. —**नदिका** a small river, rill; **सुपूरा स्यात्कुनदिका** Pt. 1. 25. —**नाथ**: a bad master. —**नामन्** *m.* a miser. —**पथ**: 1. a wrong road, bad way (fig. also). —2. a heterodox doctrine. —**पथ्य** *a.* unwholesome, improper. —**परीक्षक** *a.* examining badly, not valuing rightly: Bh. 2. 15. —**पुत्र**: a bad or wicked son. —**पुरुष**: a low or wicked man. —**पूय** *a.* low, vile, contemptible. —**प्रिय** *a.* disagreeable, contemptible, low, mean. —**प्रव**: a bad boat: **कुप्रवैः संतरन् जलम्** Ms. 9. 161. —**ब्रह्म**: —**ब्रह्मन्** *m.* a bad or degraded Brāhmaṇa. —**मंत्र**: 1. bad advice. —2. a charm used to secure success in a bad cause. —**योग**: an inauspicious conjunction (of planets). —**योगिन्** *m.* a false devotee, impostor. —**रस** *a.* having bad juice or flavour. (—**सः**) a kind of spirituous liquor. —**रूप** *a.* ugly, deformed; Pt. 5. 19. —**रूप्यं** tin. —**वंग**: lead. —**वचस्**, —**वाक्य** *a.* abusive, bad, scurrilous; using abusive, or foul language. (—*n.*) abuse, bad language. —**वज्रकं** crystal; a stone resembling a diamond. —**वर्ष**: a sudden or violent shower. —**विवाह**: a degraded or improper form of marriage; Ms. 3. 63. —**वृत्ति**: *f.* bad behaviour. —**वैद्य**: a bad physician, quack. —**शील** *a.* rude, wicked, unmannerly, ill-tempered —**डलं** a bad place. —**सरित्** *f.* a small river, rill; **उच्छिद्यन्ते क्रियाः सर्वा धीष्ने कुसरितो यथा** Pt. 2. 85. —**सति**: *f.* 1. evil conduct, wickedness. —2. conjuring, magic. —3. roguery. —**स्त्री** a bad woman.

कु I. 1 P. (कुवते) To sound. —II. 6 A. (कुवते) 1 To moan, groan. —2 To cry. —III. 2 P. (कौति) To hum, coo (as a bee).

कुंश (स्) 1. 10. P. 1 To shine. —2 To speak.

कुक् 1 A. (कोकते) To take, accept,

कुकमं A kind of spirituous liquor.

कुकीलः A mountain.

कुक्कु (क्) दः One who gives away a girl in marriage with suitable decorations and in accordance with prescribed ceremonies

कुकुंद (दु) रः The cavity of the loins just above the hips (जघन-कूप): see ककुंदर.

कुकुराः (pl.) 1 N. of a country; also called दशाहं. —2 N. of a people, a tribe of the Yādavas; Si. 6. 15, 13. 6, 16. 79.

कुक्कूलः, —**लं** 1 Chaff, **कुक्कूलानां रा-जौ तद्गु हृदयं पच्यत इव** U. 6. 38. —2 A fire made of chaff. —**लं** 1 A hole, ditch (filled with stakes). —2 An armour, mail.

कुक्कुटः 1 A cock, wild cock. —2 A whip of lighted straw, a fire-brand. —3 A spark of fire. —**टी** 1 A hen. —2 A small house-lizard. —3 The silk-cotton tree.

कुक्कुटकः 1 A cock, wild cock. —2 A man of a mixed caste.

कुक्कुटिः, —**टी** *f.* Hypocrisy, interested observance of religious rites.

कुक्कुमः 1 A wild cock. —2 A cock in general. —3 Varnish.

कुक्कुरः (री *f.*) [Un. 1. 41] A dog; यस्यैतच्च न कुक्कुरैरहरजघातरं च न्यते Mk. 2. 11. —**रं** A vegetable perfume. —**Comp.** —**वाच** *m.* a species of deer.

कुक्षः The belly.

कुक्षिः 1 The belly (in general); **जिह्विताभ्यातकुक्षिः** (भुजगपतिः) Mk. 9. 12. —2 The womb, the part of the belly containing the foetus; **कुम्भीनस्याश्च कुक्षिजः** R. 15. 15; Si. 13. 40. —3 The interior of anything; R. 10. 65 (where the word is used in sense 2 also). —4 A cavity in general. —5 A cavern, cave; R. 2. 38, 67. —6 The sheath of a sword. —7 N. of Bali. —8 A bay, gulf. —**Comp.** —**शूलः** belly-ache, colic.

कुक्षिमरि *a.* 1 'Caring to feed his own belly', selfish, gluttonous, voracious. —2 Filling or pervading the interior; Ku. 15, 56.

कुंकुमं 1 Saffron; **लग्नकुंकुमकेसरान्** (स्कंधान्); R. 4. 67; Rs. 4. 2; 5. 9; Bh. 1. 10, 25. —2 Saffron paint: Māl.

1. 37. —**Comp.** —**अग्निः** N. of a mountain.

कुक् I. 6 P. (कुचति, कुचित) 1 To utter a shrill cry (as a bird). —2 To go. —3 To polish. —4 To contract, bend. —5 To be contracted. —6 To stop, impede. —7 To write or delineate. —8 To mix, connect. —II. 1 P., **कुंक्** also (कोचति, कुंचति, कुंचित) 1 To make crooked, bend or curve. —2 To move or go crookedly. —3 To make small, lessen. —4 To shrink, contract. —5 To go to or towards.

कुचः [कुच-क] The female breast, a teat, nipple; अपि वनांतरमल्पकुचांतरा V. 4. 26. —**Comp.** —**अग्रं**, —**मुखं** a nipple. —**तटं**, —**तटी** the slope of the female breast, the breast, (तट being स्वार्थे or meaningless). —**फलः** the pomegranate tree.

कुचित *a.* 1 Closed, contracted. —2 Small, little.

कुचर *a.* (रा, री *f.*) 1 Going slowly, creeping. —3 Detracting, censorious. —**रः** A fixed star.

कुचर्या Evil conduct, wickedness.

कुच्छं A species of lotus.

कुजः 1 A tree; Pt. 3. 93. —2 The planet Mars. —3 N. of a demon killed by Krishna (also called नरक q.v.). —**जा** N. of Sitā; also of Durgā.

कुजंभलः, **कुजंभिलः**, —**रः** A thief who breaks into a house.

कुज्झटिः, **कुज्झटिका**, **कुज्झटी** *f.* A fog or mist.

कुंक् See कुच II.

कुंचन 1 Curving, bending, contraction. —2 A certain disease of the eye.

कुंचिः A measure of capacity equal to eight handfuls; **अष्टमुष्टिर्भवेत्कुंचिः**.

कुंचिका 1 A key; Bh. 1. 63. —2 The shoot of a bamboo. —3 A sort of reed. —4 A kind of fish.

कुंचित *a.* Contracted, curved, bent &c.

कुंज 1 P. (कुंजति) To murmur; cf. कुञ्ज.

कुंजः, —**जं** 1 A place overgrown with plants or creepers, a bower, an arbour; **चल सखि कुंजं सतिमिरपञ्चं शील्य नीलनिचोलं** Git. 5, **वञ्जुललताकुंजे** 12; Me. 19; R. 9. 64. —2 The lower jaw. —3 A cave. —4 A tooth. —5 The tusk of an elephant. —**Comp.** —**कुंदरः** a bower, a place overgrown with

plants and creepers; गुंजकुंजकुटीरको-
शिक्षया U. 2. 29; Mal. 5. 19; को-
किलकुंजिनकुंजकुटीर Git. 1.

कुंजरः [कुंजो हस्तिहनुः सोऽप्यस्मिन्,
कुंजर, P. V. 2. 107 Vārt.] 1 An
elephant. -2 Any thing pre-eminent
or excellent of its class (at
the end of comp. only). Amara
gives the following words used sim-
ilarly:—स्युत्तरपदे व्याघ्रपुंगवर्षेनकुं-
जगः । सिंहशत्रुलनामाद्याः पुंनि श्रेष्ठार्थ-
वाचकाः ॥ -3 The Asvattha tree.
-4 The lunar asterism called हस्त-
-5 Hair. -रा, -री A female elephant.
-Comp. -अनीकं the division of an
army consisting of elephant-corps.
-अश्वानः the Asvattha tree. -अरा-
तिः 1. a lion. -2. Sarabha (a fabu-
lous animal with 8 feet). -महः an
elephant-catcher.

कुंजलं Sour gruel.

कुट् I. 6 P. (कुटति, कुटिन) 1 To
be crooked or curved. -2 To curve or
bend. -3 To act dishonestly, cheat,
deceive. -II. 4 P. (कुट्यति) To break to
pieces, break asunder, divide, split; Pt.
2. -2 To speak indistinctly. -3 To be
warm, burn.

कुटिक-त a. Bent, crooked.

कुटः, -ट [कुट-कं] A water-
pot, a jar, pitcher. -टः 1 A fort,
strong-hold. -2 A hammer. -3 A
tree. -4 A house. -5 A mountain.
-Comp. -जः 1. N. of a tree; Māl. 9.
15; Me. 4; R. 19. 37; Rs. 3. 13;
Bh. 1. 35. -2. N. of Agastya. -3.
N. of Droṇa. -हारिका a female
servant.

कुटकं A plough without a pole.
-कः The post round which the
string of the churning-stick passes.

कुटंकः A roof, thatch.

कुटंगकः 1 An arbour formed by
creeping plants overrunning a tree.
-2 A small house, hut or cottage.

कुटपः 1 A measure of grain
(=कुडव). -2 A garden near a house.
-3 A sage, an ascetic. -पं A lotus.

कुटरः The post round which
the rope of the churning stick
passes.

कुटरुः Ved. 1 A cock. -2 A
tent.

कुटलं A roof, thatch.

कुटिः [कुट-इन्] 1 The body. -2

A tree. -ट् 1 A cottage, hut. -2
A curve, bend. -Comp. -चरः a por-
poise.

कुटिः A cottage, hut.

कुटिल a. [कुट्-इल्] 1 Crooked,
bent, curved, curled: भेडाद् भुवाः
कुटिलयोः S. 5. 23; R. 6. 82; 19.
17; Pr. 1. 65. -2 Tortuous, wind-
ing: क्रोशं कुटिला नदी Sk. -3
(fig.) Insincere, fraudulent, dis-
honest: अं Pt. 1. 126. -ला
1 N. of Sarasvati. -2 A kind
of perfume. -लं 1 N. of a plant
(नगर). -2 Tin. -Comp. -आनाय
a. evil-minded, malevolent. -प-
श्मन् a. having curved eye-lashes.
-मतिः -बुद्धि a. evil-minded, male-
volent; Mu. 1. 7. -स्वभाव a. crooked
by nature, dishonest, malevolent.

कुटिलक a. Curved, bent, crooked.

कुटिलिका 1 Coming stealthily as
a hunter on his prey, crouching.
-2 A blacksmith's forge.

कुटी 1 A curve. -2 A cottage,
hut: प्रासादीयति कुट्यां Sk.; Ms. 11.
73; पर्यं, अन्धं &c. -3 A vessel
with openings used for fumigation.
4 A nosegay -5 A kind of perfume
(सुरा). -6 Spirituous liquor. -7 A
bawd, procuress. -Comp. -चक्रः a
religious mendicant of a particular
order; चतुर्विधा भिक्षवस्ते कुटीचक्रवहूः को।
हंसः परमहंसश्च यो यः पन्थात् स उत्तमः ॥
Mb. -चरः a kind of ascetic who en-
trusts the care of his family to his
son and devotes himself solely to
religious penance and austerities.

कुटीरः, -रं, कुटीरकः A hut, cottage;
U. 2. 29; Amaru. 48. -रं 1 Sexual
intercourse. -2 Exclusiveness.

कुटीका A small house.

कुटुंगकः 1 An arbour formed by
creeping plants. -2 A creeper wind-
ing round a tree. -3 A thatch, roof.
-4 A hut. -5 A granary.

कुटुनी A bawd, procuress; see
कुटनी.

कुटुंबं, कुटुंबकं A household, a
family; दशरच्चरितानां तु वसुधैव कुटुं-
बकं H. 1. 70; Y. 2. 45; Ms. 11.
12, 22; 8. 166. -2 The duties and
cares of a family; तनुपहितकुटुंबः R.
7. 71. -बः, -वं 1 A kinsman, a re-
lation by descent or marriage. -2
Offspring, progeny. -3 A name. -4
Race. -5 A group, collection; Vikr.

1. 92. -Comp. -कल्हः—हं internal or
domestic quarrels. -भरः the burden
of the family: भर्ता तदर्थितकुटुंबभरेश
नार्थम् S. 4. 13; चितया Pt. 5. 4.
-व्यापृत a. (father) who is provi-
dent and attentive to the good of the
family.

कुटुंबिकः, कुटुंबिन् a. 1 A house-
holder, married man, a *pater fami-*
lias, one who has a family to support
or take care of: प्रायेण गृहपतिनाः क-
न्यार्थेषु कुटुंबिनः Ku. 6. 85; V. 3. 1;
Ms. 3. 80; Y. 2. 45. -2 (fig.) One
who takes care of anything. -3 A
peasant. -4 A member of a family;
Sānti. 4. 9. -नी 1 The wife of a
householder, a house wife (in charge
of the house); भवतु कुटुंबिनीमाहू-
य पृच्छानि Mu. 1 : प्रभवत्योऽपि हि भ-
र्तुषु कारणकोपाः कुटुंबिन्यः M. 1. 17;
R. 8. 86; Amaru. 48. -2 A large
household or family. -3 A woman
in general.

कुट् 10 U. (कुटयति, कुटित) 1 To
cut, divide. -2 To grind, pound. -3
To blame, censure. -4 To multiply.
-5 To burn.

कुट् a. (At the end of comp.) Di-
viding, cutting; grinding. -टः (in
Math.) A multiplier.

कुटकः 1 A grinder. -2 A kingfisher.
कुटनं 1 Cutting. -2 Pounding. -3
Abusing, censuring.

कुट (हि) नी A bawd, procuress, a
go-between.

कुटाक a. (की f.) Who or what
divides or cuts: सारंगसंगराविधाविभक्तुं-
भक्तुकुटाकपाणिकुलिशस्य हरेः प्रमादः
Māl. 5. 32.

कुटित a. 1 Cut. -2 Pounded &c.
-ता Unskilful opening of a vein.

कुट्टमितं The affected repulse of a
lover's endearments or caresses (one
of the 28 graces or blandishments of
the heroine]. The S. D. thus defines
it:—केशस्तनाधरादीनां ग्रहे हर्षेपि संभ्रमात् ।
प्राहुः कुट्टमितं नाम शिरःकरविधूननम् 142.

कुट्टारः A mountain. -रं 1 Sexual
intercourse. -2 A woollen blanket.
-3 Exclusion or oneness.

कुट्टिम a. Paved with small stones,
decorated with mosaic. -मः, -मं 1 An
inlaid or paved floor, ground paved
with small stones, pavement: कांतैर्दुकां-
तोपलकुट्टिमेषु Si. 3. 44; R. 11. 9.

-2 Ground prepared for the site of a mansion. -3 A jewel-mine. -4 The pomegranate. -5 A hut, cottage, small house.

कुट्टिमित = कुट्टिमित q. v.

कुट्टिहारिका A maid-servant, slave; cf. कुट्टहारिका.

कुट्टीरः A small mountain.

कुट्टीरकं A small house, hut.

कुट्टमल = कुट्टमल q. v.

कुटः A tree; cf. कुट.

कुटर See कुटर.

कुठाकुः A bird, the wood-pecker.

कुठाङ्कः, का An axe.

कुठारः-री 1 An axe, or hatchet;

मातुः केवलमेव यौवनवनच्छेदे कुठारा वयं Bh. 3. 11.-2 A sort of hoe or spade.

-रः A tree.

कुठारकः A small axe.

कुठारिकः A wood-cutter.

कुठारिका A small axe.

कुठारः 1 A tree. -2 An ape, a monkey. -3 An armourer.

कुठिः 1 A tree. -2 mountain.

कुठेरः Fire.

कुठेरः The wind produced by a fan or chowri.

कुड् 6 P. (कुडति) 1 To play or act as a child, trifle.

कुडंगः A bower, an arbour.

कुडवः (-पः) 1 measure of grain equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ of a Prastha and containing 12 handfals.

कुडिः The body; cf. Up. 4. 143.

कुडिका An earthen or wooden water-pot.

कुडी A hut; cf. कुटी.

कुडपः The clasp of a necklace or bracelet.

कुडमल a. [Up. 1.106] Opening, full-blown, expanding, (as the blossom of a flower); R. 18. 37. -रः An opening bud; विजृम्भोद्गमिषु कुडमलेषु R. 16. 47; U. 6. 17; Si. 2. 7. -रं A particular hell; Ms. 4. 89; Y. 3. 222.

कुडमलित a. 1 Budded, blossomed. -2 Cheerful, smiling. -3 Half-closed; Mā. 9. 32.

कुड्य 1 A wall; भेदे कुड्यावपातने (a wall). -2 Plastering (a wall). -3 Eagerness, curiosity.

-Comp. - छेदिन् m. a house-breaker. a thief. - छेद्यः a digger. (-द्यं) a ditch, pit, breach or opening (in a wall).

कुण् I. 6 P. (कुणति, कुणित) 1 To support, aid. -2 To sound. -II. 10 P. (कुणयति) 1 To counsel, advise. -2 To converse or speak with. -3 To invite. -4 To salute.

कुणकः A young animal just born.

कुणप a. (की f.) [cf. Up. 3. 143] Smelling like a dead body, stinking. -पः, -पं A dead body, corpse; शासनीयः कुणपभोजनः V. 5. (a vulture); अमेध्यकुणपाशी च Ms. 12. 71; often used as a term of contempt with living beings. -पः 1 A spear. -2 A foul smell, stench.

कुणार a. Ved. Crying out, (किणन-शील); Rv. 3. 30. 8.

कुणिः A cripple with a withered or crooked arm. -2 A whitlow.

कुण्डक a. (की f.) Fat, corpulent.

कुण्ड 1 P. (कुण्डते, कुण्डत) 1 To be blunted or dulled. -2 To be lame or mutilated. -3 To be dull or stupid, be idle. -4 To loosen. -Caus. or 10 P. To hide.

कुण्ड a. 1 Blunt, dulled; वज्रं तपोवीर्यमहत्सु कुण्डं Ku. 3. 12 has no effect on &c.: कुण्डत्वमायाति गुणः कवीनां साहित्यविद्याभ्रमवर्जितेषु Vikr. 1. 14; Si. 12. 12; कुण्डीभवत्युपलादिषु क्षुराः S. B. -2 Dull, foolish, stupid. -3 Indolent, lazy. -4 Weak.

कुण्डकः A fool.

कुण्डित p. p. 1 Blunted, dulled; (fig. also); विभ्रतोऽस्त्रमचलेष्वकुण्डितं R. 11. 74; Bv. 2. 78; Ku. 2. 20; शास्त्रेष्वकुण्डिता बुद्धिः R. 1. 19 not hampered or impeded. -2 Stupid. -3 Mutilated. -4 Grasped, held. -5 Encircled.

कुण्ड I. 1 A. 1 To burn. -2 To eat. -3 To heap. -II. 1 P. To maim or mutilate. -III. 10 U. To protect.

कुण्डः, डी, डं [cf. Up. 1. 112] 1 A bowl-shaped vessel, a basin, bowl. -2 A round hole in the ground for receiving and preserving water. -3 A hole in general; अग्निकुण्डं. -4 A pool, well; especially one consecrated to some deity or holy purpose. -5 The bowl of a mendicant. -रः (डा f.) A son born

in adultery, the son of a woman by a man other than her husband while the husband is alive; पत्यौ जीवति कुण्डः स्यात् Ms. 3. 174; Y. 1. 222.

-डा An epithet of Durgā. **-Comp.**

-आशिन् m. a pander, pimp, one who depends for his livelihood on a

कुण्ड i. e. a bastard, or adulterine; Ms. 3. 158; Y. 1. 224. **-उधस्** (कुण्डोर्ध्वः) 1. a cow with a full udder. -2.

a woman with a full bosom. **-कीटः**

1. a keeper of concubines. -2. a follower of the Chārvāka doctrine, an atheist. -3. a Brāhmaṇa born in adultery. **-कीलः** a low or vile man.

-गोलं, -गोलकं 1. gruel. -2. a group of कुण्ड and गोलक (taken together).

कुण्डलः, -लं [कुण्ड-लवर्धे ल] 1 An ear-ring; श्रोत्रं श्रुतेनैव न कुण्डलेन Bh. 2. 71; Ch. P. 11; Rs. 2. 20, 3. 19; R. 11. 15. -2 A bracelet. -3 The coil of a rope. -4 A fetter, tie, collar.

कुण्डलना Encircling (as a word) to denote that it is to be left out or not considered; तद्वाजसस्तथश्चसः स्थिताविमौ ब्रूयति त्विने कुरुते यदा यदा । तनोति भानोः परिवेषकैतवान्नाह विधिः कुण्डलनां विधोरपि ॥ N 1. 14; cf. 2. 95 also.

कुण्डलिन् (नी f.) 1 Decorated with ear-rings. -2 Circular, spiral. -3 Winding, coiling (as a serpent). -m. 1 A snake. -2 A peacock. -3 An epithet of Varuṇa, and of Siva. -4 The spotted or painted deer. **-नी** A form of Durgā or Sakti.

कुण्डलीकृत a. Forming a ring, coiled. **कुण्डिका** 1 A pitcher. -2 A student's water-pot (कमंडलु).

कुण्डिन् m. 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 A bastard. -3 A horse.

कुण्डिनं N. of a city, the capital of the Vidarbhas.

कुण्डि (डी) र a. Strong. -रः A man.

कुतपः 1 A Brāhmaṇa. -2 A twice-born man (द्विजन्मन्). -3 The sun. -4 Fire. -5 A guest. -6 An ox, a bull. -7 A daughter's son. -8 A sister's son. -9 Grain. -10 The eighth Muhūrta of the day; अहो मुहूर्तो विख्याता दश पंच च सर्वदा । तत्राष्टमो मुहूर्तो यः स कालः कुतपः स्मृतः ॥ -11 A musical instrument. -12 A time suitable for the performance of sacrifices to the manes. **-पं** 1 The Aśva grass

कुतस् *ind.* 1 From where, whence; कस्य त्वं वा कुत आयातः Mōha M. 3. -2 Where, where else, in what (other) place &c.; ईदृग्विनोदः कुतः S. 2. 5. -3 Why, wherefore, from what cause or motive; कुत इदमुच्यते S. 5. -4 How, in what manner; स्फुरति च बाहुः कुतः फलविहास्य S. 1. 15. -5 Much more, much less; न त्वत्समोऽन्यथ्यधिकः कुतोऽन्यः Eg. 11. 43, 4. 31; न मे स्तेनो जनपदे न कदयो.... न स्वैरी स्वैरिणी कुतः Ch. Up. -6 Because, for; S. 1. कुतस् is sometimes used merely for the abl. of किम्; कुतः कालात्समुत्पन्नं V. P. (=कस्मात् कालात् &c.). कुतः becomes indefinite when connected with the particles चिद्, चन, or अपि.

कुतस्तस्य *a.* 1 Whence come; U. 3. 7. -2 How happened.

कुतुहलं 1 Desire, inclination. -2 Curiosity (=कौतुकं). -3 Eagerness, ardour, vehemence; कैलिकलाकुतुकेन च काचिद्सु यमुनाजलकुले । मञ्जुलवञ्जुलकुजगतं विचर्क्य करेण हुकुले Git. 1.

कुतुपः, कुतूः *f.* A small leathern bottle for oil. -पः 1 The eighth Muhurta of the day. -2 =कुतप 12 q. v.

कुतूहल *a.* 1 Wonderful. -2 Excellent, best. -3 Praised, celebrated. -लं 1 Desire, curiosity; उज्झितशब्देन जनितं नः कुतूहलं S. 1; यदि विलासकलासु कुतूहलं Git. 1; (पपौ) कुतूहलं नैव मनुष्यशोणितम् R. 3. 54; 13. 21; 15. 65. -2 Eagerness. -3 What excites curiosity, anything pleasing or interesting, a curiosity. -4 Delight, pleasure; U. 1. 20.

कुतूहलिन *a.* 1 Desirous, struck with curiosity; Māl. 1. -2 Eager, impatient.

कुत्र *ind.* 1 Where, in which place; कुत्र मे शिशुः Pt. 1; प्रवृत्तिः कुत्र कर्तव्या H. 1. -2 In which case; तेजसा सह आतानां वयः कुत्रोपयुज्यते Pt. 1. 328. (कुत्र is sometimes used for the loc. sing. of किम्). When connected with the particles चिद्, चन or अपि, कुत्र becomes indefinite in sense. कुत्रापि, कुत्रचित् somewhere, anywhere; न कुत्रापि no where; कुत्रचित्-कुत्रचित् in one place-in another place, herehere; Ms. 9. 34.

कुत्रत्य *a.* Where living or residing.

कुत्स 10 A. (कुत्सयते, कुत्सित) To 52

abuse, revile, censure, condemn; M. 2. 24; V. 1. 31; Sānti. 2. 30. **कुत्सनं, कुत्सा** Abuse, contempt, reproach, abusive language; देवतानां च कुत्सनं Ms. 4. 163. -ना Expression of contempt.

कुत्सित *p.p.* 1 Despised, contemptible. -2 Low, mean, vile. -नं Censure.

कुथ 4 P. (कुथयति, कुथयति) To stink, become putrid, or foul.

कुथः The Kusa grass.

कुथः, -यं, -था 1 A painted cloth serving as an elephant's housings. -2 A carpet (in general).

कुदारः, -लः, -लकः 1 A spade, hoe. -2 The Kāncana tree. -लकं A copper pitcher.

कुशलं =कुडमल q. v.

कुडकः, -गः 1 A watch-house. -2 A dwelling raised on a scaffold.

कुड्रः A mountain.

कुनकः A crow.

कुनालिका The (Indian) cuckoo.

कुन्तः 1 A lance, a barbed dart, spear; कुन्ताः प्रविशन्ति K. P. 2. (i. e. कुन्तधारिणः एरुपाः); विरहिनि कुन्तनकुन्तसु खाक्ताकिंताकिंस्तुरिताश्चे Git. 1. -2 A small animal, an insect. -3 A kind of grain. -4 Passion.

कुन्तलः 1 The hair of the head, a lock of hair; प्रतनुविरलैः प्रांतोन्मीलन्मनोहरकुन्तलैः U. 1. 20. Ch. P. 4, 6; Git. 2. -2 A drinking cup. -3 A plough. -4 Barley. -5 A kind of perfume. -लाः (pl.) N. of a country and its inhabitants.

कुन्तलिका A butter knife.

कुन्तयः (pl. of कुन्ति *m.*) N. of a country and its people.

कुन्तिः N. of a king, son of क्रय. -Comp. -भोजः N. of a Yādava prince, king of the Kunties, who being childless, adopted Kunti.

कुन्ती N. of पृथा, daughter of a Yādava named सुर, adopted by कुन्ति-भोज. [She was the first wife of Pandu. As he was prevented by a curse from having progeny, he allowed his wife to make use of a charm she had acquired from the sage Durvasas, by means of which she was to have a son by any god she liked to invoke. She invoked Dharma, Vayu and Indra, and had from them

Yudhishthira, Bhīma and Arjuna respectively. She was also mother of Karma by the deity Śan whom she invoked in her virginhood to test her charm.]. -2 A fragrant resin. -3 The wife of a Brāhmana.

कुन्थ 1. 9. P. (कुन्थति, कुन्थयति, कुन्थयति) 1 To suffer pain. -2 To long to. -3 To hurt.

कुन्दः, -दं [Up. 4. 96] A kind of jasmine (white and delicate); कुमावहताः कलहंसमालाः Bk. 2. 18; प्रातः कुन्दप्रसवक्षितिलं जीवितं धारयेथाः Me. 113; S. 5. 19. -दं The flower of this plant; अलंकृतं बालकुन्दानुविद्धं Me. 65, 47. -दः 1 An epithet of Vishnu. -2 A fragrant oleander. -3 One of the nine treasures of Kubera. -4 The number 'nine'. -5 A lotus. -6 A turner's lathe. -Comp. -करः a turner.

कुन्दिनी A multitude of lotuses.

कुन्दमः A cat.

कुन्दरः 1 An epithet of Vishnu. -2 A kind of grass.

कुन्दुः A rat, mouse.

कुप् I. 4. P. (कुप्यति, कुपोप, अकुपत्, कोपितुं, कुपित) 1 To be angry, (generally with the dat. of the person who is the object of anger, but sometimes with the acc. or gen. also); कुप्यति हितवादिने K. 108; कुपितश्चेद्रुग्णश्चापक्यस्योपरि Mu. 2; M. 3. 21; U. 7; कुपोप तस्मै स भृशं R. 3. 56. -2 To be excited, to gather strength, be virulent; as in रोषाः प्रकुप्यति Susr. -Caus. (कोपयति-ते) 1 To provoke, irritate; to excite, agitate. -2 To stir up. -II. 10 U. 1 To shine. -2 To speak.

कोपः [कुप्-भावे घञ्] 1 Anger, wrath, passion; कोपं न गच्छति नितांतबलोपि नागः Pt. 1. 123; न त्वया कोपः कार्यः do not be angry. -2 (In medicine) Morbid irritation or disorder of the humours of the body; i. e. पिचकोप, वातकोप. &c. -Comp. -आकुल, -आविष्ट *a.* enraged, furious. -क्रमः 1. an angry or passionate man. -2. the course of anger. -द्वेष, -उत्थलित *a.* inflamed with anger. -पदं 1. cause of anger. -2. pretended anger. -वशः subjection to anger. -वेगः violence, fury of anger.

कोपन *a.* [कुप्-ताच्चीत्येयञ्] 1 Pas-

sionate, irascible, angry. -2 Causing anger. -3 Irritating, causing morbid disorder of the humours of the body. -नं Becoming angry. -ना A passionate or angry woman; कयासि कामिन् सुरतापराधात् पादानतः कोपनयाऽवभूतः Ku. 3. 8; Amaru. 65.

कोपनक a. Angry. -कः A kind of perfume.

कोपयिष्यु a. [कुप-णिच् वा० इष्णच्] Intending to enrage or exasperate, inclined to make angry.

कोपित a. Enraged, furious, provoked &c.

कोपिन् a. [अवश्यं कुप्यति कुप-णिनि] 1 Angry, irritated; सत्यमेवासि यदि मयि कोपिनी Git. 10. -2 Causing anger. -3 Irritating, causing disorder of the humours of the body. -m. A water-pigeon.

कुपः Ved. The beam or lever of a pair of scales.

कुपय a. Ved. To be guarded or protected.

कुपिद् See कुविद्.

कुपिनिन् m. A fisherman.

कूपिनी A kind of net for catching small fish.

कूप्य a. Despised, low, mean, contemptible.

कुप्यं 1 A base metal. -2 Any metal but silver and gold; Ki. 1. 35; Ms. 7. 96; 10. 113. -Comp. -शाला a brazery.

कुवे (वे) रः [कुवित्तं वे(वे)रंशरीरं यस्य सः] The god of riches and treasure and the regent of the northern quarter; कुबेरमुखां विश्वमुणेरद्भौ गंतुं प्रवृत्ते समयं विलम्ब्य Ku.3. 25 (vide Malli. thereon). [Kubera is the son of Visravas by Idavida, and thus the half-brother of Ravana. Besides being the lord of riches and regent of the north, he is the king of the Yakshas and Kinaras, and a friend of Rudra. His abode is Kailasa. He is represented as being deformed in body having three legs, only eight teeth, and a yellow mark in place of one eye]. -Comp. -आद्रिः, -अचलः an epithet of mountain Kailasa. -दिक्षु f. the north.

कुब्ज a. [कु ईषत् उब्जमर्जितं यत्र शकं ° Tv.] Hump-backed, crooked. -हजः 1 A curved sword. -2 A hump on the back. -हजः A young female

servant of Kamsa, said to be deformed in three parts of her body. [Krishna and Balarama, while proceeding to Mathura, saw her on the high road carrying unguent to Kamsa. They asked her if she would give them some portion of it, and she gave as much as they wanted. Krishna, being very much pleased with her kindness, made her perfectly straight, and she began to appear a most beautiful woman]. -Comp. -किरातः-वामनं a hump-backed person and a dwarf. -गामिन् a. going crookedly, going astray; Pt. 2. 5. -लीला the manner, gait, or character of a hump-backed person; S. 2.

कुब्जकः N. of a tree; Ms. 8. 247, 5. 2.

कुब्जिका An unmarried girl eight years old.

कुत्र 1 A forest. -2 A hole for sacrificial fire. -3 A ring; an ear-ring. -4 A thread. -5 A cart.

कुभृत् m. A mountain or a king.

कुमारः [cf. Un. 3. 138] 1 A son, boy; a youth; R. 3. 48. -2 A boy below five. -3 A prince, an heir-apparent (especially in dramas); विशेषितकुमारं तद्राज्यमस्तनितेश्वरं R. 12. 11; कुमारस्याशुषो बाणः V. 5; उपवेष्टुमर्हति कुमारः Mu. 4 (said by Kāshasa to Malayaketu). -4 N. of Kārtikeya, the god of war; कुमारकल्पं सुषुवे कुमारं R. 5. 36; कुमारोपि कुमारविक्रमः 3. 55. -5 N. of Agni. -6 A parrot. -Comp. -पालनः 1. one who takes care of children. -2. N. of king Śālīvaṃhana. -भृत्या 1. care of young children. -2. care of a woman in pregnancy or confinement, midwifery; R. 3. 12. -वाहिन्, -वाहनः a peacock. -व्रतं a vow of eternal celibacy. -सूः f. 1. an epithet of Pārvatī. -2. or of the Ganges. (-m.) an epithet of Agni.

कुमारकः 1 A child, a youth. -2 The pupil of the eye.

कुमारयति Den. P. To play, sport (like a child).

कुमारयुः A prince, heir-apparent.

कुमारिक a. (की f.) कुमारिन् (पी f.) a. Furnished with girls, abounding in girls.

कुमारिका, कुमारी 1 A young girl, one from 10 to 12 years old. -2 A maiden, virgin; जीवि वर्षाण्युदीक्षित कुमारीकुमारी सती Ms. 9. 90; 11. 59;

न्यावर्ततान्योपगमाकुमारी R. 6. 69. -3 A girl or daughter in general. -4 N. of Durgā. -5 N. of several plants. -6 N. of Sītā. -7 Large cardamoms. -8 The southern extremity of the Indian peninsula (cr. the modern name Cape Comorin). -Comp. -पुत्रः 1. the son of an unmarried woman. -2. N. of Karna. -पुत्रः the father-in-law of a girl defiled before marriage.

कुमुद a. 1 Unkind, unfriendly. -2 Avaricious. -n. 1 The white water-lily. -2 The red lotus.

कुमुदः, -दं [कौ मोदते इति कुमुदं] 1 The white water-lily said to open at moon-rise; नोच्छसिति तपनकिरणैश्चन्द्रस्यैवाशुभिः कुमुदं V. 3. 16; so S. 5. 28; Ks. 3. 2, 21, 23; Me. 40. -2 A red lotus. -हं Silver. -हः 1 An epithet of Vishnu. -2 N. of the elephant supposed to guard the south. -3 Camphor. -4 A species of monkey. -5 N. of a Nāga who gave his younger sister कुमुदती to Kusa, son of Kāma; see R. 16. 79, 86. -Comp. -अभिरुच्यं silver. -आकरः, -आवासः a pond full of lotuses. -ईशः the moon. -खंडं an assemblage of lotuses. -नायः, -पतिः -इन्द्रः, -बांधवः, -सुहृद् m. the moon.

कुमुदवती The lotus plant.

कुमुदिक a. Abounding in Kumudas. -का N. of a plant, (कटफला). -2 A small tree (the seeds of which are aromatic).

कुमुदिनी 1 A water-lily with white lotus-flowers; यथेहावानहं व्रजति समुपदि कुमुदिनी U. 5. 26; Si. 9. 34. -2 A collection of lotuses. -3 A place abounding in lotuses. -Comp. -नायकः, -पतिः the moon.

कुमुदत् a. Abounding in lotuses; कुमुदस्य च वारिषु R. 4. 19. -ती 1 A water-lily with white flowers (opening at moon-rise); अंताह्निं शशिनं सैव कुमुदती मे वृष्टिं न नंदयति संस्मर-तीयशोभा S. 4. 2; 3. 17; कुमुदती भानुमतीव भावं (न बन्ध) R. 6. 36. -2 A collection of lotuses. -3 A place abounding in lotuses. ईशः the moon.

कुमुदकः An epithet of Vishnu.

कुंवः Ved. 1 A kind of head-dress for women (?). -2 The upper part of a club. -वा 1 A thick petticoat. -2 An enclosure round the sacrificial ground.

कुंभः [कुम्भेन कुम्भेन वा उभानि पश्यन्ति डम्-अच् शकं Tv.] 1 A pitcher, water-pot, jar : दयं सुम्भनी मस्तकन्दस्त-कुम्भा Jag:वर्जयेत्तादृशं मित्रं विषकुम्भं पयोमु-खं H. 1. 77; R. 2. 36; so कुच, स्तन. -2 The frontal globe on the forehead of an elephant; इभकुम्भ Mā. 5. 32, मत्तेन कुम्भदलने भुवि सति शूराः Bh. 1. 59. -3 Aquarius, the eleventh sign of the zodiac. -4 A measure of grain equal to 20 dropas; Ms. 8. 320. -5 (In Yoga phil.) Closing the nostrils and mouth so as to suspend breathing. -6 The paramour of a harlot. -7 An urn in which the bones of dead bodies are collected. -8 A kind of heart-disease. -भा A harlot, a whore. -भं A fragrant resin (गुग्गुलु). -Comp. -कर्पः 'pitcher-eared', N. of a gigantic Rākshasa, brother of Rāvana and slain by Rāma. [He is said to have devoured thousands of beings including sages and heavenly nymphs, and the gods were anxiously waiting for an opportunity to retaliate upon the powerful demon. After Brahma had inflicted on him a curse for the humiliation to which he subjected Indra and his elephant Airavata, Kumbhakarna began to practise the most rigid austerities. Brahma was pleased and was about to grant him a boon, when the gods requested Sarasvati to sit on his tongue and to pervert it. Accordingly when he went to the god, instead of asking *indrapada* he asked *nidrapada* which was readily granted. It is said that he slept for six months at a time, and, when roused, was awake for only one day. When Lanka was besieged by the monkey-troops of Rama, Ravana with great difficulty roused Kumbhakarna, desirous of availing himself of his gigantic strength. After having drunk 2000 jars of liquor, he took Sugriva prisoner, besides devouring thousands of monkeys. He was ultimately slain by Rama]. -2, an epithet of Siva. -काम-लः a bilious affection. -कारः 1. a pot-ter; Y. 3. 146. -2. a mixed tribe (वेद्यायां विप्रतश्चौर्यत् कुम्भकारः स उच्यते Uśanas; or मालाकारात्मकयोः कुम्भकारो व्यजायत Parāśara). -3. a serpent. -4. a kind of wild fowl (-री); -कारिका 1. the wife of a potter. -2. a kind of collyrium. -घोणः N. of a town. -जः, -जन्मन् m., -योनिः, -संभवः 1. epithets of Agastya; प्रससादोदयादंभः कुम्भयोनेर्माहजसः R. 4. 21; 15. 55. -2. an epithet of Droṇa, the military preceptor of the Kauravas and Pān-

davas. -3. an epithet of Vasi-ṣṭha. -वासी a hawd, procuress; some- times used as a term of reproach or abuse. -धरः the sign of the zodiac called Aquarius. -राशिः the sign Aquarius. -रेतस् m. a form of Agni. -लम्भं that time of the day in which Aquarius rises above the horizon. -मंडुकः 1. (lit.) a frog in a pitcher. -2. (fig.) an inexperienced man : cf. कृपमंडुक. -शाला pottery. -संधिः the hollow on the top of an elephant's head between the frontal globes.

कुम्भकः 1 The base of a column. -2 A religious exercise (in Yoga phil.), stopping the breath by closing the mouth and both nostrils with the fingers of the right hand.

कुम्भिका 1 A small pot. -2 A harlot. -3 A disease of the eyes.

कुम्भिन् 1 An elephant; Bv. 1. 52. -2 A crocodile. -3 A fish. -4 A kind of poisonous insect. -5 A sort of fragrant resin (गुग्गुलु). -Comp. -नरकः a particular hell. -नदः rut, ichor.

कुम्भिलः 1 A thief who breaks into a house. -2 A plagiarist. -3 A wife's brother. -4 A child of an imperfect impregnation or born at undue seasons.

कुम्भी 1 A small water-jar. -2 An earthen cooking vessel. -3 A measure of grain. -4 N. of several plants. -Comp. -धान्यं grain stored in jars sufficient for six days. -धान्यकः a house-holder who stores grain. -नसः a kind of venomous serpent; U. 2. 29. -पाकः 1. the contents of a cooking-vessel. -2. (sing. or pl.) a particular hell in which the wicked are baked like potter's vessels; Y. 3. 224; Ms. 12. 76.

कुम्भीकः 1 The Punnāga tree. -2 A catamite. -का Swelling of the eye-lids.

कुम्भीरः A shark.

कुम्भीरकः, कुम्भीलः, कुम्भीलकः A thief; लोप्सेण गृहीतस्य कुम्भीरकस्यास्ति वा प्रतिवचनं V. 2; कुम्भीलकैः कामुकैश्च परिहर्तव्या चांद्रिका M. 4. -लः A crocodile.

कुरु 6 P. (कुराति, कुरित) To sound.

कुरंकरः, कुरंकरः The (Indian) crane.

कुरंगः (गी f.) 1 A deer in general; तन्मे ब्रूहि कुरंगं कुत्र भवता किं नाम तमे तपः Santi. 1. 14. 4. 6; लवंगी कुरंगीङ्गंगीकरोत् Jag. -2 A species of deer (कुरंग इष्यन्तः स्याद्वरिणाकृतिकौ महान्). -Comp. -अक्षी -नयना, -नेत्रा a deer-eyed woman. -नाभिः musk.

कुरंगकः, कुरंगमः = कुरंग q. v.

कुराचिलः A crab.

कुरटः A shoemaker.

कुरंढः, कुरंढकः, कुरंढिका The yellow amaranth.

कुरंढः Enlargement of the testicles or of the scrotum, hydrocele.

कुरंढकः Yellow amaranth.

कुररः (लः) An osprey; Y. 1. 174.

कुररी 1 A female osprey; चक्रं विमा कुररीव भूयः R. 14. 68. -2 A ewe. -Comp. -गणः a flight of ospreys.

कुरराव A place abounding with ospreys.

कुरलः 1 An osprey. -2 A curl, a lock of hair.

कुरवः (बः), कुरव (ब) कः A species of amaranth; कुरवका रवकार-पतां यद्गुः R. 9. 29; Me. 78; Rs. 6. 18. -वं (बं), -व (ब) कं The flower of this tree; चूडापाद्ये नवकुरव-कं Me. 65; प्रत्याख्यातविशेषकं कुरवकं श्यामावसतारुणं M. 3. 5.

कुरालः (हः) A light bay horse with black legs.

कुरी A kind of grass or corn.

कुरीर A kind of head-dress for women. -2 Copulation.

कुरुः (pl.) 1 N. of a country situated in the north of India about the site of the modern Delhi; त्रिषः कुरुपानधिपस्य पालनीं Ki. 1. 1; चिराय तस्मिन् कुरुवधकासते 1. 17. -2 The kings of this country. -रुः 1 A priest. -2 Boiled rice. -Comp. -क्षेत्रं N. of an extensive plain near Delhi, the scene of the great war between the Kauravas and Pāṇ- das; धर्मक्षेत्रे कुरुक्षेत्रे समवेता युयुत्सवः Bg. 1. 1; Ms. 2. 19. -क्षेत्रक्षेत्रः a solar day in the course of which three lunar days, three asterisms and three yogas occur. -विलः a crab. -कांगलः = कुरुक्षेत्र q. v. -राजः m., -राजः an epithet of Duryo- dhana. -विस्तः a weight of gold.

equal to about 700 Troy grains.

-वृद्धः an epithet of Bhishma.

कुरुटः A kind of pot-herb.

कुरुटिन् *m.* A horse.

कुरुटः A red species of amaranth.

-टी 1 A wooden doll or puppet. -2 The wife of a Brāhmaṇa or teacher.

कुरुटकः Yellow or white amaranth.

कुरुड = कुरुट *q. v.*

कुरुरी A kind of bird (having a plaintive tone); cf. कुररी.

कुरुवं A kind of orange.

कुरुलः A lock of hair, especially on the forehead.

कुरुवक = कुरुवक *q. v.*

कुरुविदः, -दं A ruby. -दं 1 Black salt. -2 A mirror.

कुरुटः 1 A cock. -2 Rubbish.

कुरुटः A dog; उपकुरुमि प्राप्त निःस्व मन्यति कुरुटं Pt. 2. 90 v. 1.

कुरुचिका = कुरुचिका *q. v.*

कुरु, कुरुन See कुरु, कुरुन.

कु (क) परः 1 The knee. -2 The elbow.

कु (क) पांसः, कु (क) पांसकः A sort of bodice worn by women; मनोज्ञकूपसकपीडितस्तनाः Rs. 5. 8, 4. 16. v. 1.

कुर्वत *pres. p.* Doing &c. -*m.* 1 A servant. -2 A shoemaker.

कुल् 1 P. (कोलति, कलित) 1 To accumulate, collect. -2 To be related; behave as a kinsman. -3 To proceed or go 'uninterruptedly. -4 To count, reckon.

कुलं 1 A race, family; निदानमिक्षाकुलस्य संततेः R. 3. 1. -2 The residence of a family, a seat, house, an abode; वसत्रुषिकुलेषु सः R. 12. 25. -3 A high or noble family, noble descent; कुले जन्म Pt. 5. 2; कुलशीलसमन्वितः Ms. 7. 54, 62; so कुलजा, कुलकन्यका &c. -4 A herd, troop, flock; collection, multitude; सुगकुलं रोमन्मन्त्रयस्वतु S. 2. 6; U. 2. 9; अलि-कुलसंकुल Gīt. 1; Si. 9. 71; so गो°, कुमि°, महिषी° &c. -5 A lot, gang, band (in a bad sense). -6 A country. -7 The body. -8 The front or fore part. -9 A tribe, caste, community. -10 A blue stone. -लः The head of a guild or corporation. -Comp. -अ-

कुल *a.* 1. of a mixed character or origin. -2. middling. °तिथिः *m. f.* the second, sixth, and the tenth lunar days of a fort-night in a month. °वारः Wednesday. -अंकुरः the scion of a family; S. 7. 19. -अंगना a respectable or high-born (chaste) woman. -अंगारः a man who ruins his family; Pt. 4. -अचलः, -अद्रिः, -पर्वतः, -शैलः a principal mountain, one of a class of seven mountains which are supposed to exist in each division of the continent; their names are:—महेंद्रो मलयः सद्यः शुक्तिमान् ऋष्यपर्वतः। विन्ध्यश्च पारियात्रश्च सतैतः कुलपर्वताः॥ -अन्वित *a.* born in a noble family. -अभिमानः family pride. -आचारः, -कर्मन्, *n.* -धर्मः a duty or custom peculiar to a family or caste. -आचार्यः, -गुरुः 1. a family-priest or teacher. -2. a genealogist. -आधारकः a son. -आलम्बिन् *a.* maintaining a family. -ईश्वरः 1. the chief of a family. -2. N. of Siva. (-रा) N. of Durgā. -उत्कट *a.* high-born. (-टः) a horse of a good breed. -उत्पन्न, -उद्भूत, -उद्भव *a.* sprung from a noble family, high-born. -उद्ग्रहः the head or perpetuator of a family; see उद्ग्रह. -उपदेशः a family name. -कज्जलः one who is a disgrace to his family. -कंदकः one who is a thorn or trouble to his family. -कन्यका, -कन्या a girl of high birth; विशुद्धसुग्धः कुलकन्यकाजनः Māl. 7. 1; गृहं गृहं पुरुषाः कुलकन्यकाः समुद्भवति Māl. 7. -करः -कर्तु *m.* the founder of a family. -कलंकः one who is a disgrace to his family. -क्षयः 1. ruin of a family. -2. extinction of a family. -गिरिः, -भूभृत् *m.*, -पर्वतः, -शैलः see कुलाचल above. -घ्न *a.* ruining a family; होषैरैतैः कुलग्नानां Bg. 1. 43. -ज, -जात *a.* 1. well-born, of high birth. -2. ancestral, hereditary; Ki. 1. 31 (used in both senses). -जनः a high-born or distinguished person. -तंतुः one who continues or perpetuates a family. -तीर्थः *m. f.* an important lunar day, viz:— the 4th, 8th, 12th or 14th of a lunar fort-night. -तिलकः the glory of a family, one who does honour to his family. -रीपः, -रीपकः the glory of a family. -दुहितृ *f.* see कुलकन्या. -देवता a tutelary deity; the guardian deity of a fa-

mily; Ku. 7. 27. -धन *a.* one whose wealth is the preservation of the good name of the family; U. 1. 14. (-नं) the dearest and most valued treasure of the family; U. 7. 6. -धर्मः a family custom, a duty or custom peculiar to a family; उत्सन्न-कुलधर्माणां मनुष्याणां जनार्दन Bg. 1. 44; Ms. 1. 118; 8. 14. -धारकः a son. -धुवः (a son) able to support a family, a grown up son; न हि सति कुलधुर्वै सूर्यवन्दया गृहाय R. 7. 71. -नन्दन *a.* gladdening or doing honour to a family. -नायिका a girl worshipped at the celebration of the orgies of the left-hand Śāktas. -नारी a high bred and virtuous woman. -नाशः 1. ruin or extinction of a family. -2. an apostate, reprobate, outcast. -3. a camel. -परंपरा the series of generations comprising a race. -पतिः 1. the head or chief of a family. -2. a sage who feeds and teaches 10,000 pupils; thus defined:— मुनीनां दशसाहस्रं योऽनदानादिषोषणात्। अध्यापयति विप्रधिरसौ कुलपतिः स्मृतः॥ अपि नाम कुलपतेरियमसवर्णक्षेत्रसंभवा स्यात् S. 1; R. 1. 95; U. 3. 48. -पांसुका a woman disgracing her family, an unchaste woman. -पालिः, -पालिका, -पाली *f.* a chaste, or high-born woman. -पुत्रः a nobly-born youth; इह सर्वस्वफलिनः कुलपुत्रमहादुमाः Mk. 4. 10. -पुरुषः 1. a respectable or high-born man; कश्चनसि कुलपुरुषो वेद्याधरपल्लवं मनोज्ञमपि Bh. 1. 92. -2. an ancestor. -पूर्वः an ancestor. -भार्या a virtuous wife. -भृत्या the nursing of a pregnant woman. -मर्यादा family honor or respectability. -मार्गः a family custom, the best way or the way of honesty. -योषित्, -यधू *f.* a woman of good family and character. -वारः a principal day; (i. e. Tuesday and Friday). -विद्या 1. knowledge handed down in a family, traditional knowledge. -2. one of the three आन्वीक्षिकी lores. -विप्रः a family-priest. -वृद्धः an old and experienced member of a family. -व्रतः, -तं a family vow; गालितवयसामिक्षा-कृणामिदं हि कुलव्रतं R. 3. 70; विश्वसिद्ध-धुनाऽन्यः कुलव्रतं पालयिष्यति कः Bv. 1. 13. -श्रेष्ठिन् *a.* well-born, of a good family. (-*m.*) 1. the chief of a family or a guild. -2. an artisan of noble birth. -संख्या 1. family-

respectability. -2. inclusion among respectable families; Ms. 3. 66. -संतति: f. posterity, descendants, continuation of a lineage; Ms. 5. 159. -संभव a. of a respectable family. -सेवक: an excellent servant -स्त्री a woman of good family, a noble woman; अधर्माभिन्वात् कृष्ण प्रदुष्यति कुलस्त्रियः Bg. 1.41. -स्थिति: f. 1. antiquity or prosperity of a family. -2. family observance or custom; U. 5. 23.

कुलक a. Of good family, of good birth. -क: 1 The chief of a guild. -2 Any artisan of eminent birth. -3 An ant-hill. -कं 1 A collection, multitude. -2 A number of verses in grammatical connection; (the number of verses ranging from 5 to 15 and the whole forming one sentence); e. g. see Si. 1. 4-10, R. 1. 5-9; so Ku. 1. 1-16. -3 A kind of prose composition with few compounds.

कुलतः ind. By birth.

कुलधर a. One who continues or perpetuates a family.

कुलभरः, लः A thief.

कुलवत् a. Of respectable birth or origin; nobly born.

कुलिक a. Of a good family, well-born. -क: 1 A kinsman; Y. 2. 233. -2 The chief or head of a guild. -3 An artist of high birth. -Comp. -वेला certain portions of time on each day on which it is improper to begin any good business.

कुलिन् a. (नी f.) Of good family, high-born. -m. A mountain.

कुलीन a. [कुले जातः ख] Of high descent, of a good family, well-born; दिव्ययोषितमिवाकुलीनां K. 11. -नः A horse of good breed. -2 A worshipper of Sakti according to the left-hand ritual. -नं A disease of the nails.

कुल्य a. [कुल-यत्] 1 Relating to a family, race, or corporation. -2 Well-born. -स्वः A respectable man. -स्वं 1 Friendly inquiry after family affairs, (condolence, congratulation &c.) -2 A bone; Mv. 2. 16. -3 Flesh. -4 A winnowing basket. -स्त्र्या 1 A virtuous woman. -2 A small river, canal, stream; कुल्याभोभिः पवनचपलैः साखिनो धौतमूलाः S. 1. 15; कुल्येवोद्यानपादपान् R. 12. 3 7. 49; U. 3. 23. -3 A dike, trench.

-4 A measure of grain equal to 8 drupas.

कुलकः A cymbal. -2 Beating time in music.

कुलटः Any son except one's own, an adopted son. -ट्रि [कुलकुल्वरं अटने शकं] An unchaste woman; Mu. G. 5, Y. 1. 215. -Comp. -पतिः a cuckold.

कुलत्थः A kind of pulse. -स्थिका A blue stone used as a collyrium.

कुलहंडकः An eddy.

कुलाशुता A bitch.

कुलामिः A treasure.

कुलायः, -यं 1 The nest of a bird;

कूजल्लंतकपोतकुल्लुडकुलाः कूले कुलायदुताः U. 2. 9; N. 1. 141. -2 The body. -3 A place or spot in general. -4 A woven texture, a web. -5 A case or receptacle. -Comp. -निवासः the act of sitting in a nest, hatching, brooding. -स्थः a bird.

कुलायिका A bird-cage, an aviary, dove-cot.

कुलालः [Up. 1. 117.] 1 A potter; ब्रह्मा येन कुलालवन्नियमितो ब्रह्मांड-भांडोदरे Bh. 2. 95. -2 A wild cock. -3 An owl. -ली The wife of a potter. -2 A blue stone used as a collyrium.

कुलालिका An aviary.

कुलाहः A horse of a light brown colour.

कुलाहकः A lizard.

कुलिः A hand.

कुलिगः 1 A bird (in general). -2 A kind of mouse. -3 A sparrow.

कुलिदः (pl.) N. of a country and its rulers.

कुलिरः, -रं 1 A crab. -2 The 4th sign of the zodiac, Cancer; see कुलीर.

कुलिशः, -शं 1 The thunder-bolt of Indra: दृवस्य हंतुः कुलिशं कुडिताश्रीव लक्ष्यते Ku. 2. 20; Pt. 1; अवेदनाज्ञं कुलिशशतानां Ku. 1. 20; R. 3. 68; 4. 88; Amaru. 96. -2 Ved. An axe, a hatchet. -3 The point or end of a thing; Me. 61. -Comp. -धरः, -पाणिः an epithet of Indra. -नायकः a particular mode of sexual enjoyment. -शासनः An epithet of Sākyamuni.

कुली A wife's elder sister.

कुलीनम् Water.

कुलीरः, -रकः 1 A crab. -2 The fourth sign of the zodiac, Cancer.

कुलीनक a. Of a good family.

-कः A kind of wild kidney-bean.

कुलीशः, -शं Indra's thunder-bolt.

कुलुकं The fur or feebleness of the tongue.

कुलुकगुजा A fire-brand.

कुलूतः (pl.) N. of a country and its rulers.

कुलफः, -रफं A disease.

कुलमलं 1 Sin. -2 The part of an arrow by which the head is attached to the shaft.

कुलमापं Gruel. -पः A kind of grain. -Comp. -अभिषुतं gruel.

कुल्व a. Ved. Bald, bare.

कुल्वकं Fur upon the tongue.

कुवं 1 A flower. 2 A lotus.

कुवमः The sun.

कुवर See त्वर.

कुवलं 1 The water-lily. -2 A pearl. -3 Water. -4 The belly of a serpent.

कुवल्यं 1 The blue water-lily कुवल्यदलस्तिग्धैरंगैर्दौ नयनोत्सवं U. 3. 22. -2 A water-lily in general. -3 The earth (-m. also). -Comp. -भानंद N. of a work on rhetoric by अप्ययादीक्षित. -ईशः a king.

कुवलयिन् a. Having blue lotuses, U. 1. 31.

कुवलयित a. Furnished with blue lotuses; Māl. 2. 11, R. 11. 93.

कुवलयिनी 1 The blue water-lily; plant. -2 An assemblage of lotuses. -3 A place abounding in lotuses

कुवादः The fold of a door.

कुवाद a. 1 Detracting, undervaluing, censorious. -2 Low, vile.

कुवाहुलः A camel.

कुवि (पि) दः 1 A weaver; कुविदस्त्वं तावत्पद्यसि शुण्णामनभितः K. P. 7. -2 N. of the weaver caste.

कुवेणी 1 A basket to hold fish (when caught), fish-basket. -2 A badly arranged tress of hair.

कुवेल A lotus.

कुशः a. 1 Wicked, vile, depraved. -2 Mad. -शः 1 A kind of grass

considered holy and forming an essential requisite of several religious ceremonies: पवित्रार्थे इमे कुशाः Śrāddha Mantra; कुशपूतं प्रवयास्तु विष्टर R. 8. 18, 1. 49. 95. -2 N. of the elder son of Rāma. [He was one of the twin sons of Rama, born after Nita had been ruthlessly abandoned in the forest; yet he was the elder of the two in point of first seeing the light of this world. He, with Lava, was brought up by the sage Valmiki, and the two boys were taught to repeat the Rāmāyana, the epic of the poet. Kuśa was made by Rama king of Kuśavati, and he lived there for some time after his father's death. But the presiding deity of the old capital Ayodhya presented herself to him in his dream and besought him not to slight her. Kuśa then returned to Ayodhya; see R. 16. 3-42]. -3 A rope of Kusa grass for connecting the yoke of a plough with the pole. -4 One of the great Dvīpas. -शा 1 A plank for covering anything. -2 A piece of wood. -3 A horse's bridle. -शी 1 A sort of ladle. -2 Wrought iron. -3 Ploughshare. -4 A pod of cotton. -शं Water; as in कुशेशय q. v. -Comp. -अक्षः a monkey. -अमं the sharp point of a blade of the Kusa grass; hence often used in comp. in the sense of 'sharp', 'shrewd', 'penetrating' as intellect. ° बुद्धि a. having a penetrating intellect, sharp, shrewd; (अपि) कुशाग्रबुद्धे कुशली गुरुस्ते R. 5. 4. -अग्नीय a. penetrating, sharp. -अंशुली-रीवं a ring of Kusa grass worn at religious ceremonies. -अरणिः N. of Duvāsas. -आकरः the sacrificial fire. -आसनं a seat or mat of Kusa grass. -उदकं water in which Kusa grass has been infused. -चीरं a garment of Kusa grass. -ध्वजः the younger brother of Janaka. -स्थलं N. of a place in the North of India; Ve. 1. (-ली) N. of the town Dvārakā.

कुशयः-कुशपः A drinking vessel, cup, goblet.

कुशिन् a. Mixed or combined with water.

कुशिह्व a. Furnished with Kusa grass. -m. An epithet of Vālmiki.

कुशेशय A water-lily, a lotus in general; भूयात्कुशेशयजोमूदुरेणरस्याः (पंथाः) S. 4. 10; R. 6. 18. -यः The (Indian) crane or Sārāsa bird.

कुशल a. 1 Right, proper, good, auspicious. Ms. 16. 41. R. 18

10. -2 Happy, prosperous. -3 Able, skilful, clever, proficient, well-versed : with loc. or in comp. : इदानीं त्यां च कुशलं Y. 1. 313, 2. 181; Ms. 7. 190; R. 3. 12. -लं 1 Welfare, a happy or prosperous condition, happiness; पश्यच्छ कुशलं राज्ये राज्या-श्रममुनिं मुनिः R. 1. 58; अन्व्यापन्नः कुशलमबले पृच्छति त्वां Me. 101; अपि कुशलं भवतः 'are you doing well' (how do you do?). -2 Virtue. -3 Cleverness, ability. -लः An epithet of Siva. -Comp. -काम a. desirous of happiness. -प्रश्नः friendly inquiry after a person's health or welfare. -बुद्धि a. wise, intelligent, shrewd, sharp.

कुशलिन् a. (नी f.) Happy, doing well, prosperous, अथ भगवान्नीकानु-भ्रष्टाय कुशली काश्यपः S. 5; R. 5. 4, Me. 112.

कुशा 1 A rope. -2 A bridle.

कुशावती N. of a city, the capital of Kusa, Rāma's son; see कुश.

कुशिक a. Squint-eyed. -कः 1 N. of the grand-father of Visvāmitra (according to some accounts, of the father of विश्वामित्र). -2 A plough-share. -3 Sediment of oil.

कुशीदं Usury; see कुसीद.

कुशीलवः 1 A bard, singer; Ms. 8. 65, 102. -2 An actor, a dancer; तत्सर्वे कुशीलवाः संगीतप्रयोगेण मत्समीहितसंपादनाय प्रवर्ततां Māl. 1; तत्किमिति नारभयसि कुशीलवैः सह संगीतकं Ve. 1. -3 A newsmonger. -4 An epithet of Vālmiki. -वौ (du.) The two sons of Rāma.

कुशुम्भः The water-pot of an ascetic; or a jar in general.

कुशूलः 1 A granary, cupboard, store-room; को धन्यो बहुभिः पुत्रैः कुशूलापूणादकैः H. Pr. 20. -2 A fire made of chaff. -Comp. -धान्यकः a householder who has three years' grain in stock.

कुष् 9 P. (कुष्णाति, कुषित) 1 To tear, extract, pull or draw out; शिषाः कुष्णाति मांसानि Bk. 18. 12; 17. 80, 7. 95. -2 To test, examine. -3 To shine.

कुषल a. Clever, expert.

कुषाकु a. 1 Burning, scorching. -2 Vile, wicked, detestable. -कुः 1

The sun. -2 Fire. -3 An ape, monkey.

कुपित a. Mixed with water.

कुपीद a. Indifferent, inert. -इ Usury.

कुष्यति Den. P. 1 To throw. -2 To abuse. -3 To despise.

कुष्ठः-ष्ठ [Up. 2. 2] 1 Leprosy (of which there are 18 varieties); गलकुष्ठानिभूताय च Bh. 1. 90. -2 A sort of poison. -घ्रा The mouth or opening of a basket. -Comp. -अरिः 1. sulphur. -2. N. of several plants. कुष्ठिन् a. (नी f.), कुष्ठित a. Affected with leprosy, a leper.

कुष्मलं 1 Cutting. -2 A leaf.

कुष्मांडः 1 A kind of pumpkin gourd. -2 A false conception. -3 A particular religious formula. -डी 1 A religious ceremony. -2 An epithet of the wife of Siva.

कुष्मांडकः A kind of pumpkin gourd.

कुस् 4 P. (कुस्यति, कुसित) 1 To embrace. -2 To surround.

कुसितः 1 An inhabited country. -2 One who lives on usury; see कुसीद below.

कुसी (सि) द a. Lazy, slothful. -दः (also written as कुशी-वी-द) A money-lender, usurer. -इं 1 Any loan or thing lent to be repaid with interest. -2 Lending money, usury, the profession of usury; कुसीदाद् दारिद्र्यं परकरगतग्रथिशमनात् Pt. 1. 11; Ms. 1. 90; 8. 410; Y. 1. 119. -Comp. -पयः usury, usurious interest; any interest exceeding 5 per cent. -वृद्धिः f. interest on money; कुसीदवृद्धिर्हैमुपयं नात्येति सकु-साहता Ms. 8. 151.

कुसीदा A female usurer.

कुसीदायी The wife of a usurer.

कुसीदिकः, कुसीदिन् m. A usurer.

कुसुमं 1 A flower; उद्वेति पूर्वं कुसु-मं ततः फलं S. 7. 30. -2 Menstrual discharge. -3 A fruit. -4 A disease of the eyes. -मः A form of fire. -Comp. -अंजनं the calx of brass used as a collyrium. -अंजलिः a handful of a flowers. -अधिपः, -अधिराज m. the Champaka tree (bearing yellow fragrant flowers). -अवचायः gathering flowers; अन्यत्र यूरं कुसुमा-वचायं कुरुध्वनचासि करोमि सख्यः K. P. 3. -अवतंसकं a chaplet.

—अश्वः, —आयुधः, —इषुः, —बाणः, —शरः : ceive.

1. a flowery arrow. —2. N. of the god of love; अभिनवः कुसुमेषुद्यापारः Māl. 1 (where the word may also be read as कुसुमेषु द्यापारः); तस्मै ननो भगवते कुसुमायुधाय Bh. 1. 1; Rs. 6. 34, Ch. P. 19, 24; R. 7. 61; Si. 8. 70, so कुसुमशरबाणभावेन Vnt. 10. —आकरः 1. a garden, —2. a nosegay.

—3. vernal season; कसुतां कुसुमाकरः Bg. 10. 35; so Bv. 1. 48. —आत्मकं saffron. —आपीडः 1. a garland or chaplet of flowers. —2. the god of love; कुसुमापीडव्याजेन Māl. 1 (where it has both senses). —असर्वं 1 honey. —2. a kind of spirituous liquor (prepared from flowers). —उज्ज्वल a. brilliant with blossoms. —कार्मुकः, —चापः, धन्वन् m. epithets of the god of love; कुसुमचापमतेजयद्गुणिः k. 9. 39; Rs. 6. 27. —चित्त a. heaped with flowers. —पुरं N. of the town of Pātaliputra; कुसुमपुराभिर्यागं प्रत्यनुशसीनो राजसः Mu. 2. —प्रशस्तिः, —प्रश्रुतिः f. appearance of flowers; S. 4. 8. —लता a creeper in blossom. —शयनं a bed of flowers; V. 3. 10. —स्तवकः a nosegay, bouquet; कुसुमस्तवकस्येव द्वे गती स्तो मनस्विनां Bh. 2. 33.

कुसुमवत् a. Furnished with flowers, flowering.

कुसुमवती 1 A woman in her courtesies. —2 N. of the town Pātaliputra.

कुसुमित a. Flowered, furnished with flowers.

कुसुमालः A thief.

कुसुमः, —भं [Up. 4. 106] 1 Safflower;

कुसुमारुणं चारु चेलं वसाना Jag. ; Rs. 6. 4. —2 Saffron. —3 The water-pot of an ascetic. —भं Gold. —भः Mere outward affection (compared with the colour of safflower).

कुसु m. An earth-worm.

कुसूलः 1 A granary, store-house (for corn &c.). —2 Ved. A kind of supernatural being.

कुसृतिः f. Fraud, cheating, deceit.

कुस्तुमः 1 An epithet of Vishnu. —2 The ocean.

कुस्मयते Den. A. 1 To smile improperly. —2 To guess, perceive, imagine.

कुह् 10 A. (कुह्यते, कुहित) 1 To surprise, astonish. —2 To cheat, de-

ceive. कुहः 1 Kubera, the god of riches. —2 A rogue, cheat.

कुहकः [Up. 2. 37] 1 A cheat, rogue, juggler. —क, —का Jugglery, deception. —Comp. —कार a. conjuring, cheating. —चकित a. afraid of a trick, suspicious, cautious, wary; H. 4. 102. —स्वनः, —स्वरः a cock.

कुहन a. 1 Envious. —2 Hypocritical. —नः 1 A mouse. —2 A snake. —ना 1 Hypocrisy. —2 Assumed and false sanctity. —3 The interested performance of religious austerities, hypocrisy. —नं 1 A small earthen vessel. —2 A glass vessel.

कुहनिका Interested performance of religious austerities, hypocrisy (ईन).

कुहरं 1 A cavity, hollow; as in नाभिकहर आत्म्य &c. —2 The ear. —3 The throat. —4 Proximity. —5 Copulation. —6 A hole, rent. —7 A guttural sound.

कुहरितं 1 Sound in general. —2 The cry of the (Indian) cuckoo. —3 A sound uttered in copulation.

कुहलिः The leaf of the Piper Betel.

कुहुः, कुहः f. 1 New moon day, i. e. the last day of a lunar month when the moon is invisible; कारगतेव गता यदिह कुहुः N. 4. 57. —2 The deity that presides over this day; Ms. 3. 86. —3 The cry of the (Indian) cuckoo; पिकेन रोषारुणचक्षुषा मुहुः कुहुरुताह्वयत चंद्रवैरिणी N. 1. 100; उन्मीलितं कुहुः कुहुरिति कलोत्तलाः पिकानां गिरः Git. 1. —4 The first day of the first quarter on which the moon rises. —Comp. —कंडः, —मुखः, —रवः, —शब्दः the (Indian) cuckoo. —पालः the king of turtles.

कुहलं A pit filled with stakes.

कुहेडिका, कुहेडी. कुहेलिका, A fog, mist.

कू 1. 6 A. (कवते, कुवते); also कु 9 U. (कु-कू-नाति, कु-कू-नीति) 1 To sound, make noise, cry out in distress; खगाश्चकुविरेक्षुमं Bk. 14. 20; 1. 20, 14. 5; 15. 26; 16. 29.

कूः f. A female imp.

कूकुदः One who gives his daughter in marriage with due ceremony.

कूचः The female breast, especially

that of a young or unmarried woman; see कुच.

कूचिका, कूची 1 A small brush of hair, a pen. —2 A key.

कूज् 1. P. (कूजति, कूजिन) To make any inarticulate sound, hum, coo, warble; कूजनं राम रामेति मधुरं मधुराक्षरं राम, सु-कोकिलं यन्मधुरं उकूज Kā. 5. 32; R. 6. 24; R. 7. 12; N. 1. 127. —2 To mock, grieve. —3 To all with sounds. —Wit नि. परि, or वि to coo, to make an inarticulate noise.

कूजः, कूजनं, कूजितं 1 Cooing, warbling. —2 The rattling of wheels.

कूट् 1. 10 A. (कूटयते, कूटिन) 1 To abstain from giving, not to give. —2 To censure. —II. 10 U. 1 To burn. —2 To call, invite. —3 To render confused, to muddle. —4 To be distressed. —5 To despair. —6 To counsel, advise.

कूट a. 1 False; as in कूटाः स्युः पूर्व-साक्षिणः Y. 2. 80. —2 Immoveable, steady. —3 Despised. —टः, —टं 1 Fraud, illusion, deception. —2 A trick, fraudulent or roguish scheme. —3 A puzzling question, knotty or intricate point, as in कूटशोक, कूटान्योक्ति. —4 Falsehood, untruth; oft. used in comp. with the force of an adjective; 'वचनं false or deceitful words; 'तुला, 'मानं &c. —5 A summit or peak of a mountain; वर्षयन्निव तत्कूटानुद्धैर्धातुरेषुभिः R. 4. 71, Me. 113; Māl. 5. 32. —6 Any projection or prominence. —7 The bone of the forehead with its projections, the crown of the head. —8 A horn. —9 End, corner; Y. 3. 96. —10 Head, chief. —11 A heap, mass, multitude; अभ्रकूटं 'a heap of clouds'; so अन्नकूटं 'a heap of food'; Mv. 6. 32. —12 A hammer, an iron mallet. —13 A plough-share, the body of a plough. —14 A trap for catching deer. —15 A concealed weapon, as a dagger in a woollen case or a sword in a stick. —16 A water-jar. —17 The door of a city. —टः 1 A house, dwelling. —2 An ox whose horns are broken. —3 An epithet of Agastya. —Comp. —अक्षः a false or loaded die; कूटाक्षोपधिविनिः Y. 2. 202. —अगारं an apartment on the top of a house. —अर्यः ambi-

guity of meaning. भाषिता a tale, fiction. —उपायः a fraudulent plan, trick, stratagem. —कारः, कारकः a rogue, a false witness. —कृत् a. 1. cheating, deceiving. —2. forging a document; Y. 2. 70. —3. bribing. (—m.) 1. a man of the writer caste (कायस्थ). —2. an epithet of Siva. —कार्षापणः a false काषपिण q. v. —खड्गः a swordstick. —छद्मन् m. a cheat; Pt. 1. 343. —तुला a false pair of scales. —धर्म a. where falsehood is considered a duty (as a place, house, country, &c.). —पाकलः, पर्वः, पूर्वः bilious fever to which elephants are subject (हस्तिवातज्वर); अचिरेण वैकृतविवर्तारुणः कलभं कठोर इव कूटपाकलः (अभिहितं Māl. 1. 39; (also sometimes written as कूटपालक). —पालकः a potter; a potter's kiln. —पाशः, बंधः a trap, snare; R. 13. 39. —मानं false measure or weight. —मोहनः an epithet of Skanda. —बंधं a trap, a snare for deer, birds &c. —युद्धं treacherous or unfair warfare; R. 17. 69. —रचना a trap laid; Pt. 2. 81. —शाल्मलिः f., m. 1. a species of the Sālmali tree. —2. a kind of tree with sharp thorns (regarded as one of the several instruments—perhaps a club—with which the wicked are tortured in the world of Yama); see R. 12. 95 and Malli. thereon. —शासनं a forged grant or decree. —साक्षिन् m. a false witness. —स्थ a. standing at the top, occupying the highest place (said of a person who stands at the head in a genealogical table). (—स्थः) the Supreme Soul (immoveable, unchangeable, and perpetually the same); Bg. 6. 8; 12. 3. —स्वर्णं counterfeit gold.

कूटक a. Fraudulent, false. —क 1 Fraud, deceit, trick. —2 Elevation, prominence. —3 The body of a plough, a plough-share. —कः 1 A braid or tress of hair. —2 A perfume. —Comp. —आख्यानं an invented tale.

कूट्यः ind. In heaps or multitudes.

कूड 6 P. (कूडति, कूडित) 1 To graze. —2 To become firm or solid. —3 To become fat.

कूड्यः कूड्य q. v.

कूण 10 U. (कूणयति-ते, कूणित) 1 To speak, converse. —2 To contract, close (said to be Atm. in this sense).

कूणि a. Having a crooked arm.

कूणित a. 1 Shut, closed. —2 Contracted; Māl. 4. 2. —Comp. —ईक्षणः a hawk.

कूणिका 1 The horn of any animal. —2 The peg of a lute.

कूदरः The offspring of a Brāhmaṇa woman by a Kīshi, begotten during menstruation.

कूदी A letter for the foot.

कूडालः Mountain ebony.

कूप 10 U. (कूपयति-ते, कूपित) 1 To be weak. —2 To weaken.

कूपः [कुर्वति मंडूका अस्मिन्, कूपक दीर्घश्च Up. 3. 27] 1 A well; कूपे पश्य पयोनिधावपि घटो गृह्णाति तुल्यं जलं Bh. 2. 49; so नितरां नीचोत्सीति त्वं खेवं कूप मा कदापि कृयाः । अत्यंतसरसहृदयो यतः परेषां गुण-महीतासि Bv. 1. 9; प्रोद्दीप्ते भवने तु कूप-खननं प्रत्यक्षमः कीदृशः Bh. 3. 88. —2 A hole, cave, hollow, cavity; as in जघनकूप; Si. 7. 74. —3 A leather oil-vessel. —4 A post to which a ship is moored. —5 A tree or rock in the midst of a river. —6 A mast; क्षोणी-नौकपरुषः Dk. 1. —पी 1 A small well. —2 A flask, bottle. —3 The navel. —Comp. —अंकः, अंगः horripilation. —कच्छपः, मंडूकः, वी (lit.) a tortoise or frog in a well; (fig.) an inexperienced person, one who has had no experience of the world at large, a man of limited ideas who knows only his own neighbourhood; oft. used as a term of reproach. —यंत्रं a water-wheel, a contrivance for raising water from a well. —यंत्रघटी-घटिका a bucket or pot attached to the water-wheel to draw up water. —यंत्रघटिकान्याय see under न्याय.

कूपकः 1 A well (temporary). —2 A hole, cave, cavity. —3 The hollow below the loins. —4 A stake to which a boat is moored. —5 The mast of a ship. —6 A funeral pile. —7 A hole under a funeral pile. —8 A leather oil-vessel. —9 A rock or tree in the midst of a river. —10 A boat. —पिका A stone or rock in the midst of a stream.

कूप्य a. Being in a well or hole.

कूपा (वा) रः The ocean. *

कूपुषं The bladder.

कूब (व) र a. (री f.) 1 Beautiful, agreeable. —2 Hump-backed. —रः, —रं The pole of a carriage to which the yoke is fixed. —रः A hump-backed man. —री 1 A carriage covered with a cloth or blanket. —2 The pole of a carriage to which the yoke is fixed; Ve. 4.

कूब (व) रिन् m. A carriage.

कूमं A pond, pool.

कूरः, —रं Food, boiled rice; इत-श्च कूरच्युततैलमिश्रं पिंडं हस्ती प्रतिमाहते मात्रपुरुषैः Mk. 4.

कूर्चः, —र्च 1 A bunch of any thing, a bundle. —2 A handful of Kusa grass. —3 A peacock's feather. —4 The beard; आगतमनध्यायकारणं सिवेशपभूतमद्य जीर्णकूर्चानां U. 4; or पुरायितव्यमनेन चित्रफलकं लंबकूर्चानां तापसानां कर्द्वैः S. 6. —5 The tip of the thumb and the middle finger brought in contact so as to pinch &c. —6 The upper part of the rose, the part (or hair) between the eye-brows. —7 A brush. —8 Deceit, fraud. —9 Boasting, bragging. —10 Hypocrisy. —र्चः 1 The head. —2 A store-room. —Comp. —शिरस् m. the upper part of the palm of the hand and foot. —शीर्षः, —शेखरः the cocoa-nut tree.

कूर्चकः 1 A bushel. —2 A brush for cleaning the teeth. —3 A painter's brush.

कूर्चिका 1 A painting brush or pencil. —2 A key. —3 A bud, blossom. —4 Inspissated milk. —5 A needle.

कूर्चिन् a. Stuffed, puffy.

कूड 1 U. (कूडति-ते, कूडित) 1 To leap, jump. —2 To frolic; वज्रशुरा-जुष्टुर्गुणं श्येमुकूडिरे तथा Bk. 14. 77, 9; 15. 45.

कूडनं 1 Leaping. —2 Playing sporting. —नी 1 A festival in honour of Kāmadeva, held on the fifteenth day of Chaitra. —2 The full moon day in Chaitra.

कूर्पः The part between the eye-brows.

कूर्परः 1 The elbow; Si. 20. 19. —2 The knee.

कूर्पास = कूर्पास q. v.

कूर्मः [कौ जले जमिर्वेगोऽस्य इवो Tv.] 1 A tortoise; गूहेत्कूर्मं इवांगानि रक्षेद्विरमा-

कुतस् *ind.* 1 From where, whence; कस्य त्वं वा कुत आयातः Moha M. 3. -2 Where, where else, in what (other) place &c.; ईदृग्विनोदः कुतः S. 2. 5. -3 Why, wherefore, from what cause or motive; कुत इदमुच्यते S. 5. -4 How, in what manner; स्फुरति च बाहुः कुतः फलमिहास्य S. 1. 15. -5 Much more, much less; न त्वत्समोऽस्यभ्यधिकः कुतोऽन्यः Eg. 11. 43, 4. 31; न मे स्तेनो जनपदे न कद-यां... न स्वैरी स्वैरिणी कुतः Ch. Up. -6 Because, for; S. 1. कुतस् is sometimes used merely for the abl. of किन्; कुतः कालात्समुत्पन्नं V. P. (=कस्मात् कालात् &c.). कुतः becomes indefinite when connected with the particles चिद्, चन, or अपि.

कुतस्तस्य *a.* 1 Whence come; U. 3. 7. -2 How happened.

कुतुकं 1 Desire, inclination. -2 Curiosity (=कौतुकं). -3 Eagerness, ardour, vehemence; केलिकलाकुतुके-न च काचिदमुं यमुनाजलकूले । मञ्जुलवञ्जु-लङ्गजगतं विचकर्ष करेण हुकूले Git. 1.

कुतुपः, कुतूः *f.* A small leathern bottle for oil. -पः 1 The eighth Muhūrta of the day. -2 =कुतप 12 q. v.

कुतूहल *a.* 1 Wonderful. -2 Excellent, best. -3 Praised, celebrated. -लं 1 Desire, curiosity; उज्जितशब्दे-न जनितं नः कुतूहलं S. 1; यदि विलास-कलासु कुतूहलं Git. 1; (पपौ) कुतूहलेने-व मनुष्यशोणितम् R. 3. 54; 13. 21; 15. 65. -2 Eagerness. -3 What excites curiosity, anything pleasing or interesting, a curiosity. -4 Delight, pleasure; U. 1. 20.

कुतूहलिन् *a.* 1 Desirous, struck with curiosity; Māl. 1. -2 Eager, impatient.

कुत्र *ind.* 1 Where, in which place; कुत्र मे विद्युः Pt. 1; प्रवृत्तिः कुत्र कर्तव्या H. 1. -2 In which case; तेजसा सह आतानां वयः कुत्रोपयुज्यते Pt. 1. 328. (कुत्र is sometimes used for the loc. sing. of किम्). When connected with the particles चिद्, चन or अपि, कुत्र becomes indefinite in sense. कुत्रापि, -कुत्रचित् somewhere, anywhere; न कुत्रापि no where; कुत्रचित्-कुत्रचित् in one place-in another place, here-where; Ms. 9. 34.

कुत्रत्य *a.* Where living or residing.

कुत्स 10 A. (कुत्सयते, कुत्सित) To 52

abuse, revile, censure, condemn; Ms. 2. 54; Y. 1. 31; Sānti. 2. 30.

कुत्सनं, कुत्सा Abuse. contempt, reproach, abusive language; देवता-नां च कुत्सनं Ms. 4. 163. -ना Ex-pression of contempt.

कुत्सित *p.p.* 1 Despised, contemptible. -2 Low, mean, vile. -तं Censure.

कुथ 4 P. (कुथ्यति, कुथित) To stink, become putrid, or foul.

कुथः The Kusa grass.

कुथः, -यं, -था 1 A painted cloth serving as an elephant's housings. -2 A carpet (in general).

कुदारः, -लः, -लकः 1 A spade, hoe. -2 The Kāñchana tree. -लकं A copper pitcher.

कुडालं =कुडमल q. v.

कुड्रकः, -गः 1 A watch-house. -2 A dwelling raised on a scaffold.

कुभ्रः A mountain.

कुनकः A crow.

कुनालिका The (Indian) cuckoo.

कुन्तः 1 A lance, a barbed dart, spear; कुन्ताः प्रविशन्ति K. P. 2. (i. e. कुन्तधारणः पुरुषः); विरहिनिकुन्तनकुन्तमु-स्याकृतिकेताकिदंशुरिताशे Git. 1. -2 A small animal, an insect. -3 A kind of grain. -4 Passion.

कुन्तलः 1 The hair of the head, a lock of hair; प्रतनुविरलैः प्रातोन्मील-न्मनोहरकुन्तलैः U. 1. 20. Ch. P. 4, 6; Git. 2. -2 A drinking cup. -3 A plough. -4 Barley. -5 A kind of perfume. -लाः (pl.) N. of a country and its inhabitants.

कुन्तलिका A butter knife.

कुन्तयः (pl. of कुन्ति *m.*) N. of a country and its people.

कुन्ति N. of a king, son of क्रय. -Comp. -भोजः N. of a Yādava prince, king of the Kunties, who being childless, adopted Kunti.

कुन्ती N. of पुष्या, daughter of a Yādava named दूर, adopted by कुन्ति-भोज. [She was the first wife of Pandu. As he was prevented by a curse from having progeny, he allowed his wife to make use of a charm she had acquired from the sage Durvasas, by means of which she was to have a son by any god she liked to invoke. She invoked Dharma, Yaya and Indra, and had from them

Yudhishtira, Bhīma and Arjuna respectively. She was also mother of Karma by the deity Śiva whom she invoked in her virginhood to test her charm.] -2 A fragrant resin. -3 The wife of a Brāhmaṇa.

कुन्थ 1. 9. P. (कुन्थति, कुन्थति, कुन्थि-त) 1 To suffer pain. -2 To cling to. -3 To hurt.

कुन्दः, -दं [Up. 4. 98] A kind of jasmine (white and delicate); कुन्दावताः कलहंसमालाः Bk. 2. 18; प्रातः कुन्दप्रसवशिथिलं जीविनं धारयेथाः Me. 113; S. 5. 19. -दं The flower of this plant; अलंके बालकुन्दानुविद्धं Me. 65, 47. -दः 1 An epithet of Vishnu. -2 A fragrant oleander. -3 One of the nine treasures of Kubera. -4 The number 'nine'. -5 A lotus. -6 A turner's lathe. -Comp. -करः a turner.

कुन्दिनी A multitude of lotuses.

कुन्दमः A cat.

कुन्दरः 1 An epithet of Vishnu. -2 A kind of grass.

कुन्दुः A rat, mouse.

कुप् I. 4. P. (कुप्यति, कुपोप, अकुपत्, कोपितुं, कुपित) 1 To be angry, (generally with the dat. of the person who is the object of anger, but sometimes with the acc. or gen. also); कुप्यति हितवादिने K. 108; कुपितश्चन्द्रगुप्तश्चाणक्यस्योपरि Mu. 2; M. 3. 21; U. 7; कुपोप तस्मै स भृशं B. 3. 56. -2 To be excited, to gather strength, be virulent; as in दोषाः प्रकुप्यति Susr. -Caus. (कोपयति-ते) 1 To provoke, irritate; to excite, agitate. -2 To stir up. -II. 10 U. 1 To shine. -2 To speak.

कोपः [कुप्-भावे घञ्] 1 Anger, wrath, passion; कोपं न गच्छति नितांतबलोपि नागः Pt. 1. 128; न त्वया कोपः कार्यः do not be angry. -2 (In medicine) Morbid irritation or disorder of the humours of the body; i. e. पिचकोप, वातकोप. &c. -Comp. -आकुल, -आविष्ट *a.* enraged, furious. -क्रमः 1. an angry or passionate man. -2. the course of anger. -हीन, -उबलित *a.* inflamed with anger. -पदं 1. cause of anger. -2. pre-tended anger. -वद्यः subjection to anger. -वेगः violence, fury of anger.

कोपन *a.* [कुप्-ताच्चीत्येयुच्] 1 Pa-

sionate, irascible, angry. -2 Causing anger. -3 Irritating, causing morbid disorder of the humours of the body. -नं Becoming angry. -ना A passionate or angry woman; कयासि कामिन् सुरतापरात्राह पाशानतः कोपनयाऽवधूतः Ku. 3. 8; Amaru. 65.

कोपनक a. Angry. -कः A kind of perfume.

कोपयिष्यु a. [कुप-णिच् बा० इष्णच्] Intending to enrage or exasperate, inclined to make angry.

कोपित a. Enraged, furious, provoked &c.

कोपिन् a. [अवश्यं कुप्याति कुप-णिनि] 1 Angry, irritated; सत्यमेवासि यदि नावे कोपिनी Gtt. 10. -2 Causing anger. -3 Irritating, causing disorder of the humours of the body. -m. A water-pigeon.

कुपः Ved. The beam or lever of a pair of scales.

कुपय a. Ved. To be guarded or protected.

कुपिद् See कुविद्.

कुपिनिन् m. A fisherman.

कुपिनी A kind of net for catching small fish.

कुप्य a. Despised, low, mean, contemptible.

कुप्यं 1 A base metal. -2 Any metal but silver and gold; Ki. 1. 35; Ms. 7. 96; 10. 113. -Comp. -शाला a brazery.

कुबे (वे) रः [कुवितं वे(वे)रंशरीरं यस्य सः] The god of riches and treasure and the regent of the northern quarter; कुबेरगुप्तं दिशमुष्णरश्मौ गंतुं प्रवृत्ते समयं विलंघ्य Ku.3. 25 (vide Malli. thereon.). [Kubera is the son of Visravas by Idavida, and thus the half-brother of Ravana. Besides being the lord of riches and regent of the north, he is the king of the Yakshas and Kinaras, and a friend of Rudra. His abode is Kailasa. He is represented as being deformed in body-having three legs, only eight teeth, and a yellow mark in place of one eye]. -Comp. -अद्रिः. -अचलः an epithet of mountain Kailāsa. -रिच् f. the north.

कुब्ज a. [कु ईषत् उब्जनाजिवं यत्र शक् ० Tv.] Hump-backed, crooked. -कः 1 A curved sword. -2 A hump on the back. -क्या A young female

servant of Kamsa, said to be deformed in three parts of her body. [Krishna and Balarama, while proceeding to Mathura, saw her on the high road carrying unguent to Kamsa. They asked her if she would give them some portion of it, and she gave as much as they wanted. Krishna, being very much pleased with her kindness, made her perfectly straight, and she began to appear a most beautiful woman].

-Comp. -किरातः वामनं a hump-backed person and a dwarf. -गामिन् a. going crookedly, going astray; Pt. 2. 5. -लीला the manner, gait, or character of a hump-backed person; S. 2.

कुब्जकः N. of a tree; Ms. 8. 247, 5. 2.

कुब्जिका An unmarried girl eight years old.

कुब्ज 1 A forest. -2 A hole for sacrificial fire. -3 A ring; an earring. -4 A thread. -5 A cart.

कुम्भत् m. A mountain or a king.

कुमारः [cf. Up. 3. 138] 1 A son, boy; a youth; R. 3. 48. -2 A boy below five. -3 A prince, an heir-apparent (especially in dramas); विशेषितकुमारं तद्व्याज्यमस्तमिते-श्वरं R. 12. 11; कुमारस्यायुषो बाणः V. 5; उपवेष्टुमर्हति कुमारः Mu. 4 (said by Kāśhsha to Malayaketu). -4 N. of Kārtkeya, the god of war; कुमारकल्पं शुष्वे कुमारं R. 5. 36; कुमारीपि कुमारविक्रमः 3. 55. -5 N. of Agni. -6 A parrot. -Comp. -पालनः 1. one who takes care of children. -2. N. of king Śalivāhana. -भृत्य 1. care of young children. -2. care of a woman in pregnancy or confinement, midwifery, R. 3. 12. -वाहिन्, -वाहनः a peacock. -व्रतं a vow of eternal celibacy. -सूः f. 1. an epithet of Pārvatī. -2. or of the Ganges. (-m.) an epithet of Agni.

कुमारकः 1 A child, a youth. -2 The pupil of the eye.

कुमारयति Den. P. To play, sport (like a child).

कुमारशुः A prince, heir-apparent.

कुमारिक a. (की f.) कुमारिन् (पी f.) a. Furnished with girls, abounding in girls.

कुमारिका, कुमारी 1 A young girl, one from 10 to 12 years old. -2 A maiden, virgin; श्रीणि वर्षोप्युदीक्षेत कुमार्यनुमती सती Ms. 9. 90; 11. 59;

न्यावर्ततान्योपगमात्कुमारी R. 6. 69. -3 A girl or daughter in general. -4 N. of Durgā. -5 N. of several plants. -6 N. of Sītā. -7 Large cardamoms. -8 The southern extremity of the Indian peninsula (cf. the modern name Cape Comorin). -Comp. -पुत्रः 1. the son of an unmarried woman. -2. N. of Kārya. -दशुरः the father-in-law of a girl defiled before marriage.

कुमुद् a. 1 Unkind, unfriendly. -2 Avaricious. -m. 1 The white water-lily. -2 The red lotus.

कुमुदः, -दं [कौ मोदते इति कुमुदं] 1 The white water-lily said to open at moon-rise; नोच्छसिति तपनकिरणैश्च द्रस्येवाशुभिः कुमुदं V. 3. 16; so S. 5. 28; R. 3. 2, 21, 23; Me. 40. -2 A red lotus. -दं Silver. -दः 1 An epithet of Vishnu. -2 N. of the elephant supposed to guard the south. -3 Camphor. -4 A species of monkey. -5 N. of a Nāga who gave his younger sister कुमुदती to Kusa, son of Kāma; see R. 16. 79. 86. -Comp. -अभिख्यं silver. -आकरः, -आवासः a pond full of lotuses. -ईशः the moon. -दंडं an assemblage of lotuses. -नायः, -पतिः -दंयः, -चांधवः, -रुद्ध m. the moon.

कुमुदवती The lotus plant.

कुमुदिक a. Abounding in Kumudas. -का N. of a plant, (कटफल). -2 A small tree (the seeds of which are aromatic).

कुमुदिनी 1 A water-lily with white lotus-flowers; यथैहावानंदं व्रजति समुपदे कुमुदिनी U. 5. 26; Si. 9. 34. -2 A collection of lotuses. -3 A place abounding in lotuses. -Comp. -नायकः, -पतिः the moon.

कुमुदत् a. Abounding in lotuses; कुमुदत्सु च वारिषु R. 4. 19. -ती 1 A water-lily with white flowers (opening at moon-rise); अंताहति शशिनि सैव कुमुदती मे दृष्टिं न नन्दयति संस्मर-नीयशोभा S. 4. 2; 3. 17; कुमुदती भातुमतीव भावं (न बन्ध) R. 6. 36. -2 A collection of lotuses. -3 A place abounding in lotuses. ईशः the moon.

कुमोदकः An epithet of Vishnu.

कुंभः Ved. 1 A kind of head-dress for women (?). -2 The upper part of a club. -बा 1 A thick petticoat. -2 An enclosure round the sacrificial ground.

कुंभः [कुम्भं कृत्स्नं वा उभयं पृथक् इत्यु-भञ्च शब्दं Tv.] 1 A pitcher, water-pot, jar : इयं सुस्तनी मस्तकान्धम-कुम्भा Jag; वर्जयेत्तादृशं मित्रं विषकुम्भं पयोमुखं H. 1. 77; R. 2. 36; so कुच, स्तन. -2 The frontal globe on the forehead of an elephant; इभकुम्भ Mā. 5. 32; मत्तेभकुम्भदलेन भुवि संति शूराः Lh. 1. 59. -3 Aquarius, the eleventh sign of the zodiac. -4 A measure of grain equal to 20 dhonas; Ms. 8. 320. -5 (In Yoga phil.) Closing the nostrils and mouth so as to suspend breathing. -6 The paramour of a harlot. -7 An urn in which the bones of dead bodies are collected. -8 A kind of heart-disease. -भा A harlot, a whore. -भं A fragrant resin (गुग्गुलु). -Comp. -कर्षः 'pitcher-eared', N. of a gigantic Rākshasa, brother of Rāvaṇa and slain by Rāma. [He is said to have devoured thousands of beings including sages and heavenly nymphs, and the gods were anxiously waiting for an opportunity to retaliate upon the powerful demon. After Brahma had inflicted on him a curse for the humiliation to which he subjected Indra and his elephant Airavata, Kumbhakarna began to practise the most rigid austerities. Brahma was pleased and was about to grant him a boon, when the gods requested Sarasvatī to sit on his tongue and to pervert it. Accordingly when he went to the god, instead of asking *indrapada* he asked *nidrapada* which was readily granted. It is said that he slept for six months at a time, and, when roused, was awake for only one day. When Lanka was besieged by the monkey-troops of Rāma, Rāvaṇa with great difficulty roused Kumbhakarna, desirous of availing himself of his gigantic strength. After having drunk 2000 jars of liquor, he took Sugrīva prisoner, besides devouring thousands of monkeys. He was ultimately slain by Rāma.] -2, an epithet of Siva. -कामलः a bilious affection. -कारः 1. a potter; Y. 3. 146. -2. a mixed tribe (वेद्यायां विप्रतश्चौर्यान् कुम्भकारः स उच्यते Uśanas; or मालकारात्मकयोः कुम्भकारो व्यजायत Parāśara). -3. a serpent. -4. a kind of wild fowl. (-री). -कारिका 1. the wife of a potter. -2. a kind of collyrium. -घोणः N. of a town. -जः, -जन्मन् *m.*, -योनिः, -संभवः 1. epithets of Agastya; प्रसस्ताश्वदम्बः कुम्भयोनिर्महौजसः R. 4. 21; 15. 55. -2. an epithet of Droṇa, the military preceptor of the Kauravas and Pāṇ-

davas. -3. an epithet of Vasishṭha. -दासी a bawd, procuress; sometimes used as a term of reproach or abuse. -धरः the sign of the zodiac called Aquarius. -राशिः the sign Aquarius. -रेतस् *m.* a form of Agni. -लम्भं that time of the day in which Aquarius rises above the horizon. -मंडुकः 1. (lit.) a frog in a pitcher. -2. (fig.) an inexperienced man : cf. कृपमंडुक. -शाला pottery. -संधिः the hollow on the top of an elephant's head between the frontal globes.

कुम्भकः 1 The base of a column. -2 A religious exercise (in Yoga phil.), stopping the breath by closing the mouth and both nostrils with the fingers of the right hand.

कुम्भिका 1 A small pot. -2 A harlot. -3 A disease of the eyes.

कुम्भिन् 1 An elephant; Bv. 1. 52. -2 A crocodile. -3 A fish. -4 A kind of poisonous insect. -5 A sort of fragrant resin (गुग्गुलु). -Comp. -नरकः a particular hell. -मद्ः rut, ichor.

कुम्भिलः 1 A thief who breaks into a house. -2 A plagiarist. -3 A wife's brother. -4 A child of an imperfect impregnation or born at undue seasons.

कुम्भी 1 A small water-jar. -2 An earthen cooking vessel. -3 A measure of grain. -4 N. of several plants. -Comp. -धान्यं grain stored in jars sufficient for six days. -धान्यकः a house-holder who stores grain. -नसः a kind of venomous serpent; U. 2. 29. -पाकः 1. the contents of a cooking-vessel. -2. (sing. or pl.) a particular hell in which the wicked are baked like potter's vessels; Y. 3. 224; Ms. 12. 76.

कुम्भीकः 1 The Punnāga tree. -2 A catamite. -का Swelling of the eye-lids.

कुम्भीरः A shark.

कुम्भीरकः, **कुम्भीलः**, **कुम्भीलकः** A thief; लोप्सेण गृहीतस्य कुम्भीरकस्यास्ति वा प्रतिवचनं V. 2; कुम्भीलकैः काशुकैश्च परिहर्तव्या चंद्रिका M. 4. -लः A crocodile.

कुरु 6 P. (कुरति, कुरित) To sound.

कुरंकरः, **कुरंकरः** The (Indian) crane.

कुरंगः (गी.) 1 A deer in general; तन्मे ब्रूहि कुरंगं कुत्र भवता किं नाम तत्र तपः Śānti. 1. 14. 4. 6; लवंगी कुरंगीदृशं गीकरोतु Jag. -2 A species of deer (कुरंग इत्यनामः स्यादरिणः कृतिको मदात्). -Comp. -अक्षी -नयना, -नेत्रा a deer-eyed woman. -नाभिः musk.

कुरंगकः, **कुरंगमः** = कुरंग q. v.

कुराचिह्नः A crab.

कुरटः A shoemaker.

कुरंठः, **कुरंठकः**, **कुरंठिका** The yellow amaranth.

कुरंडः Enlargement of the testicles or of the scrotum, hydrocele.

कुरंडकः Yellow amaranth.

कुररः (लः) An osprey; Y. 1. 174.

कुररी 1 A female osprey; चक्रं विमा कुररीव भूयः R. 14. 68. -2 A ewe. -Comp. -गणः a flight of ospreys.

कुररावं A place abounding with ospreys.

कुरलः 1 An osprey. -2 A curl, a lock of hair.

कुरवः (वः), **कुरव** (ब) कः A species of amaranth; कुरवका स्वकार-पतां ययुः R. 9. 29; Me. 78; Rs. 6. 18. -वं (बं), -व (ब) कं The flower of this tree; चूडापादो नवकुरवकं Me. 65; प्रत्याख्याताविशेषकं कुरवकं श्यामावशात्तरुणं M. 3. 5.

कुरालः (हः) A light bay horse with black legs.

कुरी A kind of grass or corn.

कुरीरं A kind of head-dress for women. -2 Copulation.

कुरुः (pl.) 1 N. of a country situated in the north of India about the site of the modern Delhi; त्रिवः कुरुपामधिपस्य पालनीं Ki. 1. 1; चिरात् तस्मिन् कुरुवृक्षासते 1. 17. -2 The kings of this country. -रुः 1 A priest. -2 Boiled rice. -Comp. -क्षेत्रं N. of an extensive plain near Delhi, the scene of the great war between the Kauravas and Pāṇ-
davas; धर्मक्षेत्रे कुरुक्षेत्रे समवेता युयुत्सवः Bg. 1. 1; Ms. 2. 19. -क्षेत्रयोगः a solar day in the course of which three lunar days, three asterisms and three yogas occur. -चिह्नः a crab. -त्रांगलं = कुरुक्षेत्र q. v. -राज *m.*, -राजः an epithet of Duryodhana. -विस्तः a weight of gold

equal to about 700 Troy grains.

—बृद्धः an epithet of Bhishma.

कुरुटः A kind of pot-herb.

कुरुटिन् *m.* A horse.

कुरुटः A red species of amaranth.

—टी 1 A wooden doll or puppet. —2 The wife of a Brāhmaṇa or teacher.

कुरुटकः Yellow or white amaranth.

कुरुड = कुरुट *q. v.*

कुरुरी A kind of bird (having a plaintive tone); cf. कुरुरी.

कुरुवं A kind of orange.

कुरुलः A lock of hair, especially on the forehead.

कुरुवक = कुवक *q. v.*

कुरुविदः,—दं A ruby.—दं 1 Black salt.—2 A mirror.

कुरुटः 1 A cock.—2 Rubbish.

कुरुटः A dog; उपकर्तुमपि प्राप्तं निःस्वं नयति कुरुटं Pt. 2. 90 v. 1.

कुचिका = कूचिका *q. v.*

कुई, कुईन See कूई, कूईन.

कु (कू) परः 1 The knee.—2 The elbow.

कु (क) पांसः, कु (कू) पांसकः A sort of bodice worn by women; मनोज्ञकूपीसकपीडितस्तनाः Rs. 5. 8, 4. 16. v. 1.

कुर्वन् *pres. p.* Doing &c. —*m.* 1 A servant.—2 A shoemaker.

कुल् 1 P. (कोलति, कुलित) 1 To accumulate, collect.—2 To be related; behave as a kinsman.—3 To proceed or go uninterruptedly.—4 To count, reckon.

कुलं 1 A race, family; निदानमिक्षाकुलस्य संततेः R. 3. 1.—2 The residence of a family, a seat, house, an abode; वसवृषिकुलेषु सः R. 12. 25.—3 A high or noble family, noble descent; कुले जन्म Pt. 5. 2; कुलशीलसमन्वितः Ms. 7. 54, 62; so कुलजा, कुलकन्यका &c.—4 A herd, troop, flock; collection, multitude; मृगकुलं रोमयमभ्यस्यतु S. 2. 6; U. 2. 9; अलि-कुलसंकुल Gīt. 1; Si. 9. 71; so गो°, कुमि°, महिषी° &c.—5 A lot, gang, band (in a bad sense).—6 A country.—7 The body.—8 The front or forehead.—9 A tribe, caste, community.—10 A blue stone.—लः The head of a guild or corporation.—Comp.—अ-

कुल *a.* 1. of a mixed character or origin.—2. middling. °तिथिः *m. f.* the second, sixth, and the tenth lunar days of a fort-night in a month. °वारः Wednesday.—अंकुरः the scion of a family; S. 7. 19.—अंगना a respectable or high-born (chaste) woman.—अंगारः a man who ruins his family; Pt. 4.—अचलः,—अद्रिः,—पर्वतः,—शैलः a principal mountain, one of a class of seven mountains which are supposed to exist in each division of the continent; their names are:—महेंद्रो मलयः सन्नः शुक्तिमान् ऋक्षपर्वतः। विन्ध्यश्च पारियात्रश्च सतैते कुलपर्वताः॥.—अन्वित *a.* born in a noble family.—अभिमानः family pride.—आचारः,—कर्मन्, *n.*—धर्मः a duty or custom peculiar to a family or caste.—आचार्यः,—गुरुः 1. a family-priest or teacher.—2. a genealogist.—आधारकः a son.—आलंबिन् *a.* maintaining a family.—ईश्वरः 1. the chief of a family.—2. N. of Siva. (—र) N. of Durgā.—उत्कट *a.* high-born. (—टः) a horse of a good breed.—उत्पन्नः,—उद्भूतः,—उद्भव *a.* sprung from a noble family, high-born.—उद्ग्रहः the head or perpetuator of a family; see उद्ग्रह.—उपदेशः a family name.—कञ्जलः one who is a disgrace to his family.—कंदकः one who is a thorn or trouble to his family.—कन्यका,—कन्या a girl of high birth; विशुद्धसुगन्धः कुलकन्यकाजनः Māl. 7. 1; गृहे गृहे पुरुषाः कुलकन्यकाः समुद्भवन्ति Māl. 7.—करः,—कर्तुं *m.* the founder of a family.—कर्लकः one who is a disgrace to his family.—क्षयः 1. ruin of a family.—2. extinction of a family.—गिरिः,—भूभृत् *m.*,—पर्वतः,—शैलः see कुलचल above.—घ्न *a.* ruining a family; होषैरैतेः कुलघ्नानां Bg. 1. 43.—ज,—जात *a.* 1. well-born, of high birth.—2. ancestral, hereditary; Ki. 1. 31 (used in both senses).—जनः a high-born or distinguished person.—तंतुः one who continues or perpetuates a family.—तीथिः *m. f.* an important lunar day, viz:—the 4th, 8th, 12th or 14th of a lunar fort-night.—तिलकः the glory of a family, one who does honour to his family.—दीपः,—दीपकः the glory of a family.—दुहितृ *f.* see कुलकन्या.—देवता a tutelary deity; the guardian deity of a fa-

mily; Ku. 7. 27.—धन *a.* one whose wealth is the preservation of the good name of the family; U. 1. 14. (—नं) the dearest and most valued treasure of the family; U. 7. 6.—धर्मः a family custom, a duty or custom peculiar to a family; उत्सन्न-कुलधर्माणां मनुष्याणां जनार्दन Bg. 1. 44; Ms. 1. 118; 8. 14.—धारकः a son.—धुर्वः (a son) able to support a family, a grown up son; न हि सति कुलधुर्वे सूर्यवन्द्या गृहाय R. 7. 71.—नन्दन *a.* gladdening or doing honour to a family.—नायिका a girl worshipped at the celebration of the orgies of the left-hand Śāktas.—नारी a high bred and virtuous woman.—नाशः 1. ruin or extinction of a family.—2. an apostate, reprobate, outcast.—3. a camel.—परंपरा the series of generations comprising a race.—पतिः 1. the head or chief of a family.—2. a sage who feeds and teaches 10,000 pupils; thus defined:—मुनीनां दशसाहस्रं योऽन्यदानादिषोषणात्। अध्यापयति विप्रं धीरसौ कुलपतिः स्मृतः॥ अपि नाम कुलपतेरियमसवर्णक्षेत्रसंभवा स्वात् S. 1; R. 1. 95; U. 3. 48.—पांसुक्ता a woman disgracing her family, an unchaste woman.—पालिः,—पालिका,—पाली *f.* a chaste, or high-born woman.—पुत्रः a nobly-born youth; इह सर्वस्वफलिनः कुलपुत्रमहादुमाः Mk. 4. 10.—पुरुषः 1. a respectable or high-born man; कश्चन कुलपुरुषो वेद्याधरपल्लवं मनोज्ञमपि Bh. 1. 92.—2. an ancestor.—पूर्वगः an ancestor.—भार्या a virtuous wife.—भृत्या the nursing of a pregnant woman.—नर्यादा family honor or respectability.—मार्गः a family custom, the best way or the way of honesty.—योषित्,—वधू *f.* a woman of good family and character.—वारः a principal day; (—e. Tuesday and Friday).—विद्या 1. knowledge handed down in a family, traditional knowledge.—2. one of the three आन्वीक्षिकी lore. —विप्रः a family-priest.—वृद्धः an old and experienced member of a family.—व्रतः,—व्रतं a family vow; गालितवयसामिक्षा-कूपामिदं हि कुलव्रतं R. 3. 70; विश्वस्मिन्-धुनाऽन्यः कुलव्रतं पालयिष्यति कः Bv. 1. 13.—अद्रिन् *a.* well-born, of a good family. (—*m.*) 1. the chief of a family or a guild.—2. an artisan of noble birth.—संख्या 1. family-

respectability. -2. inclusion among respectable families; Ms. 3. 66. -संतति: *f.* posterity, descendants, continuation of a lineage; Ms. 5. 159. -संभव *a.* of a respectable family. -सेवक: an excellent servant -स्त्री *a.* woman of good family, a noble woman; अधर्माभिन्वात् कृष्ण प्रदुष्यन्ति कुलस्त्रियः Bg. 1.41. -स्थिति: *f.* 1. antiquity or prosperity of a family. -2. family observance or custom; U. 5. 23.

कुलक *a.* Of good family, of good birth. -क: 1 The chief of a guild. -2 Any artisan of eminent birth. -3 An ant-hill. -क 1 A collection, multitude. -2 A number of verses in grammatical connection; (the number of verses ranging from 5 to 15 and the whole forming one sentence); *e. g.* see Si. 1. 4-10, R. 1. 5-9; so Ku. 1. 1-16. -3 A kind of prose composition with few compounds.

कुलत: *ind.* By birth.

कुलधर *a.* One who continues or perpetuates a family.

कुलभर:, -ल: A thief.

कुलवत् *a.* Of respectable birth or origin; nobly born.

कुलिक *a.* Of a good family, well-born. -क: 1 A kinsman; Y. 2. 233. -2 The chief or head of a guild. -3 An artist of high birth. -Comp. -वेला certain portions of time on each day on which it is improper to begin any good business.

कुलिन् *a.* (नी. *f.*) Of good family, high-born. -*m.* A mountain.

कुलीन *a.* [कुले जातः ख] Of high descent, of a good family, well-born; दिव्यद्योषितमिवाकुलीनां K. 11. -न: A horse of good breed. -2 A worshipper of Sakti according to the left-hand ritual. -न A disease of the nails.

कुल्य *a.* [कुल-यत्] 1 Relating to a family, race, or corporation. -2 Well-born. -स्य: A respectable man. -स्व 1 Friendly inquiry after family affairs, (condolence, congratulation &c.) -2 A bone; Mv. 2. 16. -3 Flesh. -4 A winnowing basket. -स्या 1 A virtuous woman. -2 A small river, canal, stream; कुल्याभोभिः पवनचपलेः शाखिनो धौतमूलाः S. 1. 15; कुल्येशोद्यानपादपान् R. 12. 3 7, 49; U. 3. 23. -3 A dike, trench.

-4 A measure of grain equal to 8 dropas.

कुलकः A cymbal. -2 Beating time in music.

कुलटः Any son except one's own, an adopted son. -टा [कुलकुलान्तरं अयति शक्तेः] An unchaste woman; Mu. G. 5, Y. 1. 215. -Comp. -पतिः a cuckold.

कुलत्थः A kind of pulse. -स्थिका A blue stone used as a collyrium.

कुलहंडकः An eddy.

कुलाधुता A bitch.

कुलामिः A treasure.

कुलायः, -यं 1 The nest of a bird: कुलच्छांतकपोतकुकुडकुलाः कूले कुलायधुताः U. 2. 9; N. 1. 141. -2 The body. -3 A place or spot in general. -4 A woven texture, a web. -5 A case or receptacle. -Comp. -निलायः the act of sitting in a nest, hatching, brooding. -स्यः a bird.

कुलायिका A bird-cage, an aviary, dove-cot.

कुलालः [Up. 1. 117.] 1 A potter; ब्रह्मा येन कुलालवन्नियमितो ब्रह्मांड-भांडोदरे Bh. 2. 95. -2 A wild cock. -3 An owl. -ली The wife of a potter. -2 A blue stone used as a collyrium.

कुलालिका An aviary.

कुलाहः A horse of a light brown colour.

कुलाहकः A lizard.

कुलिः A hand.

कुलिगः 1 A bird (in general). -2 A kind of mouse. -3 A sparrow.

कुलिदः (*pl.*) N. of a country and its rulers.

कुलिशः, -शं 1 A crab. -2 The 4th sign of the zodiac, Cancer; see कुलीर.

कुलिशः, -शं 1 The thunderbolt of Indra: वृत्रस्य हंतुः कुलिशं कुडिताधीव लक्ष्यते Ku. 2. 20; Pt. 1; अवेदनाज्ञं कुलिशसतानां Ku. 1. 20; R. 3. 68; 4. 88; Amaru. 96. -2 Ved. An axe, a hatchet. -3 The point or end of a thing; Ms. 61. -Comp. -धरः, -पाणिः an epithet of Indra. -नायकः a particular mode of sexual enjoyment. -शासनः An epithet of Sâkyamuni.

कुली A wife's elder sister.

कुलीनम् Water.

कुलीनः, -कः 1 A crab. -2 The fourth sign of the zodiac, Cancer.

कुलीनक *a.* Of a good family.

-कः A kind of wild kidney-bean.

कुलीशः, -शं Indra's thunderbolt.

कुलुकं The far or foulness of the tongue.

कुलुकगुजा A fire-brand.

कुलूतः (*pl.*) N. of a country and its rulers.

कुलफः, -लफः A disease.

कुलमलं 1 Sin. -2 The part of an arrow by which the head is attached to the shaft.

कुलमापं Gruel. -पः A kind of grain. -Comp. -अभिषुतं gruel.

कुल्व *a.* Ved. Bald, bare.

कुल्वकं Fur upon the tongue.

कुवं 1 A flower. 2 A lotus.

कुवमः The sun.

कुवर See कुवर.

कुवलं 1 The water-lily. -2 A pearl. -3 Water. -4 The belly of a serpent.

कुवल्यं 1 The blue water-lily कुवल्यदलस्तिग्धैरंगैर्दशै नयनोत्सवं U. 3. 22. -2 A water-lily in general. -3 The earth (*-m.* also). -Comp. -आनंद N. of a work on rhetoric by अय्ययादीक्षित. -ईशः a king.

कुवलयिन् *a.* Having blue lotuses, U. 1. 31.

कुवलयित *a.* Furnished with blue lotuses; Mā. 2. 11, R. 11. 93.

कुवलयिनी 1 The blue water-lily; plant. -2 An assemblage of lotuses. -3 A place abounding in lotuses

कुवादः The fold of a door.

कुवाद *a.* 1 Detracting, undervaluing, censorious. -2 Low, vile.

कुवाहुलः A camel.

कुवि (पि) दः 1 A weaver; कुविहस्त्वं तावत्पदयसि शुभग्राममभितः K. P. 7. -2 N. of the weaver caste.

कुवेणी 1 A basket to hold fish (when caught), fish-basket. -2 A badly arranged tress of hair.

कुवेलं A lotus.

कुशः *a.* 1 Wicked, vile, depraved. -2 Mad. -शः 1 A kind of grass

considered holy and forming an essential requisite of several religious ceremonies: पवित्रार्थे इमे कुशाः Śrāddha Mantra; कुशपूतं प्रवयास्तु विष्टर R. 8, 18, 1. 49, 95. -2 N. of the elder son of Rāma. [He was one of the twin sons of Rama, born after Sita had been ruthlessly abandoned in the forest; yet he was the elder of the two in point of first seeing the light of this world. He, with Lava, was brought up by the sage Valmiki, and the two boys were taught to repeat the Ramayana, the epic of the poet. Kusa was made by Rama king of Kusavati, and he lived there for some time after his father's death. But the presiding deity of the old capital Ayodhya presented herself to him in his dream and besought him not to slight her. Kusa then returned to Ayodhya; see R. 16. 3-42]. -3 A rope of Kusa grass for connecting the yoke of a plough with the pole. -4 One of the great Dripas. -शा 1 A plank for covering anything. -2 A piece of wood. -3 A horse's bridle. -शी A sort of ladle. -2 Wrought iron. -3 Ploughshare. -4 A pod of cotton. -शं Water; as in कुशेशय q. v. -Comp. -अक्षः a monkey. -अग्रं the sharp point of a blade of the Kusa grass; hence often used in comp. in the sense of 'sharp', 'shrewd', 'penetrating' as intellect. ° बुद्धि a. having a penetrating intellect, sharp, shrewd; (अपि) कुशामबुद्धे कुशली गुरुस्ते R. 5. 4. -अग्नीय a. penetrating, sharp. -अंगुली-रीयं a ring of Kusa grass worn at religious ceremonies. -अरणिः N. of Duvāsas. -आकरः the sacrificial fire. -आसनं a seat or mat of Kusa grass. -उदके water in which Kusa grass has been infused. -वीरं a garment of Kusa grass. -ध्वजः the younger brother of Janaka. -स्थलं N. of a place in the North of India; Ve. 1. (-ली) N. of the town Dvārakā. कुशयः-कुशपः A drinking vessel, cup, goblet. कुशिन् a. Mixed or combined with water.

कुशिन् a. Furnished with Kusa grass. -m. An epithet of Vālmiki. कुशेशय A water-lily, a lotus in general; भूयात्कुशेशयरजोमुरेशुरस्याः (पथाः) S. 4. 10; R. 6. 18. -यः The (Indian) crane or Sārāsa bird.

कुशल a. 1 Right, proper, good, auspicious; S. 16. 41; Bg. 18.

10. -2 Happy, prosperous. -3 Able, skilful, clever, proficient, well-versed : with loc. or in comp.; इडनीत्वां च कुशलं Y. 1. 313, 2. 181; Ms. 7. 190; R. 3. 12. -लं 1 Welfare, a happy or prosperous condition, happiness; पप्रच्छ कुशलं राज्ये राज्याश्रममुनि मुनिः R. 1. 58; अव्यापन्नः कुशलमबले पृच्छति त्वां Me. 101; अपि कुशलं भवतः 'are you doing well' (how do you do?). -2 Virtue. -3 Cleverness, ability. -लः An epithet of Siva. -Comp. -काम a. desirous of happiness. -प्रश्नः friendly inquiry after a person's health or welfare. -बुद्धि a. wise, intelligent, shrewd, sharp.

कुशलिन् a. (नी f.) Happy, doing well, prosperous, अय भगवाह्मीकानु-प्रहाय कुशली काश्यपः S. 5; R. 5. 4, Me. 112.

कुशा 1 A rope. -2 A bridle.

कुशावती N. of a city, the capital of Kusa, Rāma's son; see कुश.

कुशिक a. Squint eyed. -कः 1 N. of the grand-father of Visvāmitra (according to some accounts, of the father of विश्वामित्र). -2 A plough-share. -3 Sediment of oil.

कुशीदं Usury; see कुसीद.

कुशीलवः 1 A bard, singer; Ms. 8. 65, 102. -2 An actor, a dancer; तत्सर्वे कुशीलवाः संगीतप्रयोगेण मत्समीहितसंपादनाय प्रवर्ततां Māl. 1; तत्किमिति नारभयसि कुशीलवैः सह संगीतकं Ve. 1. -3 A newsmonger. -4 An epithet of Vālmiki. -नौ (du.) The two sons of Rāma.

कुशुम्भः The water-pot of an ascetic; or a jar in general.

कुशूलः 1 A granary, cupboard, store-room; को धन्यो कुशुभिः पुत्रैः कुशूलापूरणदकैः H. Pr. 20. -2 A fire made of chaff. -Comp. -धान्यकः a householder who has three years' grain in stock.

कुष् 9 P. (कुष्णाति, कुषित) 1 To tear, extract, pull or draw out; शिवाः कुष्णाति मांसानि Bk. 18. 12; 17. 80, 7. 95. -2 To test, examine. -3 To shine.

कुषल a. Clever, expert.

कुषाकु a. 1 Burning, scorching. -2 Vile, wicked, detestable. -कुः 1

The sun. -2 Fire. -3 An ape, monkey.

कुषित a. Mixed with water.

कुषीद a. Indifferent, inert. -इ Usury.

कुषुभ्यति Den. P. 1 To throw. -2 To abuse. -3 To despise.

कुष्ठः, -ष्टे [Un. 2. 2] 1 Leprosy (of which there are 18 varieties); गलकुष्ठानिभूताय च Bh. 1. 90. -2 A sort of poison. -घ्रा The mouth or opening of a basket. -Comp. -अरिः 1. sulphur. -2. N. of several plants. कुष्ठिन् a. (नी f.), कुष्ठित a. Affected with leprosy, a leper.

कुष्मलं 1 Cutting. -2 A leaf.

कुष्मांडः 1 A kind of pumpkin gourd. -2 A false conception. -3 A particular religious formula. -डी 1 A religious ceremony. -2 An epithet of the wife of Siva.

कुष्मांडकः A kind of pumpkin gourd.

कुस् 4 P. (कुस्यति, कुसित) 1 To embrace. -2 To surround.

कुसितः 1 An inhabited country. -2 One who lives on usury; see कुसीद below.

कुसी (सि) द a. Lazy, slothful. -दः (also written as कुशी-शी-द) A money-lender, usurer. -दं 1 Any loan or thing lent to be repaid with interest. -2 Lending money, usury, the profession of usury; कुसीदाद् दारिद्र्यं परकरगतग्रथिज्ञमनात् Pt. 1. 11; Ms. 1. 90; 8. 410; Y. 1. 119. -Comp. -पथः usury, usurious interest; any interest exceeding 5 per cent. -वृद्धिः f. interest on money; कुसीदवृद्धिर्द्वैगुण्यं नात्येति सक्-साहता Ms. 8. 151.

कुसीदा A female usurer.

कुसीदायी The wife of a usurer.

कुसीदिकः, कुसीदिन् m. A usurer.

कुसुमं 1 A flower; उदेति पूर्वं कुसुमं ततः फलं S. 7. 30. -2 Menstrual discharge. -3 A fruit. -4 A disease of the eyes. -मः A form of fire. -Comp. -अंजनं the calx of brass used as a collyrium. -अंजलिः a handful of a flowers. -अधिपः, अधिराज m. the Champaka tree (bearing yellow fragrant flowers). -अवचायः gathering flowers; अन्यत्र यूयं कुसुमावचायं कुरुध्वमत्रास्मि करोमि सख्यः K. P. 3. -अवतंसकं a chaplet.

—अक्षः, —आयुधः, —इयुः, —बाणः, —दारः

1. a flowery arrow. —2. N. of the god of love; अभिनवः कुसुमेषु व्यापारः Mā. 1 (where the word may also be read as कुसुमेषु व्यापारः); तस्मै नमो भगवते कुसुमायुधाय Bh. 1. 1; Rs. 6. 34, Ch. P. 19, 24; R. 7. 61; Si. 8. 70, so कुसुमशरबाणभावेन Git. 10. —आकरः 1. a garden. —2. a nosegay.

—3. vernal season; ऋतुनां कुसुमकरः Bg. 10. 35, so Bv. 1. 43. —आत्मकः saffron. —आरीडः 1. a garland or chaplet of flowers. —2. the god of love; कुसुमापीडव्याजेन Mā. 1 (where it has both senses). —असवं 1 honey. —2. a kind of spirituous liquor (prepared from flowers). —उज्ज्वल a. brilliant with blossoms. —कार्मुकः, —चापः, धन्वन् m. epithets of the god of love; कुसुमचापमतेजश्चक्षुषिः R. 9. 39; Rs. 6. 27. —चित्त a. heaped with flowers. —पुरं N. of the town of Pātāliputra; कुसुमपुराभिर्यागं प्रत्यनुशसीनो राज्ञः Mu. 2. —प्रवृत्तिः, —प्रसूतिः f. appearance of flowers; S. 4. 8. —लता a creeper in blossom. —शयनं a bed of flowers; V. 3. 10. —स्तवकः a nosegay, bouquet; कुसुमस्तवकस्यैव द्वे गती स्तो मनस्विनां Bh. 2. 53.

कुसुमवत् a. Furnished with flowers, flowering.

कुसुमवती 1 A woman in her courses. —2 N. of the town Pātāliputra.

कुसुमित a. Flowered, furnished with flowers.

कुसुमालः A thief.

कुसुम्भः, भं [Up. 4. 106] 1 Safflower;

कुसुम्भारुणं चारु चेलं वसाना Jag. ; Rs. 6. 4. —2 Saffron. —3 The water-pot of an ascetic. —भं Gold. —भः Mere outward affection (compared with the colour of safflower).

कुसू m. An earth-worm.

कुसूलः 1 A granary, store-house (for corn &c.). —2 Ved. A kind of supernatural being.

कुसृतिः f. Fraud, cheating, deceit.

कुस्तुभः 1 An epithet of Vishnu. —2 The ocean.

कुस्मयते Den. A. 1 To smile improperly. —2 To guess, perceive, imagine.

कुह 10 A. (कूह्यते, कूहित) 1 To surprise, astonish. —2 To cheat, de-

ceive.

कुहः 1 Kubera, the god of riches. —2 A rogue, cheat.

कुहकः [Up. 2. 37] 1 A cheat, rogue, juggler. —क, —का Jugglery, deception. —Comp. —कार a. conjuring, cheating. —चकित a. afraid of a trick, suspicious, cautious, wary; H. 4. 102. —स्वनः, —स्वरः a cock.

कुहन a. 1 Evident. —2 Hypocritical. —नः 1 A moon. —2 A snake. —ना 1 Hypocrisy. —2 Assumed and false sanctity. —3 The interested performance of religious austerities, hypocrisy. —नं 1 A small earthen vessel. —2 A glass vessel.

कुहनिका Interested performance of religious austerities, hypocrisy (देन).

कुहरं 1 A cavity, hollow, as in नमिकहर आस्यं &c. —2 The ear. —3 The throat. —4 Proximity. —5 Copulation. —6 A hole, rent. —7 A guttural sound.

कुहरितं 1 Sound in general. —2 The cry of the (Indian) cuckoo. —3 A sound uttered in copulation.

कुहलिः The leaf of the Piper Betel.

कूटः, कूटः f. 1 New moon day, i. e. the last day of a lunar month when the moon is invisible; करगतैव गता यदिह कूटः N. 4. 57. —2 The deity that presides over this day; Ms. 3. 86. —3 The cry of the (Indian) cuckoo; पिकेन रोषारुणचक्षुषा मुहुः कूहृताह्वयत चंद्रवैरिणी N. 1. 100; उन्मीलितं कूटः कूहृति कलोत्तलः पिकानां गिरः Git. 1. —4 The first day of the first quarter on which the moon rises. —Comp. —कंडः, मुखः, —रवः, —राब्दः the (Indian) cuckoo. —पालः the king of turtles.

कूहलं A pit filled with stakes.

कूहडिका, कूहडी, कूहलिका, A fog, mist.

कू 1.6 A. (कवते, कुवते); also कु 9 U. (कु-कू-नाति, कु-कू-नीति) 1 To sound, make noise, cry out in distress, खगाश्चकुविरेक्षुर्भ Bk. 14. 20; 1. 20; 1. 5, 15. 26; 16. 29.

कू f. A female imp.

कूकुदः One who gives his daughter in marriage with due ceremony.

कूचः The female breast, especially

that of a young or unmarried woman; see कुच.

कूचिका, कूची 1 A small brush of hair, a pencil. —2 A key.

कूज् 1. P. (कज्जि, कूज्जि) To make any motion, to sound, hum, caw, warble; कूजन्तं रान गमेति मधुरं मधुगन्धं भाव्यं कुन्कोकिलो यन्मधुरं उकूज K. 3. 32; 14. 6. 22, 1. 2. 11; N. 1. 127. —2 To move, go on. —3 To mix with, join. —With नि. परि. or वि to caw, to make an earnest noise.

कूजः, कूजन्, कूजितं 1 Cooing, warbling. —2 The rattling of wheels.

कूट् 1. 10 A. (कूट्यते, कूटित) 1 To abstain from giving, not to give. —2 To censure. —II. 10 U. 1 To ban. —2 To ent, invite. —3 To render confused, to muddle. —4 To be distressed. —5 To despair. —6 To counsel, advise.

कूट a. 1 False; as in कूटः स्यः पूर्वसाक्षिणः Y. 2. 80. —2 Immoveable, steady. —3 Despised. —टः, —ट 1 Fraud, illusion, deception. —2 A trick, fraudulent or roguish scheme. —3 A puzzling question, knotty or intricate point, as in कूटश्लोक, कूटान्वोक्ति. —4 Falsehood, untruth; oft. used in comp. with the force of an adjective; 'वचनं false or deceitful words'; तुला, मानं &c. —5 A summit or peak of a mountain; वर्षयन्निव तत्कूटानुद्धतैर्धातुर्युभिः R. 4. 71, Me. 113; Mā. 5. 32. —6 Any projection or prominence. —7 The bone of the forehead with its projections, the crown of the head. —8 A horn. —9 End, corner; Y. 3. 96. —10 Head, chief. —11 A heap, mass, multitude; अन्नकूटं 'a heap of clouds'; so अन्नकूटं 'a heap of food'; My. 6. 32. —12 A hammer, an iron mallet. —13 A plough-share, the body of a plough. —14 A trap for catching deer. —15 A concealed weapon, as a dagger in a woollen case or a sword in a stick. —16 A water-jar. —17 The door of a city. —टः 1 A house, dwelling. —2 An ox whose horns are broken. —3 An epithet of Agastya. —Comp. —अक्षः a false or loaded die; कूटाक्षोपधिदेविनः Y. 2. 202. —अगारं an apartment on the top of a house. —अर्थः ambi-

guity of meaning. भाषिता a tale, fiction. —उपायः a fraudulent plan, trick, stratagem. —कारः-कारकः a rogue, a false witness. —कुत् *a.* 1. cheating, deceiving. —2. forging a document; Y. 2. 70. —3. bribing. (—*m.*) 1. a man of the writer caste (कायस्थ). —2. an epithet of Siva. —कार्षापणः a false कार्षापण *q. v.* —खड्गः a swordstick. —छद्म *m.* a cheat; Pt. 1. 343. —तुला a false pair of scales. —धर्म *a.* where falsehood is considered a duty (as a place, house, country, &c.). —पाकलः-पर्वः, —पूर्वः bilious fever to which elephants are subject (हस्तिवातज्वर); अचिरेण वैकृतविवर्तधारुणः कलभे कठोर इव कूटपाकलः (अभिहितं Māl. 1. 39; (also sometimes written as कूटपालक). —पालकः a potter; a potter's kiln. —पाशः-बंधः a trap, snare; R. 13. 39. —मानं false measure or weight. —मोहनः an epithet of Skanda. —यंत्रं a trap, a snare for deer, birds &c. —युद्धं treacherous or unfair warfare; R. 17. 69. —रचना a trap laid; Pt. 2. 81. —शाल्मलिः *f., m.* 1. a species of the Sālmali tree. —2. a kind of tree with sharp thorns (regarded as one of the several instruments—perhaps a club—with which the wicked are tortured in the world of Yama); see R. 12. 95 and Malli. thereon. —शासनं a forged grant or decree. —साक्षिन् *m.* a false witness. —स्थ *a.* standing at the top, occupying the highest place (said of a person who stands at the head in a genealogical table). (—*स्थः*) the Supreme Soul (immoveable, unchangeable, and perpetually the same); Bg. 6. 8; 12. 3. —स्वर्णं counterfeit gold.

कूटक *a.* Fraudulent, false. —क 1 Fraud, deceit, trick. —2 Elevation, prominence. —3 The body of a plough, a plough-share. —कः 1 A braid or tress of hair. —2 A perfume. —Comp. —आख्यानं an invented tale.

कूटः *ind.* In heaps or multitudes.

कूड 6 P. (कूडति, कूडित) 1 To graze. —2 To become firm or solid. —3 To become fat.

कूड्य *a. v.*

कूण 10 U. (कूणयति-ते, कूणित) 1 To speak, converse. —2 To contract, close (said to be *Atm.* in this sense).

कूणि *a.* Having a crooked arm.

कूणित *a.* 1 Shut, closed. —2 Contracted; Māl. 4. 2. —Comp. —ईक्षणः a hawk.

कूणिका 1 The horn of any animal. —2 The peg of a lute.

कूदरः The offspring of a Brāhmaṇa woman by a Rishi, begotten during menstruation.

कूदी A fetter for the foot.

कूदालः Mountain ebony.

कूप 10 U. (कूपयति-ते, कूपित) 1 To be weak. —2 To weaken.

कूपः [कुर्वति मंडूका अस्मिन्, कु-पक् दीर्घश्च Up. 3. 27] 1 A well; कूपे पश्य पयोनिधावपि घटो गृह्णाति तुल्यं जलं Bh. 2. 49; so नितरां नीचोत्सीति त्वं खेदं कूप मा कदापि कृपाः । अत्यंतसरसहृदयो यतः परेषां गुण-ग्रहीतासि Bv. 1. 9; प्रोद्दिष्टे भवने तु कूप-खननं प्रत्यक्षमः कीदृशः Bh. 3. 88. —2 A hole, cave, hollow, cavity; as in जघनकूप; Si. 7. 74. —3 A leather oil-vessel. —4 A post to which a ship is moored. —5 A tree or rock in the midst of a river. —6 A mast; क्षोणी-नौकूपदंडः Dk. 1. —पी 1 A small well. —2 A flask, bottle. —3 The navel. —Comp. —अंकः-अंगः horripilation. —कच्छपः-मंडूकः-की (lit.) a tortoise or frog in a well; (fig.) an inexperienced person, one who has had no experience of the world at large, a man of limited ideas who knows only his own neighbourhood; oft. used as a term of reproach. —यंत्रं a water-wheel, a contrivance for raising water from a well. यंत्रघटी-घटिका a bucket or pot attached to the water-wheel to draw up water. °यंत्रघटिकान्याय see under न्याय.

कूपकः 1 A well (temporary). —2 A hole, cave, cavity. —3 The hollow below the loins. —4 A stake to which a boat is moored. —5 The mast of a ship. —6 A funeral pile. —7 A hole under a funeral pile. —8 A leather oil-vessel. —9 A rock or tree in the midst of a river. —10 A boat. —पिका A stone or rock in the midst of a stream.

कूप्य *a.* Being in a well or hole.

कूपा (वा) रः The ocean.

कूपुषं The bladder.

कूब (व) र *a.* (री *f.*) 1 Beautiful, agreeable. —2 Hump-backed. —रः, —रं The pole of a carriage to which the yoke is fixed. —रः A hump-backed man. —री 1 A carriage covered with a cloth or blanket. —2 The pole of a carriage to which the yoke is fixed; Ve. 4.

कूब (व) रिन् *m.* A carriage.

कूर्म A pond, pool.

कूरः, —रं Food, boiled rice; इत-श्च कूरच्युततैलमिश्रं पिंडं हस्ती प्रतिमाहृते मात्रपुरुषैः Mk. 4.

कूर्चः, —र्व 1 A bunch of any thing, a bundle. —2 A handful of Kusa grass. —3 A peacock's feather. —4 The beard; आगतमनःश्यायकारणं सिवेशभूतमद्य जीर्णकूर्चानां U. 4; or पूरयितव्यमनेन चित्रफलकं लंबकूर्चानां तापसानां कर्द्वैः S. 6. —5 The tip of the thumb and the middle finger brought in contact so as to pinch &c. —6 The upper part of the nose, the part (or hair) between the eye-brows. —7 A brush. —8 Deceit, fraud. —9 Boasting, bragging. —10 Hypocrisy. —र्वः 1 The head. —2 A store-room. —Comp. —शिरस् *m.* the upper part of the palm of the hand and foot. —शर्पिः, —शेखरः the cocoa-nut tree.

कूर्चकः 1 A bushel. —2 A brush for cleaning the teeth. —3 A painter's brush.

कूर्चिका 1 A painting brush or pencil. —2 A key. —3 A bud, blossom. —4 Inspissated milk. —5 A needle. कूर्चिन् *a.* Stuffed, puffy.

कूद 1 U. (कूदति-ते, कूदित) 1 To leap, jump. —2 To frolic; वज्रशुण्ड-शुण्डि रमेमुकुदिरं तथा Bk. 14. 77, 9; 15. 45.

कूदनं 1 Leaping. —2 Playing sporting. —नी 1 A festival in honour of Kāmadēva, held on the fifteenth day of Chaitra. —2 The full moon day in Chaitra.

कूर्पः The part between the eye-brows.

कूर्परः 1 The elbow; Si. 20. 19. —2 The knee.

कूर्पास = कूर्पास *q. v.*

कूर्मः [कौ जले अभिवर्गे इत्य षष्ठे° Tv.] 1 A tortoise; गृहेत्कूर्मं इवांगानि रक्षेद्विषा-

त्मनः Ms. 7. 105; Bg. 2. 58. -2 Vishnu in his second or Kūrma incarnation. -3 One of the outer winds of the body. -4 A particular gesticulation with the fingers. -ई A female tortoise. -Comp. -भवतारः the Kūrma incarnation of Vishnu; cf. Git. 1:—आदिशतिविपुलतरे तव तिष्ठति पृष्ठे धरणिधरणकिणचक्रमग्निं । केशव धृतकच्छप रूपं जय जगदीश हरे ॥ -पृष्ठ-पृष्ठकं 1. the back or shell of a tortoise. -2. a lid or cover of a dish. -राजः Vishnu in the shape of a tortoise in his second incarnation.

कूल 1 P. (कूलति, कूलिन) 1 To cover, hide, screen, protect. -2 To enclose. -3 To keep off, obstruct, prevent.

कूल 1 A shore, bank; राधामाधवयोर्ययं ति यमुनाकूले रहःकलयः Git. 1: नदीवोभयकूलभाक् R. 12, 35, 68. -2 A slope, declivity. -3 Skirt, edge, border, proximity; कुलायकूलेषु विलुप्य तेषु ते N. 1. 141. -4 A pond. -5 The rear of an army. -6 A heap, mound. -Comp. -चर a. frequenting or grazing on the banks of a river. -भूः f the land on a bank. -हंडकः -हंडकः an eddy.

कूलकः, -कं 1 Bank, shore. -2 A heap, mound. -कः An ant-hill.

कूलवती A river.

कूलिच a. Furnished with banks or shores.

कूलकष a. Tearing away or undermining the bank; कूलकषेव सिंधुः प्रसन्न-मंभरतदतरं च S. 5. 21; Mā. 5. 19. -पः 1 The current or stream of a river. -2 The ocean, sea. -पा A river.

कूलधय a. Kissing, i. e. bordering on the bank of a river.

कूलमुहुज a. Breaking down banks, (as rivers, elephants &c.); R. 4. 22.

कूलमुद्ग a. Tearing up or carrying away the bank.

कूवर = कूर q. v.

कूवारः The ocean.

कूष्मांडः 1 A kind of pumpkin, gourd. -2 A kind of spell or magical formula. -3 A kind of spirit, or imp. -डी N. of Durgā.

कूहा A fog, mist.

कृ I. 5 U. (कृणोति-कृणुते) To hurt, injure, kill. -II. 8 U. (करोति-कुरुते, चकार-चके, अकार्षत्-अकृत, कर्तुं, करिष्यति-ते, कृत) 1 To do (in general); तात कि-

करदापयइ. -2 To make. गणितानवग-धनकरोति Dk. : नृपेण चके युवराजक-भाक् It. 3. 35; युवराजः कृतः &c. -3 To manufacture, shape &c. पुरीषः कुंनकारो घटे करोति - कटे करोति &c. -4 To brand, create; गृहं कुरुः सभां कुरु मर्त्यं भोः. -5 To produce, cause, engender; रतिमुभयप्रायतनां कुरुते S. 1. 1. -6 To form, arrange; अजयि क-रोतिः कपोतहस्तकं कृत्वा. -7 To write, compose. चकार समनोदरे शास्त्रं It. 1. -8 To perform, to engage in; पुरीषं करोति. -9 To tell, narrate; इति ब-ह्विधाः कथा. कुरुन् &c. -10 To carry out, execute, obey; एवं क्रियते युष्म-ददेशः Mā. 1: अकरिष्यमि वचस्त्व-व शासनं मे कुरुष्व &c. -11 To bring about, accomplish, effect; सत्कर्तिः कथय किं न करोति पुसां Bh. 2. 23. -12. To throw or let out, discharge, emit; मूत्रं कृ to discharge urine, make water; so पुरीषं कृ to void excrement. -13 To assume, put on, take; स्त्रीरु-पं कृत्वा; नानारूपाणि कुर्याणः Y. 3. 16. -14 To send forth, utter; मानुषीं गिरं कृत्वा, कलखं कृत्वा &c. -15 To place or put on (with loc.); कटे हा-रमकरेत् K. 212; पाणिमुखि कृत्वा &c. -16 To entrust (with some duty), appoint; अध्यक्षान् विविधान्कुर्यात्तत्र तत्र विपश्चितः Ms. 7. 81. -17 To cook (as food) as in कृतान्नं -18 To think, regard, consider. दृष्टिस्तूर्णीकृतजगत्त्व-यसत्त्वसारा U. 6. 19. -19 To take (as in the hand); कुरु करे गुरुमेकमयोध-नं N. 4. 59. -20 To make a sound, as in स्वात्कृत्य, फुत्कृत्य मुक्ते; so वषट्क, स्वाहाकृ &c. -21 To pass, spend (time); वर्षाणि दश चक्रुः spent; क्षणं कुरु wait a moment. -22 To direct towards, turn the atten- tion to, resolve on; (with loc. or dat.); नाथमै कुरुते मनः Ms. 12. 118; नगरगमनाय मतिं न करोति S. 2. -23 To do a thing for another (either for his advantage or injury; प्रासा-भिनिर्वापणगर्वमंबु रत्नांकुड्यंतिवि किं करोति Vikr. 1. 18; यदनेन कृतं मयि, असौ किं मे करिष्यति &c. -24 To use, employ, make use of; किं तया क्रियते चेन्वा Pt. 1. -25 To divide, break into parts (with adverbs ending in धा); द्विधा कृ to divide into two parts; शतधा कृ, सहस्रधा कृ &c. -26 To cause to become subject to, re- duce completely to (a particular condition, with adverbs ending in

न्तः आत्मना कृ to subject or appropriate to oneself, It. 8. 2; भ-स्मना कृ to reduce to ashes. -27 To appropriate, secure for oneself. -28 To help, save, aid. -29 To make little. -30 To void excrement (as a girl). -31 To begin. -32 To order. -33 To move on. -34 To proceed with a preparation. -35 To wor- ship, service. -36 To make like, consider equal; ex. नृपकृ (said to be Atm. only in the last 10 senses). This root is often used with nouns, adjectives, and indeclin- ables to form verbs from them, some- what like the English affixes 'en' or 'ity', in the sense of 'making a person or thing to be what it previously is not'; e. g. कृष्णीकृ to make that which is not already black, black, i. e. blacken; so श्वेती-कृ to whiten; घनीकृ to solidify; विरलीकृ to rarefy &c. &c. Some- times these formations take place in other senses also; e. g. क्रीडीकृ 'to clasp to the bosom', embrace भस्मीकृ to reduce to ashes; प्रवणीकृ to manne, bend; तूर्णीकृ to value as little as straw; मदीकृ to slacken, make slow; so शूलाकृ to roast on the end of pointed lances; सुखाकृ to please; समयकृ to spend time &c. N. B. This root by itself admits of either Pada; but it is Atm. gener- ally with prepositions in the following senses:—(1) doing injury to; (2) censure, blame; (3) serving; (4) outraging, acting violently or rashly; (5) preparing, changing the condi- tion of, turning into; (6) reciting. (7) employing, using; see P. 1. 3. 32 and "Student's Guide to Sanskrit Composition" § 330. Note. The root कृ is of the most frequent application in Sanskrit literature, and its senses are variously modified, or almost in- finitely extended, according to the noun with which the root is connect- ed; e. g. पदं कृ to set foot (fig. also); आश्रमे पदं करिष्यसि S. 4. 19; क्रमेण कृतं मम वपुषि नवभूमेनेन पदं K. 141; मन-सा कृ to think of, meditate; मनसि कृ to think; दृष्ट्वा मनस्येवमकरोत् K. 136; or to resolve or determine; सख्यं, मैत्री कृ to form friendship with; अस्त्राणि कृ to practise the use of weapons; हर्षं कृ to inflict punishment; हर्षे कृ

to pay heed to; कालं कृ to die; मतिं
 बुद्धिं कृ to think of, intend, mean;
 हव्यं कृ to offer libations of water to
 the Manes; निरं कृ to delay; इहं कृ
 to play on the lute; नखानि कृ to
 clean the nails; कन्यां कृ to out-
 rage or violate a maiden; विना कृ
 to separate from, to be abandoned
 by, as in मद्नेन विनाकृता रतिः Ku.
 4. 21; मध्ये कृ to place in the middle,
 to have reference to; मध्येकृत्य स्थितं
 ऋषिकेशिकान् M. 5. 2; वशे कृ to win
 over, place in subjection, subdue;
 चमत्कृ to cause surprise; make an
 exhibition or a show; सत्कृ to honour,
 treat with respect; तिर्यक्कृ to place
 aside. —Caus. (कारयति-ते) To cause
 to do, perform, make, execute &c.;
 आज्ञां कारय रजोनिः Bk. 8. 84; भृत्यं भृत्ये-
 न वा कर्तव्यं कारयति Sk. —Desid. (चिकीर्षति-
 ते) To wish to do &c.; Si. 14. 41.

कृत *a.* [कृ-कृ] (Generally at the end
 of comp.) Accomplisher, doer, maker,
 performer, manufacturer, composer
 &c.; पापं, पुण्यं, प्रतिमां &c. —*m.* 1 A
 class of affixes used to form deriva-
 tives (nouns, adjectives &c.) from
 roots. —2 A word so formed.
 —Comp. —भूतः a word ending
 with a kṛit affix. —लोपः the rejec-
 tion of kṛit affixes.

कृत *p. p.* [कृ-कृ] Done, performed,
 made, effected, accomplished, manu-
 factured &c.; (*p. p.* of कृ 8 U. q. v.).
 —सं 1 Work, deed, action; कृतं न
 वेति Pt. 1. 424 ungrateful; Ms. 7.
 197. —2 Service, benefit. —3 Conse-
 quence, result. —4 Aim, object. —5
 N. of that side of a die which is mark-
 ed with four points. —6 N. of the first
 of the four Yugas of the world ex-
 tending over 1728000 years of men;
 (see Ms. 1. 69 and Kull. thereon); but,
 according to Mb., over 4800 years
 of men. —7 The number '4'. —8
 A stake at a game. —9 Prize or booty
 gained in a battle. —10 An offering.
 —Comp. —भूत *a.* done and not
 done; *i. e.* done in part but not
 completed. (—तः) the Supreme
 being. —भंक *a.* 1. marked, branded;
 Ms. 8. 281. —2. numbered. (—कः) that
 side of a die which is marked with
 four points. —भञ्जलि *a.* folding the
 hands in supplication; Bg. 11. 14;
 Ms. 4. 154. —भनुकर *a.* following
 another's example, subservient.

—अनुसारः custom, usage. —अंत *a.*
 bringing to an end, terminating.
 (—तः) 1. Yama, the god of death.
 द्वितीयं कृतांतमिवादंतं व्याधमपश्यत् H
 1. —2. fate, destiny; कूरस्तस्मिन्निपि न
 सहते संगमं नौ कृतांतः Ms. 105. —3.
 a demonstrated conclusion, dogma,
 a proved doctrine. —4. a sinful or
 inauspicious action. —5. an epithet
 of Saturn. —6. Saturday. —7. the in-
 evitable result of former actions.
 —8. the second lunar mansion. —9
 the number 'two.' जनकः the sun.
 —भक्षं 1. cooked food; कृताक्षमुदकं
 क्षियः Ms. 9. 219; 11. 3. —2. digested
 food. —3. excrement. —भपराध *a.* guilty,
 offender, criminal. —अभय *a.* saved
 from fear or danger. —अभिषेक *a.*
 crowned, inaugurated. (—कः) a
 prince. —अभ्यास *a.* practised. —अयः
 the die called कृत marked with four
 points. —अर्थ *a.* 1. having gained
 one's object, successful. —2. satisfied;
 happy, contented; कृतः कृतार्थोऽस्मि
 निबर्हिताहसा Si. 1. 29; R. 8. 3; Ki.
 4. 9; S. 2. 1; Pt. 1. 194. —3. clever.
 (कृतार्थीकृ 1. to render fruitful or
 successful. —2. to make good; कृतं
 प्रत्युपचारतश्चरथा कोपः कृतार्थीकृतः
 Amaru. 15; so कृतार्थयति to make
 fruitful; Māl. 3. 6.). —अवधान *a.*
 careful, attentive. —अवधि *a.* 1.
 fixed, appointed. —2. bounded, li-
 mited. —अवधर्ष *a.* 1. effacing from
 recollection. —2. intolerant. —अवस्थ
a. 1. summoned, caused to be pre-
 sent. —2. fixed, settled. —अस्त्र
a. 1. armed. —2. trained in the
 science of arms or muskets; R. 17.
 62. —अहक *a.* having performed the
 daily ceremonies. —आगम *a.* ad-
 vanced, proficient, skilled. (—*m.*) the
 Supreme soul. —आगम् *a.* guilty,
 offending, criminal, sinful; Mu. 3.
 11. —आत्मन् *a.* 1. having control
 over oneself, self-possessed, of a
 self-governed spirit. —2. purified in
 mind. —आभरण *a.* adorned. —आदास
a. labouring, suffering. —आलय *a.*
 one who has taken up his abode in
 any place. (—जः) a frog. —आवास
a. lodging. —आस्पद *a.* 1. governed;
 ruled. —2. supporting, resting on. —3.
 residing in. —आहार *a.* having taken
 one's meals. —आह्वान *a.* challenged.
 —उत्साह *a.* diligent, making effort,
 striving. —उत्क *a.* one who has

performed his ablutions. —उद्वाह *a.*
 1. married. —2. practising penance by
 standing with up-lifted hands.
 —उपकार *a.* 1. favoured, befriended,
 assisted; Ku. 3. 73. —2. friendly.
 —उपभोग *a.* used, enjoyed. —कर्त्तुं *a.*
 1. one who has done his work; R. 9.
 3. —2. skilful, clever. (—*m.*) 1. the
 supreme spirit. —2. a Sannyāsin.
 —काम *a.* one whose desires are ful-
 filled. —कार्य *a.* 1. one who has done
 his work or obtained his object. —2.
 having no need of another's aid.
 —काल *a.* 1. fixed or settled as to
 time. —2. who has waited a certain
 time. (—लः) appointed time; Y. 2.
 184. —कृत्य, कृत्य *a.* 1. who has ac-
 complished his object; Bg. 15. 20.
 —2. satisfied, contented; Sānti. 3.
 19; Māl. 4. 3. —3. clever. —4. having
 done his duty; Si. 2. 32. —कृयः a
 purchaser. —क्षण *a.* 1. waiting im-
 patiently for the exact moment;
 वचं सर्वे लोत्सुकाः कृतक्षणान्तिष्ठानः Pt.
 1. —2. one who has got an opportu-
 nity. —ह्न *a.* 1. ungrateful; Ms. 4.
 214; 8. 89. —2. defeating all previous
 measures. —चूडः a boy on whom
 the ceremony of tonsure has been
 performed; Ms. 5. 58, 67. —जन्म
a. planted; Ku. 5. 60. —ज्ञ *a.* 1.
 grateful; Ms. 7. 209, 210; Y. 1.
 308. —2. correct in conduct. (—ज्ञः)
 1. a dog. —2. an epithet of Śiva.
 —तीर्थ *a.* 1. one who has visited
 or frequented holy places. —2. one
 who studies with a profes-
 sional teacher. —3. fertile in means or
 expedients. —4. a guide. —दसः a
 servant hired for a stated period, a
 hired servant. —धी *a.* 1. prudent,
 considerate. —2. learned, educated,
 wise; Mu. 5. 20; Bg. 2. 54; Si. 2.
 79. —नामधेय *a.* named, called as;
 S. 6. —निर्जैनः a penitent. —निश्चय
a. 1. resolute, resolved. —2. con-
 fident, sure. —पुंक्ष *a.* skilled in
 archery. —पूर्व *a.* done formerly.
 —प्रतिकृत assault and counter-assault,
 attack and resistance; R. 12. 94.
 —प्रतिज्ञ *a.* 1. one who has made
 an agreement or engagement.
 —2. one who has fulfilled
 his promise. —फल *a.* success-
 ful. (—लः) result, consequence.
 —बुद्धि *a.* 1. learned, educated, wise;
 Ms. 1. 97, 7. 30. —2. a man of re-

solite character. -3. informed of one's duty. —ब्रह्मन् *a.* Ved. one who has performed his devotion. —मंगल *a.* blessed, consecrated. —नति *a.* firm, resolute. —मुख *a.* learned, clever, wise. —युग the first (golden) of the four ages. —लक्षण *a.* 1. stamped, marked. -2. branded; Ms. 9. 239. -3. excellent, amiable. -4. defined, discriminated. —वर्मन् *m.* a warrior on the side of the Kauravas who with Kripa and Asvatthaman survived the general havoc of the great Bhāratī war. He was afterwards slain by Sātyaki. —वापः a penitent who has shaven his head and chin. —विद्य *a.* learned, educated; द्यूषि कृतविद्यासि Pt. 4. 43; सुवर्णपुष्पिता पृथ्वी विचिन्वति त्रयो जनाः । शूत्रं कृतविद्यं यश्च जनाति सेवितुं || Pt. 1. 45. —वीर्य *a.* being strong or powerful. (—र्थः) N. of the father of Sahasrārjuna. —वेतन *a.* hired, paid (as a servant); Y. 2.164. —वेदिन् *a.* grateful; Ki. 13. 32; see कृतज्ञ. —वेश *a.* attired, decorated; गतवति कृतवेशे केशवे कुञ्जशय्यां Gīt. 11. —व्यावृत्ति *a.* dislodged or dismissed from office, set aside; Ku. 2. 27. —शिल्प *a.* skilled in art or trade. —शोभ *a.* 1. splendid. -2. beautiful. -3. handy, dexterous. —शौच *a.* purified. —श्रमः—परिश्रमः 1. one who has studied; कृतपरिश्रमोऽस्मि ज्योतिःशास्त्रे Mu. 1 I have devoted my time to (spent my labours on) the science of astronomy. —संकल्प *a.* resolved, determined. —संकेत *a.* making an appointment; नामसमेतं कृतसंकेतं वादयते ह्यु वेणुं Gīt. 5. —संज्ञ *a.* 1. having presence of mind. -2. restored to consciousness or senses. -3. aroused. —संनाह *a.* clad in armour, accoutred. —सापत्निका, —सापत्नी, सापत्नीका, सापत्नीका, सापत्नीका a woman whose husband has married another wife, a married woman having a co-wife or a superseded wife. —हस्त, —हस्तक *a.* 1. dexterous, clever, skilful, handy. -2. skilled in archery. —हस्तता 1. skill, dexterity. -2. skill in archery or generally in handling arms कौरव्ये कृतहस्तता पुनरिषं देवे यथा सीरिषि .Ve. 6. 12; Mv. 6. 41.

कृतक *a.* [कृत-कन्] 1 Done, made, prepared; (opp. नैसर्गिक); अद्यत्कृत-

कृतकनित्यं Nyāya Sūtra. -2 Artificial, done or prepared artificially: अकृतकार्षि रवीश्रीनाकल्पजान् R. 18. 52. -3 Feigned, pretended, false, sham, assumed: कृतककलहं कृत्वा Mu. 3; Ki. 8. 46. -4 Adopted (as a son &c.); oft. at the end of comp. also; यन्मोपाति कृतकानवः कांतया वधिना मे (बालमंदारवृक्षः) Mc. 75; सोयं न पुत्रकृतकः पर्वी मृगस्ते (जहानि) S. 4. 13; U. 1. 4.

कृतं *ind.* Enough, no more of. away: (with instr.) अयवा कृतं संदेहेन S. 1; अयवा गिरा कृतं R. 11. 41; कृतमाविष्कृतपौरुषैर्भुञ्जे Ki. 2. 17; कृतमथेन U. 4.

कृतिः *f.* [कृ-क्तिन्] 1 Doing, manufacturing, making, performing. -2 Action, deed. -3 Creation, work, composition; (तौ) स्वकृति गपयामास कविमयनपद्धति R. 15. 33, 64, 69; N. 22. 155. -4 Magic, enchantment. -5 Injuring, killing. -6 The number '20'. -7 An enchantress, a witch. -8 A knife. -9 Way-laying; hurting, injuring (Ved). —Comp. —करः an epithet of Rāvaṇa.

कृतिन् *a.* [कृतमनेन, कृत-जि] 1 One who has done his work or gained his end, satisfied, contented, happy, successful; यत्नं वीर्येण कृतिना यच्च मुवनानि च U. 1. 32; न खल्वनिर्जित्य रघुं कृती भवान् R. 3. 51; 12, 64. -2 (Hence) Lucky, fortunate, blessed; S. 1. 24; 7. 19. -3 Clever, competent, able, expert, skilful, wise, learned; सं शूरप्रशकलीकृतं कृती R. 11. 29, 19. 14; Ku. 2. 10; Ki. 2. 9; Si. 2. 25, 30; H. 3. 96; Ve. 4. 12. -4 Good, virtuous, pure, pious; तावदेव कृतिनामपि स्फुरत्येष निमलविवेकदीपकः Bh. 1. 56. -5 Following, obeying, doing what is enjoined.

कृते, —कृतेन *ind.* (With gen. or in comp.) For, for the sake of, on account of; अमीषां प्राणानां...कृते Bh. 3. 36; काव्यं यशसेऽयंकृते K. P. 1; Bg. 1. 35; Y. 1. 216; S. 6.

कृत्तु *a.* [कृ-क्त्तु; Up. 3. 30] 1 Working well, able to work, powerful. -2 Clever, skilful. —स्तुः A mechanic, an artist.

कृत्य *a.* [कृ-त्यप्; cf. P. III. 1. 120] 1 What should or ought to be done, right, proper, fit. -2 Feasible, practicable. -3 Who may be seduc-

ed from allegiance, treacherous; Rā. T. 5. 247. —स्व 1 What ought to be done, duty, function; Ms. 2. 237; 7. 67. -2 Work, business, deed, commission; बंधुकृत्यं Me. 114; अन्यान्यकृत्यैः S. 7. 34. -3 Purpose, object, end; कूजद्विरापादितवंशकृत्यं R. 2. 12; Ku. 4. 15. -4 Motive, cause. —त्यः A class of affixes used to form potential (future) passive participle; these are तव्य, अनीय, य and also एलिस. —त्या 1 Action, deed. -2 Magic. -3 A female deity to whom sacrifices are offered for destructive and magical purposes.

कृत्यका A witch, enchantress.

कुकः The throat.

कुकणः, —रः 1 A kind of partridge. -2 A worm. -3 An epithet of Śiva.

कुकला Long pepper.

कुकलासः, —शः A lizard, chameleon.

कुकवाकूः 1 A cock. -2 A peacock. -3 A lizard. —Comp. —वज्रः an epithet of Kārtikeya.

कृकाटक 1 The neck. -2 A part of a column.

कृकाटिका 1 The raised and straight part of the neck. -2 The back of the neck.

कृच्छ्र *a.* [cf. Up. 2. 21] 1 Causing trouble, painful; Ms. 6. 78. -2 Bad, miserable, evil. -3 Wicked, sinful. -4 Being in a difficult or painful situation. —च्छः, —च्छं 1 A difficulty, trouble, hardship, misery, calamity, danger; कृच्छ्रं महतीर्षः R. 14. 6; 13. 77. -2 Bodily mortification, penance, expiation; Ms. 4. 222; 5. 21; 11. 106. -3 Torment, torture. -4 A particular kind of religious penance (प्राजापत्य). —च्छः Ischury. —च्छं Sin. —च्छं, कृच्छ्रेत्, कृच्छ्रस्व *ind.* With great difficulty, painfully, miserably; लब्धं कृच्छ्रेण रजते H. 1. 185.

—Comp. —प्राण *a.* 1, one whose life is in danger. -2. breathing with difficulty. -3. hardly supporting life. —साध्य *a.* 1. curable with difficulty (as a patient or disease). -2. accomplished with difficulty

कृच्छ्रावते Den. A. 1 To suffer pain. -2 To have wicked designs (in

mind).

कृणुः A painter.

कृत् L. 6 P. (कृत्त-कृत्) 1 To cut, cut off, divide, tear asunder, cut in pieces, destroy; प्रहरति विविधमर्मच्छेदी न कृत्तति जीवितं U. 3. 31, 35; Bk. 9. 42; 15. 97; 16. 15; Ms. 8. 12. -II. 7 P. (कृणात्, कृत्) 1 To spin. 2 To surround, encompass. -3 To attire.

कृत् p. p. 1 Cut, divided. -2 Desired, sought.

कृत्तिः f. [कृत्-कृत्] 1 Skin, hide (in general); Mu. 3. 20. -2 Especially, the hide of an antelope on which a religious student sits. -3 The bark of the birch-tree used for writing upon &c. -4 The birch-tree. -5 One of the lunar mansions, Pleiades. -6 A house. -Comp. -वासः, -वासस m. an epithet of Siva; स कृत्तिवासस्तपसे यत्नात्मा Ku. 1. 54; M. 1. 1.

कृत्तिका (pl.) [कृत्-कृत् किञ्च; Up. 3. 147] 1 The third of the 27 lunar mansions or asterisms, (consisting of 6 stars) the Pleiades. -2 The six stars represented as nymphs acting as nurses to Kārtikeya, the god of war. -Comp. -अञ्जिः a kind of horse in an Āsvamedha sacrifice having a carriage as an emblem. -तनयः, -पुत्रः, -सुतः epithets of Kārtikeya. -भद्रः the moon.

कृत्तवः Ved. 1 A section. -2 A chip. -3 A plough.

कृत्तनं Cutting, cutting off, dividing, tearing asunder.

कृत्रिम a. [कृत्या निर्मितः cf. P. IV 4. 20] 1 Artificial, fictitious, not spontaneous, acquired; °मित्रं, °सन्तः &c.; R. 13. 75; 14. 17. -2 Adopted (as a child); see below. -मः, °पुत्रः an artificial or adopted son; one of the 12 kinds of sons recognised by the Hindu law; he is a grown up son adopted without the consent of his natural parents; cf. कृत्रिमः स्यात्स्वयं कृतः Y. 2. 131; cf. also Ms. 9. 169. -2 Incense, libanum. -3 Benzoin. -मं 1 A kind of salt. -2 A kind of perfume. -Comp. -धूपः, -धूपकः incense, a kind of perfume. -पुत्रः see कृत्रिमः. -पुत्रकः a doll, puppet. Ku. 1. 29. -भूमिः f. an artificial floor. -वनं a park, garden.

कृत्तुः a. Ved. 1 Causing, effecting

&c. -2 Active, diligent, busy. -3 Practising magic.

कृत्वस् ind. An affix added to numerals to denote 'fold' or 'times'; e. g. अष्टकृत्वः eight times, eightfold; so दश, पञ्च &c.

कृत्य a. Ved. Strong, efficacious. **कृतं** [Up. 3. 66] 1 Water. -2 A multitude. -रः Sin.

कृत्स्न a. [Up. 3. 17] All, whole, entire; एकः कृत्स्नां नगरपरिवर्तबाहुर्भुनक्ति S. 2. 15; Bg. 3. 29; Ms. 1. 105; 5. 82. -त्स्नं 1 Water. -2 The flank or hip. -3 The belly.

कृदरं Ved. 1 A store-room. -2 The lap. -रः 1 Granary, a cupboard. -2 A house.

कृधु a. Ved. 1 Shortened, mutilated. -2 Deficient.

कृप् I. 1 A. (कृपते, कृपित) To have pity or mercy. -II. 10 P. (कृप (पा) यति) 1 To be weak. -2 To pity. -3 To mourn, grieve, lament.

कृपः The maternal uncle of अश्वत्थामन्. [He was born of the sage Saradvat by a nymph called Janapadi, but along with his sister Kripti, also born from the nymph, he was brought up by Santanu. He was proficient in the science of archery. In the great war he sided with the Kauravas, and after all had been slain, he was given an asylum by the Pandavas. He is one of the seven Chirajivins].

कृपण a. [कृप्-कृन् न लृप्] 1 Poor, pitiable, wretched, helpless; राजन्नपत्यं रामस्ते पाल्याश्च कृपणाः प्रजाः U. 4. 25. -2 Void of judgment, unable or unwilling to discriminate or to do a thing; कामार्ता हि प्रकृतिः कृपणाश्चेतनाचेतनेषु Me. 5; so जराजीर्णश्चर्षस्रस्रगहनाक्षेपकृपणः Bh. 3. 17. -3 Low, mean, vile; Bg. 2. 49; Mu. 2. 18; Bh. 2. 49. -4 Miserly, stingy. -5 Avaricious. -णं Wretchedness. -णः 1 A worm. -2 A miser; कृपणेन समो दाता भुवि कोऽपि न विद्यते | अनुमन्त्रेव वित्तानि यः पश्येयः प्रयच्छति Vyāsa. -Comp. -धी, -बुद्धिः a. little or low-minded. -वत्सल a. kind to the poor.

कृपणिन् a. Miserable.

कृपण्यति Den. P. To wish, desire.

कृपा [कृप्-मिदं अङ् संप.] Pity, tenderness, compassion; चक्रवाकयोः पुरोविशुक्ते मिथुने कृपावती Ku. 5. 26; Sānti. 4. 19; सकृपं kindly. -Comp.

-अन्वित a. merciful. -दृष्टिः f. a look with favour, a kind look.

कृपाणः [कृपां नुदति नुद-ड संज्ञायां णत्वम् Tv.] 1 A sword; स पाशुवः कंसरिपोः कृपाणः Vikr. 1. 2; कृपाणस्य कृपाणस्य च केवलमाकारतो भेदः Subhāsh. -2 A knife.

कृपाणकः A sword. -णिका A knife, dagger.

कृपाणी 1 A pair of scissors. -2 A dagger.

कृपायते Den. A. To lament, mourn.

कृपालु a. [कृपां लाति ला-आदाने सिं डु] Merciful, compassionate, kind.

कृपी The sister of कृप and wife of Droṇa. -Comp. -पतिः an epithet of Droṇa. -सुतः an epithet of अश्वत्थामन्.

कृपीटं [कृप्-क्रीटन्; Up. 4. 184] 1 Underwood, forest, wood. -2 Wood, firewood. -3. Water. -4 The belly. -Comp. -पालः 1. a rudder. -2. the ocean. -3. air, wind. -योनिः fire.

कृमि a. [कृम्-इन् अत इत्वम् Up. 4. 121] Full of worms, wormy. -मिः 1 A worm, an insect in general; कृमिकलचितं Bh. 2. 9. -2 Worms (disease). -3 An ass. -4 A spider. -5 The lac (dye). -6 An ant. -Comp. -कंदकं N. of several plants: -विडंग, चित्रांग, उदुंबर. -करः a kind of poisonous worm. -कर्णः, -कर्णकः 'worms or lice in the ear,' a kind of disease of the ear. -कोशः, -कोषः the cocoon of a silk-worm. ° उत्पन्नं silken cloth. -वृंथिः a disease of the ear. -वृंथः N. of several plants used as vermifuge; as the onion, the root of the jujube, marking-nut plant &c. -व्री turmeric. -जं, -जग्गं agallochum, aloe wood. -जा lac, the red dye produced by insects. -जलजः, -वारिरुहः a shell-fish, an animal (fish, &c.) living in a shell. -इतकः tooth-ache. -पर्वतः, -शैलः an ant-hill. -फलः the Udumbara tree. -भोजनः N. of a hell. -रिपुः, -शत्रुः an anthelmintic plant (विडंग). -वर्णः red cloth. -शंखः the fish living in the conch. -शुक्तिः f. 1. a bivalve shell. -2. the animal living in it. -3 an oyster.

कृमिकः A small worm.

कृमिणः, **कृमिल** a. Having worms, wormy.

कृमिला A fruitful woman.

कुमिलिका Linen cloth dyed with red colour.

कुमीलकः A white sort of kidney-bean.

कुक्कु 5 P. q. v.

कुश 4 P. (कृशयति, कृश) 1 To become lean or emaciated. -2 To wane (as the moon). -Caus. To emaciate.

कुश a. [कृश-कृ-नि] (Compar. कृशयिस्; superl. कृशेष्ठ) 1 Lean, weak, feeble, emaciated; कृशतनुः, कृशोदरि &c. -2 Small, little, minute (in size or quantity); सुहृदपि न याच्यः कृशधनः Bh. 2. 28. -3 Poor, insignificant; Ms. 7. 208. -Comp. -अक्षः a spider. -अंग a. lean, thin. (-यः) an epithet of Siva. (-यि) 1. a woman with a slender frame. -2. the Priyangu creeper. -उदर a. 1. thin waisted; V. 5. 16; Ku. 5. 42. -2. having the belly reduced in bulk; S. 2. 5.

कुशानं Ved. 1 A pearl. -2 Gold. -3 Form, shape.

कुशारः 1 A dish made of milk, sesamum and rice. -2 Rice and peas boiled together with a few spices (Mar. खिचडी).

कुशाला Hair (of the head).

कुशानुः [कृश-आनुक्; Up. 4. 2] Fire; गुरोः कुशानुप्रतिमाद्विषे R. 2. 49; 7. 24; 10. 74; Ku. 1. 51; Bh. 2. 107. -Comp. -रेतस् m. an epithet of Siva.

कुशाश्विन m. An actor.

कृष् I. 6 U. (कृषति-ते, कृष्ट) To plough, make furrows. -II. 1 P. (कृषति, कृष्ट) 1 To draw, drag, pull, drag away, tear; प्रसह्य सिंहः किल तां चकर्ष R. 2. 27; V. 1. 19. -2 To draw towards oneself, attract; Bk. 15. 47; Bg. 15. 7. -3 To lead or conduct as an army; स सेनां महर्षी कर्षन् R. 4. 32. 4 To bend (as a bow); नात्यायतहृक्कार्यः R. 5. 50. -5 To become master of, subdue, vanquish, overpower; बलवान्निद्रवग्रामो विद्वांसमपि कर्षति Ms. 2. 215; नक्रः स्वस्थानमासाद्य गजेन्द्रमपि कर्षति Pt. 3. 46. -6 To plough, till; अनुलोमकृष्टं क्षेत्रं प्रति-लोमं कर्षति Sk. -7 To obtain; कुलसंख्यां च गच्छति कर्षति च महद्ययः Mb. -8 To take away from, deprive one of (with two acc.). -Caus. 1 To

draw out, tear up. -2 To extract. -3 To torture, torment, give pain. -4 To plough, till, cultivate.

कृषकः a. [कृष-इन्] Attractive, drawing. -2 Ploughing. -कः 1 A ploughman, husbandman. -2 An ox. -कं A ploughshare. (also m.).

कृषाणः, कृषिकः [कृष-आनक्-किकन् वा] A ploughman, husbandman.

कृषिः f. [कृष-इक्; cf. P. III. 3. 108 Vait.] 1 Ploughing. -2 Agriculture, husbandry; चीयते बालिशस्यापि सत्त्वैत्रपतिना कृषिः Mu. 1. 3; कृषिः क्षिष्टाऽवृष्ट्या Pt. 1. 11; Ms. 1. 90, 3. 64, 10. 79; Bg. 18. 44. -Comp. -कर्मन् n. agriculture. -जीविन् a. living by husbandry. -फलं agricultural produce or profit; Me. 16. -सेवा agriculture, husbandry.

कृषीवलः [कृषि-वलच् दीर्घः; cf. P. V. 2. 112] One who lives by husbandry, a farmer; कृषिं चापि कृषीवलः Y. 1. 276; Ms. 9. 38.

कृष्ट a. [कृष्-कर्मणि क] 1 Drawn, pulled, dragged, attracted &c. -2 Ploughed; Pt. 1. 47. -Comp -उत्त a. sown on cultivated ground. -पच्य, -पाक्य a. 1. ripening in cultivated ground; cf. अकृष्टपच्य. -2. cultivated. -फलं the product of a harvest.

कृष्टिः [कृष-क्तिन्] A learned man. -f. 1 Drawing, attracting. -2 Ploughing, cultivating the soil.

कृष्करः An epithet of Siva.

कृष्ण a. [कृष्-नक्] 1 Black, dark, dark-blue. -2 Wicked, evil. -रजः 1 The black colour. -2 The black antelope. -3 A crow. -4 The (Indian) cuckoo. -5 The dark half of a lunar month (from full to new moon). -6 The Kali age. -7 Vishnu in his eighth incarnation, born as the son of Vasudeva and Devaki. [Krishna is the most celebrated hero of Indian mythology and the most popular of all the deities. Though the real son of Vasudeva and Devaki and thus a cousin of Kamsa, he was, for all practical purposes, the son of Nanda and Yasoda by whom he was brought up and in whose house he spent his childhood. It was here that his divine character began to be gradually discovered, when he easily crushed the most redoubtable demons, such as Baka, Putana &c., that were sent to kill him by Kamsa, and performed many other feats of surpri-

sing strength. The chief companions of his youth were the Gopas or wives of the cowherds of Gokula, among whom Radha was his special favourite; (cf. Jayadeva's *Gita-govinda*). He killed Kamsa, Naraka, Keshi, Arishva and a host of other powerful demons. He was a particular friend of Arjuna, to whom he acted as charioteer in the great war, and his staunch support of the cause of the Pandavas was the main cause of the overthrow of the Kauravas. On several critical occasions, it was Krishna's assistance and inventive mind that stood the Pandavas in good stead. After the general destruction of the Yadavas at Prabhasa, he was killed unintentionally by a hunter named Jaras who shot him with an arrow mistaking him at a distance for a deer. He had more than 16000 wives, but Rukmini and Satyabhama, (as also Radha) were his favourites. He is said to have been of dark-blue or cloud-like colour; cf. बहिरिव मलिनतरं तव कृष्ण मनोपि भविष्यति नूनं Git. 8. His son was Pradyumna]. -8 N. of Vyasa, the reputed author of the Mahābhārata. -9 N. of Arjuna. -10 Aloe wood. -11 The Supreme spirit. -12 Black pepper. -13 Iron. -रज्ज् 1 N. of Draupadi, wife of the Pandavas; Ki. 1. 26. -2 N. of a river in the Deccan that joins the sea at Masulipattam. -3 A kind of poisonous insect. -4 N. of several plants. -5 A grape. -6 A kind of perfume. -7 An epithet of Durgā. -8 One of the 7 tongues of fire. -रज्ज् 1 A dark night. -रज्ज् 1 Blackness, darkness (moral also). -2 Iron. -3 Antimony. -4 The black part of the eye. -5 Black pepper. -6 Lead. -7 An inauspicious act. -8 Money acquired by gambling. -Comp. -अमरु n. a kind of sandal-wood. -अचलः an epithet of the mountain Raivataka. -अजिनं the skin of the black antelope. -अध्वन, -अचिस् m. an epithet of fire; cf. कृष्णवर्त्तन्. -अवस् m., -अवसं, -अग्निमिष iron, crude or black iron. -अष्टमी, जन्माष्टमी the 8th day of the dark half of Śrāvana when Krishna was born; also called गोकुलाष्टमी. -आवासः the holy fig-tree. -उदरः a kind of snake. -कंदं a red lotus. -वर्मन् a. of black deeds, criminal, wicked, depraved, guilty, sinful. -काकः a raven. -कायः a buffalo. -काष्ठं a kind of sandal-wood, agallochum.

—कोहलः a gambler. —गंगा the river कृष्णवेणी. —गति fire: आयोधनं कृष्णगतिं सहायं R. 6. 42. —गर्भाः (f. pl.) 1. the pregnant wives of the demon Krishna. —2. waters in the interiors of the clouds. —गोधा a kind of poisonous insect. —ग्रीवः N. of Śiva. —चंचुकः a kind of pea. —चंद्रः N. of Vasudeva. —चर a. what formerly belonged to Krishna. —चूर्णं rust of iron. —ताम्रं a kind of sandal wood. —तारः 1. a species of antelope. —2. an antelope (in general.) —देहः a bee. —धनं money got by foul means. —द्वैपायनः N. of Vyāsa; तमहमरागमकुण्ड कृष्ण-द्वैपायनं वंदे Ve. 1. 4. —पक्षः the dark half of a lunar month. —2. an epithet of Arjuna. —पद्मी a female with black feet. —पविः an epithet of Agni. —पि-गल a. dark-brown. (—ला) N. of Durgā. —मृगः the black antelope; शृंगे कृष्ण-मृगस्य वामनयनं कंडूयमानां मृगां S. 6. 16. —मुखः, —वक्त्रः, —वदनः the black-faced monkey. —यजुर्वेदः the Taittiriya or black Yajurveda. —यामः an epithet of Agni. —रक्तः dark-red colour. —रूप्यः चर q. v. —लवणं 1. a kind of black salt. —2. a factitious salt. —लोहः the loadstone. —वर्णः 1. black colour. —2. N. of Rāhu. —3. a Sūdra. —वर्त्मन् m. 1. fire; R. 11. 42; Ms. 2. 94. —2. N. of Rāhu. —3. a low man, profligate, black-guard. —विषाणा Ved. the horns of the black antelope. —वेणी N. of a river. —शकुनिः a crow. —शारः, —सारः, —सारंगः the spotted antelope; कृष्णसारं ददक्षुस्त्वयि चाधिज्यकार्मुके S. 1. 6, V. 4. 31. —शृंगः a buffalo. —सखः, —सारथिः an epithet of Arjuna. (—खी) cummin seed.

कृष्णक The hide of the black antelope.

कृष्णलः The Gunjā plant. —लं Its berry.

कृष्णश a. Extremely black.

कृष्णायते Den. A. 1 To make black; blacken; उष्णो दहति चांगारः शीतः कृष्णायते करे H. 1. 83. —2 To behave like Krishna.

कृष्णिका Black mustard.

कृष्णिमन् m. Blackness.

कृष्णीकरण Blackening, making black.

कसरः कसर q. v.

कृत् ६ P. (कृति, चकार, अकरीत्,

अकरि-री-ष्ट, अकीष्टे, करि-री-तुं, कर्ण) 1 To scatter, throw about, pour out, cast, disperse; समरद्वारसि चंचत्पंच-चूडश्चमृतः सुपरि दारुतपारं कोप्ययं वीर-पोतः किरति U. 5. 2; 6. 1; विशि दिशि किरति सजलकणजालं Gīt. 4 : S. 1. 7; Amaru. 11. —2 To strew, cover or fill with : Bk. 3. 5, 17, 42. —II. 9 U. (कृणाति, कृणाति) To injure, hurt, kill. —III. 10 A. (कारयते) To know, inform.

कृत् 10 U. (कीर्तयति-ते, कीर्तित) 1 To mention, repeat, utter : नाग्नि कीर्तित एव R. 1. 87. Ms. 7. 167. 2. 124. —2 To tell, recite, declare, communicate; Ms. 3. 36, 9. 42. —3 To name, call. —4 To praise, glorify, commemorate; अपप्रथय्युगान् भ्रातृरचिकीर्तय विक्रमं Bk. 15. 72.

कृप् 1 A. (कल्पते, चकृपे, अकृपत्, अकृत, अकल्पित; कल्पिष्यते, कल्पस्याति-ते, कल्पितुं, कल्पुं, कृप्) 1 To be fit or adequate for, result in, bring about, accomplish, produce, tend to; (with dat.). कल्पसे रक्षणाय S. 5. 8; पश्चात्पु-त्रैरपहृतभरः कल्पते विश्रमाय V. 3. 1; विभावरी यद्यरुणाय कल्पते Ku. 5. 44, 6. 29; 5. 79, Me. 55; R. 5. 13, 8. 40; S. 6. 23; Bk. 22. 21. —2 To be well managed or regulated, to succeed —3 To become, happen, occur: कल्पिष्यते हरेः प्रीतिः Bk. 16. 12; 9. 44, 45. —4 To be prepared, be ready; चकृपे चाप्यकुंजरं Bk. 14. 89. —5 To be favourable to, subserve. —6 To partake of. —7 To prepare, arrange. —8 To produce, cause, effect, create (with acc.). —9 To accommodate one's self to. —10 To fall to the share of. —Caus. (कल्पयति-ते) 1 To prepare, arrange, make ready, fit out; शयनमस्याकल्पयस् K. 156; 157. —2 To settle, fix upon, intend, design; कल्पिता मूल्यमे-तेषां क्रूरेण भवता वयं Mu. 5. 17. —3 To make, offer; Mu. 6. 20; R. 5. 28, 11. 51, 93. —4 To provide or furnish with; Bh. 3. 95; R. 1. 94, 5. 9. —5 To believe, consider, imagine, think; मत्सरस्तु मे विपरीतं कल्पयति Mu. 7; Si. 11. 6. —6 To cut, divide; S. 6. —7 To execute, bring about, do, perform; Si. 11. 27, 14. 21. —8 To form, frame. —9 To invent, compose (as a poem).

कृष p. p. [कृप्-क] 1 Arranged, prepared, done, got ready, equipped; कृषाविवाहवेषा R. 6. 10 decked

in her nuptial attire. —2 Cut, pared, कृषकेशनखदमश्च Ms. 4. 35. —3 Caus- ed, produced. —4 Fixed, settled. —5 Thought of, invented. —6 Formed, framed. —7 Ascertained, determined. —Comp. —कीला a title-deed. —धूपः frankincense.

कृषिः f. [कृप्-किन्] 1 Accomplish- ment, success. —2 Invention, contri- vance. —3 Arranging.

कृषिक a. Bought, purchased.

केकयः (pl.) N. of a country and its people; मगधकोसलकेकयशासिनां दुहितरः R. 9. 17. —यी N. of the wife of Dasaratha.

केकर a. (री f.) [के मूर्ध्नि करीतुं नेत्रतरां शीलमस्य, कृ-अच् अलृक् Tv.] Squint- eyed; Māl. 2. 5; 4. 2. —रं A squint eye; cf. आकेकर. —Comp. —अक्ष a. squint-eyed.

केका The cry of a peacock; केका-भिनीलकंठस्तिरयति वचनं तां दवाहुच्छिखं- डः Māl. 9. 30; पडुजसंवाहिनीः केकाः R. 1. 39, 7. 69, 13. 27, 16. 64; Me. 22.

केकावलः, —केकिकः, —केकिन् m. A peacock; इतः केकिकीडाकलकलरवः पद्मलवृक्षां Bh. 1. 37.

केणिका A tent.

केत a. [किन्-आधारे घञ्] Knowing, learned. —तः 1 A house, abode. —2 Living, habitation. —3 A banner, —4 Will, intention, desire. —5 Sum- mons, invitation. —6 Apparition, form, shape. —7 Wealth. —8 Atmos- phere, sky. —9 Intellect, judgment.

केतकः [किन्-निवासे ण्वल्] 1 N. of a plant; प्रतिभांर्यद्य वनानि केतकानां Ghaṭ. 15. —2 A banner. —कं A flower of the Ketaka plant; केतकैः सूचिभि- न्नैः Me. 23; R. 6. 17, 13. 16. —की 1 N. of a plant (=केतक); हसितमिव वि- धत्ते सूचिभिः केतकीनां Rs. 2. 23. —2 A flower of that plant; Rs. 2. 20.

केतनं [किन्-ल्यट्] 1 A house, an abode; अकलितमहिमानः केतनं मंगलानां Māl. 2. 9; मम मरणमेव वरमतिवित्तये- केतना Gīt. 7. —2 An invitation, sum- mons. —3 Place, site. —4 A flag, ban- ner; भग्न भीमेन मरुता भवतो रथकेतनं Ve. 2. 23; Si. 14. 28; R. 9. 39. —5 A sign, symbol; as in मकरकेतन. —6 An indispensable act (also religious); निवापाजलिदानेन केतनैः आहूकर्मभिः तस्योपकारे शक्तस्त्वं किं जीवन् किमुता- न्यथा Ve. 3. 16. —7 A spot, mark.

केतयति Den. P. 1 To summon.

call, invite. -2 To advise, counsel. -3 To fix or appoint a time. -4 To hear. -5 To show, indicate; U. 6. 24.

कैतव *a.* 1 Called, summoned. -2 Dwelt, inhabited.

केतुः [चय-तु स्यदेशः Up. 1. 73] 1 A flag, banner; चीनांशुकमिव केतः प्रतिवातं नीयमानस्य S. 1. 34. -2 A chief, head, leader, foremost, any eminent person (out. at the end of comp.); मनुष्यवाचा मनुवंशकेतु R. 2. 33. 14. 7; कुलस्य केतुः स्फोटस्य (राघवः), Rām. -3 A comet, meteor; Bk. 1. 38. -4 A sign, mark. -5 Brightness, clearness. -6 A ray of light. -7 The descending node considered as the ninth planet, and the body or trunk of the demon सैहिकेय (the head being regarded as Rāhu); क्रूरमहः सकेतुश्चंद्रमसंपूर्णमंडलमिहानी Mu. 1. 6. -8 Day-time. -9 Apparition, form, shape. -10 Intellect, judgment. -11 A pigmy race. -12 A disease. -13 An enemy. -Comp. -ग्रहः the descending node. -तारा a comet. -भः a cloud. -यष्टिः *f.* a flagstaff; R. 12. 103. -रत्नं lapis lazuli, (also called वैद्य). -वसनं a flag.

केदर *a.* Squint-eyed; cf. केकर.

केदारः 1 A field under water; meadow. -2 A basin for water round the root of a tree. -3 A mountain. -4 A particular mountain forming part of the Himalayas (modern Kedar). -5 A form of Siva. -Comp. -खंडं a small dyke, earth raised to keep out water. -नाथः a particular form of Siva.

केनती The amorous sports of love.

केनारः 1 The head. -2 The skull. -3 A cheek. -4 A joint. -5 The temples. -6 A kind of hell.

केनिप *a.* Ved. Wise, learned (मैत्राविन्) Rv. 10. 44. 4.

केनिपातः A rudder, helm, a large oar used as a rudder.

केन्द्रं 1 The centre of a circle. -2 The argument of a circle. -3 The argument of an equation. -4 Distance of a planet from the first point of its orbit in the 4th, 7th or 10th degree.

केप् 1 *A.* (कयं) To shake or tremble.

केपि Ved. *a.* Unclean.

केयरः, -रं [के द्यक्षमि यति, य-उर किञ्च अलुक् समः Tr.] A bracelet worn on the upper arm, an amulet; केयुरान विभूषयन्ति पुरुषं हारान चंद्रोदय-लाः Bh. 2. 19; R. 6. 18; Ku. 7. 69. -रः A kind of conus.

केयुनि *a.* Dear to with a letter-let.

केरलः (*pl.*) N. of a country in the south of India, the modern Malabar, and its inhabitants; Man. 6. 19; R. 4. 24. -ली A woman of the Kerala country -2 Astronomical science. -3 A Hora or period of time equal to one hour.

केल् 1 *P.* (केलति, केलित) 1 To shake. -2 To sport, be frolicsome.

केलकः A dancer, tumbler.

केलायते Den. *A.* To sport, play.

केलासः Crystal.

केलिः *m. f.* [केल्-इन्] 1 Play, sport. -2 Amorous sport, pastime; केलिचलन्मणिकुंडल &c. Git. 1; हरिह मुग्धधूनिकरं विलासिनि विलसति केलि-परे *ibid*; राधानाथवर्जयेति चमनकुलं सहः कलयः *ibid*; Amaru. 7; Pt. 1. 170; Ms. 8. 307, 1s. 4. 17. -3 Joke, jest, mirth. -लिः *f.* The earth. -Comp. -कला 1. sportive skill, wantonness, amorous adulescence. -2. the lute of Sarasvati. -किलः the confidential companion of the hero of a drama (a kind of विदूषक or buffoon). -(ल) N. of Ila. -किलोवती Ila, wife of the god of love. -कीर्णः a camel. -कुञ्चिका a wife's younger sister. -कुपित *a.* angry in sport; Ve. 1. 2. -कीषः an actor, a dancer. -गृहं, -निकेतनं, -नदिरं, -सदनं a pleasure-house, a private apartment; Amaru. 8. -नागरः a sensualist. -पर *a.* sportive, wanton, amorous. -मुखः joke, sport, pastime. -रंगः a pleasure ground. -वृक्षः a species of Kadamba tree. -शयनं a pleasure-couch, sofa; केलि-शयनमनुयातं Git. 11. -शुषिः *f.* the earth. -सचिवः a boon companion, confidential friend.

केलिकः The Asoka tree.

केली 1 Play, sport. -2 Amorous sport. -Comp. -पिकः a cuckoo kept

for pleasure. -वृत्ती a pleasure-park, pleasure-ground. -शुकः a parrot kept for pleasure.

केय (कयं) 1 To serve, attend to, wait upon.

केवटः Ved. A hollow, cave.

केवर्तः Ved. A shepherd.

केवल [केव केवदे दृष्टं कल] 1 Peculiar, exclusive, uncombined; Pt. 2. 104. -2 Alone, merely, sole, only, isolated; स हि तस्य न केवलं भिवं प्रतिपदे सकलान गुणानपि R. 8. 3; न केवलानां पयसां प्रसूतिमवेहि नां कामदुषा प्रसन्ना 2. 63; 15. 1; Ku. 2. 34. -3 Whole, entire, absolute, perfect. -4 Bare, uncovered (as ground); Ku. 5. 12. -5 Pure, simple, unmingled, unattended (by anything else); कानर्थ केवला नीतिः R. 17. 47. -6 Selfish, envious. -ली, -लं The doctrine of absolute unity of spirit and matter. -ली Astronomical science. -लं *ind.* Only, merely, solely, entirely, absolutely, wholly; केवलनिदमेव पृच्छानि K. 155; न केवलं-अपि not only-but; वसु तस्य विभोर्न केवलं गुणवतापि परम-योजना R. 8. 31; cf. also 3. 19, 20, 31. -Comp. -अन्वयिन् see under अन्वय. -भावन *a.* one whose essence is absolute unity; Ku. 2. 4. -ज्ञानिन् *m.* the first Arhat. -द्रव्यं black pepper. -ज्ञानं highest knowledge; Pt. 5. 12. -नैयायिकः a mere logician (not proficient in any other branch of learning); so °वैयाकरण.

केवलतः *ind.* Simply, solely, wholly, purely, merely.

केवलिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Alone, only. -2 Devoted to the doctrine of absolute unity of the spirit.

केशः [कश्यते क्तिन्नति वा क्तिश्-अन् लो लोपश्च Up. 5. 33] 1 Hair in general; विकीर्णकेशास्तु परेतभूमिषु Ku. 5. 68. -2 Especially, the hair of the head; केशेष गृहीत्वा or केशमाहं कुर्यात् Sk.; मुक्तकेशा Ms. 7. 91; केशव्यपरोपपारिव R. 3. 56; 2. 8. -3 The mane of a horse or lion. -4 A ray of light. -5 An epithet of Varuṇa. -7 A kind of perfume. -8 An epithet of Viṣṇu. -शी 1 A lock of hair (on the crown of the head.) -2 An epithet of Durgā. -Comp. -शंतः 1. the tip of the hair. -2. long hair hanging down, a lock or tuft of hair. -3. cutting of the hair as a religious

ceremony; Ms. 2. 65. —अंतिक *a.* 1. extending to the end of the hair as far as the forehead. —2. relating to the ceremony of final tonsure. —उच्चयः much or handsome hair. —कर्मन् *n.* dressing or arranging the hair (of the head) —कलापः a mass or quantity of hair. —कीटः a louse. —गर्भः 1. a braid of hair. 2. an epithet of Varuṇa. —गृहीत *a.* seized by the hair. —ग्रहः, —ग्रहण pulling the hair, seizing (one) by the hair (both in amorous sports and in fighting), केशग्रहः खलु तदा द्रुपदात्मजायाः Ve. 3. 11, 29; Me 50; so यत्र रतेषु केशग्रहः K. 8 (that is, not in battles). —ग्र morbid baldness. —छिद *m.* a hair-dresser, barber. —जाहं the root of the hair. —पक्षः, —पादाः, —हस्तः much (or ornamented) hair; तं केशपाशं प्रस-नक्षि कर्णबालप्रियस्वं शिथिलं चमर्थः Ku. 1. 48; 7. 57; cf. कचपक्ष, कचहस्त &c. —बन्धः a hair-band. —भूः, —भूमिः *f.* the head or any other part of the body on which hair grows. —प्रस-धनी, —मार्जक, —मार्जनं a comb. —रचना dressing the hair. —वेशः a tress or fillet of hair. —वेष्टः the parting of the hair.

केशकः *a.* Skilful in dressing the hair.

केशदः 1 A goat. —2 N. of Vishṇu. —3 A bug. —4 A brother. —5 A louse. —6 An arrow of Cupid (शोषण)

केशव *a.* [केशाः प्रशस्ताः सत्यस्य; केश-व P. V. 2. 109] Having much, fine or luxuriant hair. —वः An epithet of Vishṇu; केशव जय जगदीश हरे Gīt. 1; केशवं पतितं दृष्ट्वा पांडवा हर्षनिर्भराः Subhāsh. —2 The Supreme Being. —Comp. —आयुधः the mango tree. (—धं) a weapon of Vishṇu. —आलवः, —आवासः the Asvattha tree.

केशाकेशि *ind.* 'Hair to hair', (fighting) by pulling each other's hair; केशाकेशमवयुद्धं रक्षसां वानरैः सह Mb.; Y. 2. 283.

केशिक *a.* (की *f.*) [केश-ठन्] Having fine or luxuriant hair.

केशिन् *m.* [केश-इनि] 1 A lion. —2 N. of a Rākshasa slain by Kṛishṇa. —3 N. of another Rākshasa who carried Devasenā and who was slain by Indra. —4 An epithet of Kṛishṇa. —5 One having fine hair. —Comp. —निषुन्नः, —मथनः epithets of Kṛishṇa; Bg. 18. 1.

केशिनी 1 A woman with a beautiful braid of hair. —2 N. of the wife of Viśravas and mother of Rāvaṇa and Kumbhakarṇa. —3 An epithet of Durgā.

केस (श) रः, —रं 1 The mane (as of a lion); न हंत्य हूँऽपि गजान्त्यो-श्वरो विलोलाजिह्वश्चलितामकेसरः Rs. 1. 14; S. 7. 14. —2 The filament of a flower; नीपं दृष्ट्वा हरितकपिशं केसरै-रर्धरुद्धैः Me. 21; S. 6. 17; M. 2. 11; R. 4. 67; Si. 9. 47. —3 The Bakula tree; रक्ताशोकश्चलाकेसलयः केसरश्चात्र कांतः Me. 78; Ku. 3. 55. —4 The Punnāga tree. —5 The fibre (as of a mango fruit). —6 Saffron. —7 The hair. —रं 1 A flower of the Bakula tree; R. 9. 36. —2 Gold. —3 Sulphate of iron. —Comp. —अचलः an epithet of the mountain Meru. —अम्लः the citron. —वरं saffron.

केसरिः N. of the father of Hanūmat.

केस (श) रिन् *m.* [केश-स-र-इनि] 1 A lion; अनुदंष्टुरुते घनध्वनिं न हि गोमा-धुरतानि केसरी Si. 16. 25; धनुर्धरः केसरिणं हर्षं R. 2. 29; S. 7. 3. —2 The best, excellent, or most prominent of a class (at the end of comp.): cf. कुंजर, सिंह &c. —3 A horse. —4 The citron plant. —5 The Punnāga tree. —6 N. of the father of Hanūmat. —Comp. —सुतः an epithet of Hanūmat.

कै 1 P. (कायति) To sound.

कैशुकं A flower of the कैशुक tree.

कैकयः The king of the Kekayas; see कैकय.

कैकसः [कीकस-अण्] A demon, goblin.

कैकेयः [कैकयानां राजा, अण्] A prince or ruler of the Kekayas. —यी A daughter of the prince of the Kekayas and one (the youngest) of the three wives of King Dasaratha and mother of Bharata. [When Rama was about to be installed as heir-apparent, she was not less rejoiced than Kausalya. But she had a very wicked nurse called Manthara who long owed Rama a grudge. Finding this to be an excellent opportunity for her revenge, Manthara so completely perverted the mind of Kaikeyi that she became ready to ask the king, as suggested by her nurse, to grant her the two boons which he had formerly promised to her. By one of

these boons she asked for the installation of her son Bharata, and by the other for the banishment of Rama for fourteen years. Dasaratha, blinded by passion as he was, severely scolded her for her wicked demands, but was at last obliged to yield. On account of this wicked act her name has become proverbial for 'a shrew', or 'Xanthippe'].

कैक्ये The office of a servant.

कैकिरातः An amorous person; Ratn. 1. 11.

कैट *a.* Coming from an insect or worm.

कैटभः N. of a demon killed by Vishṇu. [He was a very powerful demon. He and Madhu are said to have sprung from the ears of Vishṇu while he was asleep; and when they were about to devour Brahman they were slain by Vishṇu]. —भा-भी An epithet of Durgā. —Comp. —अरिः, —अञ्च *m.*, —रिपुः, —हन् epithets of Vishṇu.

कैतकं [केतक्याः पुष्पं अण्] A flower of the Ketaka plant.

कैतवं [कैतवस्य भावः कर्म वा अण्] 1 stake in a game. —2 Gambling. —3 Falsehood, deceit, fraud, roguery, trick; हृदये वससीति मत्प्रियं यद्वोचस्तद-वैमि कैतवं Ku. 4. 9; R. 8. 49; Si. 8. 32. —4 The lapis lazuli. —वः —1 A cheat, rogue. —2 A gambler —3 The Dhattūra plant. —Comp. —प्रयोगः a trick, device. —वाहः falsehood, roguery.

कैतवकं Gambling.

कदार *a.* Being on or growing in a field or meadow. —रः Rice, corn. —रं, —कैदारकं, —कैदारिका, —कैदार्य A multitude of fields; Si. 12. 42.

कैन्नर *a.* Coming from a Kinnara.

कैमुतिकः (*scil.* न्याय) A maxim of 'how much more', an argument *a fortiori* (derived from किमुत 'how much more').

कैरवः 1 A gambler, cheat, rogue. —2 An enemy. —वं The white lotus opening at moonrise; चंद्रो विकासयति कैरवचक्रवालं Bh. 2. 73. —यी moonlight. —Comp. —चंद्रः an epithet of the moon.

कैरविच् *m.* The moon.

कैरविणी 1 A lotus plant bearing white lotuses. —2 A place (pond &c.) abounding in white lotuses. —3 An assemblage of white lotuses; Bv. 1. 75.

कैराटक: A kind of vegetable poison.

कैरात *a.* [किरात-अण्] Belonging to the Kirātas. —तः 1 A prince of the Kirātas. —2 A strong man. —तं A kind of sandal-wood.

कैरात (ति) क *a.* Belonging to the Kirātas.

कैल Sport, pleasure.

कैलकिल: An epithet of Yama.

कैलास: N. of a mountain, a peak of the Himalayas and residence of Śiva and Kubera; Me. 11. 58; R. 2. 35. —Comp. —ओकस् *m.*, —निकेतनः, —नाथः 1. an epithet of Śiva. —2. of Kubera; कैलासनाथं तरसा जिराणुः R. 5. 28; कैलासनाथमुपसृत्य निवर्तमाना V. 1. 3.

कैवर्त: [के जरे वर्तते वृत्-अच् कैवर्तः ततः स्वार्थे अण Tv.] A fisherman; मनी-भूः कैवर्तः क्षिपति परितस्त्वां प्रति मुहुः (तन्मालीजालं) Śānti. 3.16; Ms. 8. 260; (as to his descent see Ms. 10. 34).

कैवर्तक: A fisherman.

कैवल्य [कैवल्यस्य भावः प्यञ्] 1 Perfect isolation, soleness, exclusiveness. —2 Individuality. —3 Detachment of the soul from matter, identification with the supreme spirit. —4 Final emancipation or beatitude.

कैशिक *a.* (की *f.*) [केश-ठक्] Hair-like, fine as hair. —कः The sentiment of love, lust. —कं A quantity of hair. —की One of the four varieties of dramatic style, more usually and correctly written कौशिकी q. v. —2 An epithet of Durgā.

कैशोर [किशोरस्य भावः अच्] Youth childhood, tender age (below fifteen); कैशोरमापेक्षन्.

कैश्यं The whole mass of hair, quantity of hair.

कोक: [कुक्-आदाने अच् Tv.] 1 A wolf; वनसूयपरिभ्रष्टा मृगी कोकैरिवार्दिता Rām. —2 The ruddy goose (चक्रवाक); कोकानां करुणस्वरेण सदृशी दीर्घा मदभ्यर्थना Git. 5. —3 A cuckoo. —4 A frog. —5 N. of Viṣṇu. —6 A wild lizard. —7 A wild date tree. —Comp. —रेवः a pigeon. —बंघुः an epithet of the sun. —शास्त्रं an indecent treatise on the art of love.

कोकनन्द [कोकान् चक्रवाकान् नन्दति ना-

दयति नन्-अच्] 1 The red lotus; किञ्चि-त्कोकनन्दच्छदस्य लक्ष्मी नन्व मय्य रजयनः U. 5. 39; नीलनलिनभूमिपि तन्निव नय लोचनं धारयति कोकनन्दरूपं Git. 10. Si. 4. 46. —2 The red water-lily.

कोकाहः A white horse.

कोकिलः, -ला [कुक्-इलच् Up. 1. 54] 1 The (Indian or black) cuckoo; पुष्कोकिलो यन्मधुरं लुक्कुञ्ज Ku. 3. 32; 4. 18; R. 12. 39. —2 A fire-brand. —(Comp. —आवासः—उत्सवः the mango tree. —इक्षुः a kind of sugarcane.

कौकः, कौकणः (पुं.) N. of a country, the strip of land between the Sahyādrī and the ocean.

कौकणा N. of Repukā, wife of Jamadagni. —Comp. —सुतः an epithet of Parasurama.

कोच *a.* [कुच कर्करि ण] Lying, becoming dry. —चः 1 Drying up, withering, aridity. —2 A man of mixed caste, (the offspring of a fisherman by a female butcher.)

कोजागरः [को जागर्ति इति लक्ष्म्या उ-किरच काले पूर्णे °Tv.] N. of a festival held on the full moon night in the month of Āśvina and celebrated with several games.

कोटः [कुट्-घञ्] 1 A fort. —2 A hut, shed. —3 Crookedness (moral also). —4 A beard.

कोटक *a.* Curving, bending. —कः 1 A builder of sheds, thatcher. —2 A mixed caste, (offspring of a mason by a daughter of a potter).

कोटरः, -रं [कोटे कौटिल्यं रति रा-ठक् Tv.] The hollow of a tree; नीवाराः शुकगर्भकोटरमुलं धृष्टास्तरुणामयः S. 1. 14; कोटरमकालवृष्ट्या प्रवत्पुरो-वातया गमिते M. 4. 2; Rs. 1. 26.

कोटरी, कोटवी 1 A naked woman. —2 An epithet of the goddess Durgā (represented as naked).

कोटिः, -टी *f.* [कुट् इञ्] 1 The curved end of a bow; भूमिनिर्हेतैककोटिकायुक्तं R. 11. 81; U. 4. 29. —2 The end or extremity, edge or point in general; सहचर्यं हतरथ कोट्या लिखन् Māl. 9. 32; अंगदकोटिलक्ष्म R. 6. 14, 7. 46, 8. 36. —3 The edge or point of a weapon. —4 The highest point, excess, pitch, climax, excellence; परं कोटिमानंदरया-ध्यगच्छन् K. 369; so कोपकोटिमापन्ना Pt. 4. excessively angry. —5 The horns or

digits of the moon; Ku. 2. 26. —6 Ten millions, a crore; R. 5. 21; 12. 82; Ms. 6. 63. —7 The complement of an arc to 90° (in math.). —8 The side of a right-angled triangle (in math.). —9 A class, department, kingdom; मनुष्यः प्राणि &c. —10 One side of a question in dispute, an alternative. —(Comp. —ईश्वरः a millionaire. —जित *m.* an epithet of Kālidāsa. —उग्रा the co-sine of an angle in a right-angled triangle (in math.). —द्वयं two alternatives. —पात्रं a rudder. —पालः the guard of a stronghold. —वेधिन *a.* (lit.) striking a point; (fig.) performing the most difficult things. —श्रीः an epithet of Durgā.

कोटिक *a.* Forming the highest point of anything.

कोटिमत् *a.* Edged, pointed; S. 7. 26
कोटिशः *ind.* By crores, by tens of millions, in innumerable numbers.

कोटिरः [कोटि रति रा-ठक् Tv.] 1 The hair collected on the forehead by ascetics in the shape of a horn. —2 An ichneumon. —3 An epithet of Indra.

कोटि (टी) शः A harrow.

कोटीरः [कोटिरारयति ई-अण् Tv.] 1 A diadem, crown. —2 A crest. —3 The hair collected (by ascetics) on the forehead in the shape of a horn, matted hair in general; कोटीरबंधन-धनुर्गुणयोगपदहत्यापारपारमं भुञ्ज भूतभ-र्तुः N. 11. 18.

कोट्टः [कुट्-घञ् नि० गुणः] A fort, castle.

कोट्टवी [कोटि वाति वा-क, गौरा-कीट् Tv.] 1 A naked woman with dishevelled hair. —2 N. of the goddess Durgā. —3 N. of the mother of Bāṇa.

कोट्टारः [कुट्-आरक पुंशे०] A fortified town, strong hold. —2 The stairs of a pond. —3 A well. —4 A libertine, a dissolute person.

कोठः 1 A variety of leprosy with large round spots. —2 Ring-worm.

कोणः [कुण-कारणे घञ् कर्करि अच् वा Tv.] 1 A corner, an angle (of anything); भुजं कोणे कचन दिगतरा Vikr. 1. 99. शुकमेतन्न तु पुनः कोणं नवनपद्य-योः Bv. 2. 173. —2 An intermediate point of the compass. —3 The bow of a lute; a fiddle-stick. —4

sharp edge of a sword or weapon. -5 A stick, staff, club. -6 A drum-stick. -7 N. of the planet Mars. -8 N. of the planet Saturn. -9 A sort of musical instrument. [cf. Gr. *gonia*]. -Comp. -आघातः striking of drums, tabors &c., used in the sense of 'a mingled sound of various musical instruments'; कोणाघातसु गजैल्लवधनघटान्योन्यसंघट्टः Ve. 1. 22. (It is thus defined by Bharata. — द्वांशतसहस्राणि भेरीशतसप्तानि च । एकदा यव हन्त्यते कोणाघातः स उच्यते). -कृणः a bug. -वादिन् m. an epithet of Siva.

कोणपः See कोणप.

कोणाकोणि ind. From angle to angle, corner-wise, diagonally.

कोणि a. Having a crooked hand.

कोय a. [कुय्-घञ्] 1 Afflicted with pain. -2 Churned. -यः 1 Putrefaction, corruption. -2 A sore. -3 Gangrene. -4 A disease of the eyes. -5 Churning.

कोदंडः, -डं A bow; रे कंदर्पं करं कर्षयसि किं कोदंडं कारयैः Bh. 3. 100; कोदंडपाणि निनद्व्यतिरोधकानां M. 5. 10. -इः 1 An eye-brow. -2 N. of a country.

कोदंदिन् m. An epithet of Siva.

कोदारः A kind of grain.

कोद्रवः A species of grain eaten by the poor; छिच्छा कर्पूरखंडान् वृत्ति-निह कुरुते कोद्रवाणां संमतात् Bh. 2. 100.

कोनालकः, -का, -कं A kind of aquatic bird.

कोमल a. [कु-कल् मुट् च नि० गुणः; cf. Up. 1. 106] 1 Tender, soft, delicate (fig. also); बंधुरकोमलांगुलं (करं) S. 6. 12; कोमलविट्पाणुकारिणौ बाहू 1. 21; संपत्सु महतां चित्तं भवत्युत्पलकोमलं Bh. 2. 66. -2 (a) Soft, low; कोमलं गीतं. (b) Agreeable, pleasing, sweet; रे रे कोकिल कोमलैः कलरवैः किं त्वं वृषा जल्पसि Bh. 3. 100. -3 Handsome, beautiful. -लं 1 Water. -2 Clay, earth.

कोमलकं The fibres of the stalk of a lotus.

कोयष्टिः, कोयष्टिकः 1 The lapwing; काचमर्वाः कृतमालमुत्तदलं कोयष्टिकटीकते Mal. 9. 7; Ms. 5. 13; Y. 1. 173. -2 A small white crane.

कोयष्टिः किं संस्थाने अच् लस्य-रः Tr.]

1 A moveable joint (as the fingers, the knees &c). -2 A bud: cf. कोरक.

कोरकः-कं [Up. 5. 35] 1 A bud, an unblown flower; संनद्धं यद्यपि स्थितं कुरबकं तत्कोरकावस्थया S. 6. 3. -2 (fig.) Any thing resembling a bud, i. e. partially opened but not fully developed; राधायाः स्तनकोरकोपरि चल-न्नो हरीः पातु वः Git. 12. -3 The fibres of the stalk of a lotus. -4 A kind of perfume.

कोरित a. 1 Budded, sprouted. -2 Ground, pounded, reduced to small particles

कोरदूषः =कोद्रवः q. r.

कोलः [कुल संस्थाने अच्] 1 A hog, boar; Si. 14. 43, 86. -2 A raft, boat. -3 The breast. -4 The haunch, hip, lap. -5 An embrace. -6 The planet Saturn. -7 An out-cast, one of a degraded tribe. -8 A barbarian. -लं 1 The weight of one Tola. -2 Black pepper. -3 A kind of berry. -Comp. -अंचः N. of the country of the Kalingas. -पुच्छः a heron.

कोलकुणः A bug.

कोलवक्रः The body of a lute.

कोला, -लिः, -ली f. See बद्री.

कोलाहलः, -लं A loud and confused noise, an uproar.

कोल्या Long pepper.

कोविद a. Experienced, learned, skilled, wise, proficient (with gen. or loc. but usually in comp.); व्युत्पत्ति-रावर्जितकोविदःपि Vikr. 1. 16, गुणसो-षकोविदः Si. 14. 54, 69; प्राप्यावर्तीनुद-यनकथाकोविदमामवृद्धान् Me. 30; Ms. 7. 26; स्फुटचतुरकारं Mu. 3. 10.

कोविदारः, -रं N. of a tree; चित्तं विदारयति कस्य न कोविदारः Rs. 3. 6; U. 5. 1.

कोशः, -शं (षः, -षं) [कुश् (ष्) आधारा-दौ घञ् कर्तरि अच् वा Tr.] 1 A vessel for holding liquids, a pail -2 A bucket, cup. -3 A vessel in general. -4 A box, cupboard, drawer, trunk. -5 A sheath, scabbard. -6 A case, cover, covering. -7 A store, mass; Ms. 1. 99. -8 A store-room. -9 A treasury, an apartment where money is kept; Ms. 8. 419. -10 Treasure, money, wealth; निःशेषविभाषितकोषजातं R. 5. 1; (fig. also); कोशस्तपसः K. 45. -11 Gold or silver wrought or unwrought. -12 A dictionary, lexi-

con, vocabulary. -13 A closed flower, bud; सुजातयोः पंकजकोशयोः श्रियं R. 5. 8, 13. 29; इत्थं विधितयति कोशगते द्विरेकं हा हंत हंत नलिनीं गज उ-ज्जहार Subhāsh. -14 The stone of a fruit. -15 A pod. -16 A nut-meg, nut-shell. -17 The cocoon of a silk-worm; Y. 3. 147. -18 Vulva, the womb. -19 An egg. -20 A testicle or the scrotum. -21 The penis. -22 A ball, globe. -23 (In Vedānta phil.) A term for the five vestures (sheaths or cases) which successively make the body, enshrining the soul. -24 (In law) A kind of ordeal; cf. Y. 2. 112. -25 A house. -26 A cloud. -27 The interior of a carriage. -28 A kind of bandage or ligature (in surgery). -29 An oath. -शी (षी) 1 A bud. -2 A seed-vessel. -3 The beard of corn. -4 A shoe, sandal (पादुका). -Comp. -अधिपतिः, -अध्यक्षः 1. a treasurer, pay-master; (cf. the modern 'minister of finance'). -2. an epithet of Kubera. -अगारः, -रं a treasury, store-room. -कारः 1. one who makes scabbards. -2. a lexicographer. -3. the silk-worm while in the cocoon. -4. a chrysalis. -कारकः a silk-worm. -कृत् m. a kind of sugar-cane. -गृहं a treasury, store-room; R. 5. 29. -महणं undergoing an ordeal. -चंचुः the (Indian) crane. -नायकः, -पालः 1. a treasurer. -2. An epithet of Kubera. -पेटकः, -क a chest in which treasure is kept, coffer. -फलं 1. a kind of perfume. -2. a nutmeg. -वासिन् m. an animal living in a shell, a chrysalis. -वृद्धिः f. 1. increase of treasure. -2. enlargement of the scrotum. -शायिका a clasped knife, a knife lying in a sheath. -सुद्धिः f. purification by ordeal. -स्कृत् m. a silk-worm. -स्य a. incased, sheathed. (-स्थः) an animal living in a shell (as a snail). -हीन a. deprived of riches, poor.

कोशकः 1 An egg. -2 A testicle.

कोशिका A drinking vessel.

कोशि (षि) न् m. The mango tree.

कोशलिकं A bribe (=कौशलिक q. v. which is the more correct form).

कोशातकिन् m. 1 Trade, business. -2 A trader, merchant. -3 Submarine fire.

कोशातकी N. of a tree (पटोली); Si. 12. 37.

कोष्ठ *a.* [कुप-अन्] 1. Own. — 1. Any one of the viscera of the body, such as the heart, lungs &c. — 2. The belly, abdomen. — 3. An inner apartment. — 4. A study, store-room. — 5. 1 A surrounding wall. — 2 The shell of anything. — **Comp.** — अगारं 1. a store-house, store room; पर्याप्तविक्रयकोष्ठायारं मालं गोपितैर्मे वृद्धं भविष्यति V. 2. 30. 2. 280. — 2. a treasury. — अगारिकः 1. an animal living in a shell. — 2. the manager of a store-room. — अग्निः the digestive faculty, gastric juice. — पालः 1. a treasurer, store-keeper. — 2. a guard, watch. — 3. a constable (resembling the modern municipal officer). — शुद्धिः *f.* evacuation of the bowels.

कोष्ठकः 1 A granary. — 2 A surrounding wall. — कः A brick trough for watering cattle.

कोष्ठकीकृ *S. U.* To surround, enclose.

कोष्ठ्य *a.* [कोष्ठ-य] Proceeding from the chest (as a sound).

कोष्ण *a.* [ईषदुष्ण; कोः कादेशः] Luke-warm, tepid; R. 1. 84. — **वर्ण** Warmth.

कोस (श) लः (pl.) *N.* of a country and its people; पितुरन्तरमुत्तरकोसलान् R. 9. 1; 3. 5; 6. 71; मगधकोसल-ककयशासिनां दुहितरः 9. 17.

कोस (श) ला The city of Ayodhya.

कोहल *a.* [कौ हलति स्पर्धते अच् इषो Tv.] Speaking indistinctly. — लः 1 A kind of musical instrument. — 2 A sort of spirituous liquor. — 3 The inventor or first teacher of the drama.

कौकृत्यं 1 Evil doing, wickedness. — 2 Repentance.

कौकुट *a.* [कुकुट-अन्] Relating to a cock.

कौकुटिकः [कुकुट-ठक्] 1 A poulticer. — 2 A mendicant who walks always fixing his eyes on the ground for fear of treading upon worms, insects &c. — 3 (Hence) A hypocrite.

कौक्ष *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Tied to, or being on, the sides. — 2 Abdominal.

कौक्षेय (की *f.*) [कौक्ष-ठक्] 1 Being in the belly. — 2 Being in a sheath; असि कौक्षेयमुद्यम्य स्वकाराप-नसं मखं Bk. 4. 31.

कौक्षेयकः [कौक्षो वक्षोऽसिः ठक्] A

— *work*. — *scholar*. — *मानवाध्यायदेविना* कौक्षेयकं K. 8. 1. 90.

कौकः, कौकणः (की *f.*) *N.* of a country and its people or rulers (see कौकण).

कौजर *a.* Belonging to an elephant.

कौट *a.* [कौट-अन्] 1 Living in one's own house hence, independent, free. — 2 Domestic, family, household. — 3 Frugal, dishonest. — 4 Shared. — **टः** 1 Fraud, falsehood. — 2 Giving false evidence. — **Comp.** — अः the Kutaja tree. — तक्षः (Comp. प्रायतक्षः) an independent carpenter, one who works at home on his own account and not for the village. — साक्षिन् *m.* a false witness. — साक्ष्यं false evidence, perjury.

कौटिकः, कौटिकः 1 One whose business is to catch birds &c. in traps. — 2 One who sells the flesh of birds, animals &c.; a butcher, poacher.

कौटिक *a.* 1 Relating to a snare or trap. — 2 Dishonest, fraudulent; see कौटिक above.

कौटमी An epithet of Durgā.

कौटल्य = कौटिल्य *q. v.*

कौटवी A naked woman; cf. कौटवी. **कौटिलिकः** 1 A hunter. — 2 A blacksmith.

कौटिल्यं 1 Crookedness (lit. and fig.). — 2 Wickedness. — 3 Dishonesty, fraud; Pt. 2. 185. — **ल्यः** The crooked; *N.* of Chanakya, a celebrated writer on civil polity, (the work being known as चाणक्यनीति), the friend and adviser of Chandragupta and a very important character in the Mudrārākshas; कौटिल्यः कुटिल-मतिः स एष येन क्रोधाद्भो प्रसभमदति नन्द-वंशः Mu. 1. 7; स्पृष्टाति मां भृत्यभावेन कौटिल्यद्विष्यः Mu. 7.

कौटीर *a.* Belonging to the plant कुटीर or made of it.

कौटीर्यो An epithet of Durgā.

कौटुंब *a.* (की *f.*) [कुटुंबं तद्वरणं प्र-योजनमस्य अन्] Necessary for the family or household. — **वं** Family relationship.

कौटुंबिक *a.* (की *f.*) [कुटुंबं तद्वरणे मस्तः ठक्] Constituting a family. — **कः** The father or master of a family; *paterfamilias*.

कौणपः A goblin, demon; Māl.

N. — **Comp.** — **हन्तः** an epithet of Bhī-*shana*.

कौण्य Distortion or paralysis of the hands.

कौतुकं [कुतुकस्य भावः अन्] 1 Desire, curiosity, wish. — 2 Eagerness, vehemence, impatience. — 3 Anything creating curiosity or wonder. — 4 The marriage thread (worn on the wrist); करोयमानुक्तविवाहकौतुकः Ku. 5. 66; R. 8. 1 — 5 The ceremony with the marriage thread preceding a marriage. — 6 Festivity, gaiety. — 7 Particularly, auspicious festivity, solemn occasion (such as marriage); प्रस्थानं S. 4, Ku. 7. 23. — 8 Delight, joy, pleasure, happiness; Bh. 3. 140; रसाः U. 6. 33; Māl. 10. 3; U. 3. 37. — 9 Sport, pastime. — 10 A song, dance, show or spectacle. — 11 Joke, mirth. — 12 Friendly greeting, salutation. — **Comp.** — **अगारः, -रं, -गृहं** a pleasure-house; कौ-तुकागारभागान् Ku. 7. 94. — **क्रिडा, -यं** 1. a solemn ceremony. — 2. particularly, marriage ceremony; R. 11. 53; — **तोरणः, -णं** a triumphal arch erected on festive occasions.

कौतुकित *a.* Eager, eagerly interested.

कौतुकिन् *a.* Festive, gay.

कौतुहलं (ल्यं) [कुतुहल-अन्] 1 Desire, curiosity, interest; विषयस्वा-वृत्तकौतुहलः V. 1. 9; S. 1. — 2 Eagerness, vehement or eager desire. — 3 Anything exciting curiosity, a wonder, curiosity. — 4 A solemn ceremony.

कौत्सं A Sāman composed by Kutsa. — **त्सः** 1 *N.* of a pupil of Varatantu; R. 5. 1. — 2 *N.* of a degraded family.

कौदालिकः A man of a mixed caste, a fisherman.

कौदविकं Sochal salt.

कौनख्यं Ugliness of nails.

कौतिकः [कुंतः प्रहरणमस्य ठक्] A spearman, lancer.

कौतेयः [कुंतेः कपत्यं ठक्] 'Son of Kunti', an epithet of Yudhishtira, Bhīma or Arjuna.

कौप *a.* (की *f.*) [कूप-अन्] Relating to or coming from a well (as water). — **पं** Well-water.

कौपीनं [कूप-खन्; see Sk. on P.]

V. 2. 20] 1 The pudenda. -2 A privy, privy part. -3 A small piece of cloth (usually a small strip) worn over the privities; कौपीनं वतखंडजर्जरतरं कथा पुनस्तादृशी Bh. 3. 101. -4 (Hence sometimes) A ragged or tattered garment. -5 Sin, an improper or wrong act; Pt. 3. 97.

कौपोदकी The mace of Krishna.

कौब्ज्यं [कुब्ज-अण्] 1 Crookedness. -2 Hump-backedness.

कौमार *a.* (री *f.*) [कुमार-अण्] 1 Juvenile, youthful, virgin, maidenly (of men and women); कौमारः पतिः, कौमारी भार्या. -2 Soft, tender. -3 Belonging to the god of war; Māl. 1. 1. -री 1 The wife of one who has not married another wife. -2 The Sakti (power) of Kārtikeya. -रं 1 Childhood (to the age of five). -2 Maidenhood (to the age of sixteen), virginity; पिता रक्षति कौमारं भर्ता रक्षति यौवने Ms. 9. 3; देहितोऽस्मिन् यथा देहे कौमारं यौवनं जरा Bg. 2. 13. -Comp. -बंधकी a harlot; Māl. 7. -भृत्यं the rearing and general treatment of children. -राज्यं the position of an heir-apparent. -हर *a.* marrying or gaining a woman as a girl; यः कौमारहरः स एव हि वरः K. P. 1.

कौमारकं Boyhood, juvenile or tender age; कौमारकेऽपि गिरिवरुतां दधानः U. 6. 19.

कौमारिकः A father of girls.

कौमारिकयः [कुमारिकाया अपत्यं ढक्] The son of an unmarried woman.

कौमुदः The month Kārtika.

कौमुदी [कुमुदस्यैव प्रकाशकत्वात् अण् डी-प् Tr.] 1 Moonlight; शशिना सह याति कौमुदी Ku. 4. 33; शशिनस्पगतेयं कौमुदी मेघमुक्तं R. 6. 85; (the word is thus popularly derived:—कौ मोदते जना यस्यां तेनासौ कौमुदी मता). -2 Anything serving as moonlight, i.e. causing delight and balmy coolness; त्वमस्य लोकस्य च नेत्रकौमुदी Ku. 5. 71; या कौमुदी नयनयोर्भवतः सुजन्मा Māl. 1. 34; cf. चंद्रिका. -3 The full moon day in Kārtika. -4 The full moon day in Āsvina. -5 Festivity (in general). -6 Particularly, a festive day on which temples, houses &c. are illuminated. -7 (At the end of the month &c.) Elucidation,

throwing light on the subject treated: i. g. नर्ककौमुदी, सांख्यतत्त्वकौमुदी, सिद्धांतकौमुदी &c. -Comp. -चारः the day of full moon in the month Āsvina. -पतिः the moon. -मुखं appearance of moonlight; R. 3. 1. -वृक्षः the stick or stand of a lamp.

कौमोदकी, कौमोदी *N.* of the mace of Vishnu, कौमोदकी मोदयति स्म चेतः Si. 3. 18.

कौरव *a.* (वी *f.*) [कुरोरपत्यं, तद्देशस्य राजा तेषु भवौ वा, कुरु-अण्] Relating to the Kurus; क्षेत्रे भवप्रधानपितृणं कौरवं तद्भजेथाः Mc. 48. -वः A descendant of Kuru; मथनामि कौरवशतं समरे न कोपात् Ve. 1. 15; Chāp. 50. -2 A ruler of the Kurus. (so कौरवक, कौरवायणि and कौरवेय).

कौरव्यः [कुरु-अण्] 1 A descendant of Kuru; कौरव्यवशदावेऽस्मिन् क एष शलभायते Ve. 1. 19, 25; कौरव्ये कुतहस्तता पुनरियं देवे यथा सीरिणि 6. 12. -2 A ruler of the Kurus.

कौर्ष्यः The zodiacal sign Scorpio (a word derived from Greek).

कौर्म *a.* [कूर्म-अण्] Belonging to a tortoise. -2 Belonging to the Avatāra of Vishnu as a tortoise; (पुराण). -र्मः *N.* of a Kalpa.

कौल *a.* (ली *f.*) [कुलं भवः अण् cf. P. IV. 2. 96] 1 Relating to a family, ancestral, hereditary. -2 Of a noble family, well-born. -लः A worshipper of शक्ति according to the left hand ritual. -लं The doctrine and practices of the left hand Śāktas (for a short description of कौलधर्म see Karpūr. 1, speech of भैरवानंद).

कौलकेय *a.* Sprung from a noble family, of a good family. -यः The son of an unchaste woman, a bastard.

कौलटिनेयः [कुलटायाः अपत्यं P. IV. 1. 127] 1 The son of a (chaste) female beggar. -2 A bastard.

कौलदेयः 1 The son of a female beggar (chaste or unchaste). -2 A bastard.

कौलदेरः A bastard, son or daughter of a disloyal wife. -2 The child of a beggar.

कौलालक *a.* Made by, or pertaining to, a potter. -कं Earthenware, porcelain.

कौलिक *a.* (की *f.*) [कुलादागतः

ढक्] 1 Belonging to a family. -2 Customary in a family, ancestral. -कः A weaver; कौलिको विष्णुरूपेण राजकन्यां निषेवते Pt. 1. 202. -2 An impostor, a heretic. -3 A follower of the left hand Śākta ritual.

कौलीन *a.* [कौ पृथिव्यां लीनः अलुक् स; कुलादागतः खञ् वा] Belonging to a noble family. -नः 1 The son of a female beggar. -2 A follower of the left hand Śākta ritual. -नं 1 An evil report, a scandal; मालविकागतं किमपि कौलीनं श्रूयते M. 3; तदेव कौलीनमिव प्रतिभाति V. 2; Me. 112; कौलीनमात्माश्रयमाचक्षते R. 14. 36, 84. -2 An improper act, bad or scandalous conduct; श्रूयते तस्मिन् नितमसि कुले जन्म कौलीनमेतत् Ve. 2. 10. -3 A combat of animals. -4 Cock-fighting. -5 War, battle (in general). -6 High birth. -7 A privy, the pudenda.

कौलीन्यं 1 High birth; Pt. 1. 116. -2 Family scandal. -3 Family honor.

कौलूतः A king of the Kulūtas; कौलूताश्चवर्मा Mu. 1. 20.

कौलेयक [कुल-ढक्] *a.* 1 Of a noble family. -2 Pertaining to a family. -कः A dog, hound.

कौल्य *a.* 1 Noble-born, of a high birth. -2 Of the left hand Śākta sect.

कौवे (वे) र *a.* (री *f.*) [कुवेरस्यैव अण्] Belonging to or coming from Kubera; यानं सस्मार कौवेरं R. 15. 45. -री The north (the direction presided over by Kubera); ततः प्रतस्ये कौवेरी भास्वानिव रघुर्देवं R. 4. 66. -2 The Sakti or female energy of Kubera.

कौश *a.* (शी *f.*) [कुश-अण्] 1 Silken. -2 Made of Kusa grass. -शं An epithet of Kānyakubja.

कौशलं (ल्यं) [कुशल-अण् प्यञ् वा] 1 Well-being, welfare, happiness, prosperity. -2 Skill, skilfulness, cleverness; किमकौशलादुत प्रयोजनापेक्षितया Mu. 3; हावहारि हसितं वचनानां कौशलं इति विकारविशेषः Si. 10. 13.

कौशलिकं A bribe.

कौशलिका, कौशली 1 A present, an offering. -2 Friendly inquiry after one's health &c., greeting.

कौशलेयः [कौशल्याय अयत्वं टक् ७ ङे ४] An epithet of Rāma son of Kausalyā.

कौशल्या [कौशलदेशे भवा ङङ्] The eldest wife of Dasaratha and mother of Rāma.

कौशल्यायनिः [कौशल्याय अयत्वं कित्] Rāma, son of Kausalyā; Bk. 7. 99.

कौशावी [कुशावेन निर्दिता अय्] N. of an ancient city on the Ganges in the lower part of the Doab.

कौशिक *a.* (कौ श्.) [कुश-टक्. कौशिक-अय व] 1 Incased, sheathed. -2 Coming from an owl. -3 Born of the family of Kusika. -4 Silken. -कः 1 An epithet of विश्वामित्र q. v. -2 An owl; U. 2. 29. -3 A lexicographer. -4 Marrow. -5 Edenium. -6 An ichneumon. -7 A snake-catcher. -8 The sentiment of love (शृंगार). -9 One who knows hidden treasures. -10 An epithet of Indra: N. 5. 64. -11 An epithet of Siva. -का A cup, drinking vessel. -की 1 N. of a river in Behar. -2 N. of the goddess Durgā. -3 N. of one of the four varieties of dramatic style; सुकुमारार्थसंदर्भा कौशिकी तासु कथ्यते; see S. D. 411 *et. seq.* also. -Comp. -अरातिः, -अरिः a crow. -आत्मजः an epithet of Arjuna. -आयुधं rainbow. -फलः the cocoa-nut tree. -प्रियः an epithet of Rāma.

कौशीधान्यं A leguminous plant, pulse.

कौशिलवं The profession of an actor.

कौशे (वे) य *a.* [कौशाद्युत्पत्तिं टक्] Silk, silken. -यं 1 Silk; Pt. 1. 94. -2 A silken cloth in general; Ms. 5. 120. -3 A woman's lower garment of silk; निर्माणि कौशेयमुपा-चवाणमभ्यंगनेपथ्यमलं चकार Ku. 7. 7; विशुद्धपकौशेयः Mk. 5. 3; Rs. 5. 8.

कौसल्य *a.* Belonging to the people of the Kosalas. -त्न्यः A prince of the Kosalas. -त्या The wife of Dasaratha and mother of Rāma. -Comp. -नन्दनः, -मातृ *m.* epithets of Rāma.

कौसीद *a.* 1 Connected with a loan. -2 Usurious.

कौसीद्यं [कुसीद-व्यञ्ज्] 1 The practice of usury. -2 Sloth, indolence.

कौसुम *a.* [कुसुम-अय्] Flowery, flowering. -नं 1 The name of a tree used as a collyrium. -2 Poetic of flowers (परम ३. 81. 7. 57).

कौसुम्भ *a.* [कुसुम्भ-अय्] 1 Prepared with safflower. -2 Dyed with safflower. -मः Wild safflower.

कौस्तुतिकः [कुस्तुत्या चरने टक्] 1 A chisel, knife. -2 A juggler.

कौस्तुभः [कुस्तुम् जलधस्तव भवः अय्] 1 Not a celebrated gem obtained with 15 other jewels at the churning of the ocean and worn by Vishnu on his breast; सकौस्तुभं ह्यपतीव कृष्णं R. 6. 49; 10. 10. -2 A kind of oil. -3 A manner of joining the fingers -Comp. -लक्षणः. -वत्स *m.* -हृदयः epithets of Vishnu.

कथ 1. 10. P. To hunt, injure, kill.

कसू 4. 10. P. 1 To be crooked. -2 To speak. -3 To shine.

कूय 1 *l.* (कू-ने) 1 To make a creaking sound. -2 To sink. -3 To be wet.

ककचः A saw: U. 4. 3. -चा The Ketaka tree. -Comp. -छदः the Ketaka tree. -पत्रः the teak tree. -पाद् *m.*, -पादः a lizard.

ककरः 1 A kind of partridge. -2 A saw. -3 A poor man. -4 A disease.

क्रतुः [कृ-कृत् Up. 1. 77] 1 A sacrifice; क्रतोर्देवेण फलेन युज्यतां R. 3. 65; शतं क्रतूनामपदिधमाप सः 3. 38; M. 1. 4; Ms. 7. 79. -2 An epithet of Vishnu. -3 One of the ten Prajāpatis; M. 1. 35. -4 Intelligence, talent. -5 Power, ability. -6 Plan, design, purpose. -7 Resolution, determination. -8 Desire, will. -9 Fitness, adequacy, efficiency. -10 Deliberation, consultation. -11 Inspiration. -12 Enlightenment. -13 Offering, worship. -14 An Asvamedha sacrifice (these senses are mostly Vedic). -15 The month Ashāḍha. -16 Excess of fondness or liking. -17 An organ. [cf. Gr. *kratos*; Zend *khratu*]. -Comp. -उत्तमः the राज-सूय sacrifice. -कर्मन् *n.* a sacrificial ceremony. -दुह, -द्विष *m.* a demon, goblin. -ध्वसिन् *m.* an epithet of Siva (who destroyed Daksha's sacrifice.) -पतिः the performer of a sacri-

fice. -पशुः a sacrificial horse. -पुरुषः an epithet of Vishnu. -भुज् *m.* a deity. -गज् *m.* 1. the lord of sacrifices. यथाश्वमेधः क्रतुगद Ms. 9. 29. -2. the राजसूय sacrifice. -राजः the राजसूय sacrifice.

क्रथ 1 P. (क्रथन्. क्रथित्) To injure, hurt, kind with goat, or person). -10 *l.* 1. brought.

क्रथनं A slaughter. -2 Cutting.

क्रथकशिकः (क्रथ्.) N. of a country. अथर्ववेदं क्रथकशिकानां R. 5. 39; M. 5. 2.

क्रंद 1 P. (क्रन्ति. चक्रंद, अक्रंदत्. क्रन्ति) 1 To cry, weep, shed tears; किं क्रन्ति दुराक्रंद स्वपक्षभयकारक Pt. 4. 29. क्रंदत्यतः कलणमपसरसां गर्णांश्च V. 1. 3. चक्रंद विम्रा कुररीव भूयः R. 14. 68; 15. 12; Bk. 3. 28, 5. 5. -2 To call out to, call out piteously to any one, (with acc.); क्रंदत्यविरतं सोऽथ भ्रातृमातृसुतानथ Mark. P. -3 To cry out, exclaim. -4 To yell, howl. -5 To neigh (as a horse). -6 To roar. -7 To creak (as a wheel). -10 P. or *Caus.* 1 To cry out continuously. -2 To roar, rave. -3 To cause to weep.

क्रंदः Ved. 1 Neighing. -2 A cry, calling out.

क्रंदनः [क्रंद भावे ल्यट्] A cat. -नं 1 A cry of distress or weeping, lamentation. -2 Mutual defiance. -3 Calling, inviting.

क्रंदस् *a.* Ved. Battle-cry.

क्रंदित *a.* [क्रद-क्त] Wept, called or cried out. -तं 1 Cry of distress or weeping, lamentation; हा ततैति क्रंदितमाकर्ष्य विषण्णः R. 9. 75. -2 Mutual defiance, challenge.

क्रप 1 A. (क्रपते) 1 To pity. -2 To mourn. -3 To lament. -4 To go. -5 To long for, desire.

क्रम 1 U., 4 P. (क्रामति, क्रमते, क्राम्यति, चक्राम, चक्रमे, अक्रमीत्, अक्रस्त, क्रोत) 1 To walk, step, go; क्रामत्यनुदिते सुर्वे वाली व्यपगतः क्रमः Rām.; गम्यमानं न तेनासीदगतं क्रामता पुरः Bk. 8. 2; 25. -2 To go to, approach (with acc.); देवा इमान् लोकानक्रमन्त Sat. Br. -3 To pass or go over, go across, traverse; U. 2. 13; सुखं योजनपंचाशच्छ्रमेयं Rām. -4 To leap, jump; क्रमं बबन्ध क्रमिन् सकोपः (हरिः) Bk. 2. 9. 5. 51. -5 To go up, ascend; क्रामत्युच्चैर्भुवो बस्य तेजः Si. 16. 83. -6 (a) To covet,

occupy, take possession of, fill; क्रांता दया चेत्सि विस्मयेन R. 14. 17. (b) To reach up to, pervade, penetrate; क्रामर्द्धिर्नपद्वीमनेकसंख्यैः Ki. 5. 34. -7 To surpass, excel: स्थितः सर्वोन्नतेनोर्वा क्रांत्वा मेरुखात्मना R. 1. 14. -8 To undertake, strive after, be able or competent for, show energy for (with dat. or inf.); व्याकरणाध्ययनाय क्रमते Sk. धर्माय क्रमते साधुः Vop.; व्युत्पत्तिगदजितकोविदपि न रजनाय क्रमते जडानां Vikr. 1. 16; इत्वा रक्षांसि लवितुमक्रमीन्मारुतिः पुनः । अशोकनिका मेव Bk. 9. 23. -9 To be developed or increased to have full scope, be at home (with loc.), कृष्येषु क्रमते Dk. 170; क्रमतेऽस्मिज्जास्त्राणि, or क्रष्टु क्रमते बुद्धिः Sk. क्रममाणोऽरिसंसदि Bk. 8. 22. -10 To succeed, have effect (Atm.); न चक्रमस्याक्रमताधिकंधरं Si. 1. 54. -11 To be repeated (as a letter or word in the arrangement called क्रम q r.). -12 To fulfil, accomplish. -13 To have sexual intercourse with. (By P. I. 3. 38 क्रम् by itself is used in the Atm. in the sense of 'continuity' or 'want of interruption,' 'energy or application', and 'development or increase', and also 'conquering or getting over'). -Caus. (क्रमयति, क्रामयति) 1 To cause to go &c. -2 To repeat a letter (as in the क्रम arrangement). -Desid. चिक्रमिषति, चिक्रमते &c.

क्रमः [क्रम-भावकरणादौ घञ्] 1 A step, pace; त्रिविक्रमः; सागरः ध्रुवग्रेषु क्रमणे केन लंघितः Mb.; Si. 12. 18. -2 A foot. -3 Going, proceeding, course; कालक्रमेण; क्रमात् or क्रमेण in course of, gradually; कालक्रमेण gradually, in course of time; भाग्यक्रमः course or turn of fate; R. 3. 7, 30, 32. -4 Performance, commencement; इत्यमत्र विततक्रमे क्रतौ Si. 14. 53. -5 (a) Regular course, order, series, succession; निमित्तनैमित्तकयोरथ क्रमः S. 7. 30; Ms. 7. 24, 9. 85, 2. 173, 3. 69. (b) Traditional order U. 6. (c) Order of propriety, Ku. 5. 32. -6 Method, manner; नेत्रत्रयेणोपरुद्धे सूर्ये R. 7. 39. -7 Grasp, hold; क्रमगता पशोः कन्धका Māl. 3. 18. -8 A position of attack (assumed by an animal before making a spring); क्रमगता क्रमः सज्जित आसीत् Pt. 4. -9 Preparation, readiness; Lk. 2. 9. -10 An undertaking, enterprise. -11

An act or deed, manner of proceeding; क्रोष्येष कांतः क्रमः Amaru. 43, 33. -12 Particular manner of reciting Vedic texts, leaving at each time one word and taking up another. -13 Power, strength. -14 N. of Vishnu. -Comp. -अनुसारः, अन्वयः regular order, due arrangement. -आगत, -आगत a. descended or inherited lineally, hereditary; Pt. 1. 73, 84, 3. 167. -उद्देगः an ox. -उया the sine of a planet. declination. -पाठः the Krama reading. -भंगः irregularity. -योगः succession, order.

क्रमक a. 1 Orderly, methodical. -2 Going, proceeding. -कः A student who goes through a regular course of study. -2 One who knows the Krama arrangement of a text. क्रमणः [क्रमत्यनेन करणे ल्युट्] 1 The foot. -2 A horse. -ण 1 A step. -2 Walking. -3 Proceeding. -4 Transgressing.

क्रमतः ind. Gradually, successively. क्रमशः ind. 1 In due order, regularly, successively, seriatim. -2 Gradually, by degrees; R. 12. 47; Ms. 1. 68, 3. 12.

क्रमिक a. [क्रमादागतः ठन्] 1 Successive, serial. -2 Descended lineally, ancestral, hereditary.

क्रमुः, क्रमुकः [क्रम-उच्, संज्ञायां कन्] The betel-nut tree; आस्वादितार्द्रिक्रमुकः समुद्रात् Si. 3. 81; Vikr. 18. 98.

क्रमेलः, -क्रमेलकः 1 A camel; निरीक्षते केलिवनं प्रविश्य क्रमेलकः कंदकजालमेव Vikr. 1. 29; Si. 12. 18; N. 6. 104.

क्रांत p. p. Gone, passed over, traversed &c.; (p. p. of क्रम q. r.). -तः 1 A horse. -2 A foot, step. -3 Declination. -त 1 Going, passing. -2 A step. -3 A certain aspect in astronomy (when the moon is in conjunction with a planet). -Comp. -सर्वज्ञ a. omniscient.

क्रांतिः f. 1 Going, proceeding. -2 A step, pace. -3 Surpassing. -4 Attacking, overcoming. -5 Declination of a planet. -6 The ecliptic. -Comp. -कक्षः, -मंडलं, -वृत्तं the ecliptic. -क्षेत्रं a figure described by the ecliptic. -उया the sine of the declination or of the ecliptic. -पातः the equinoctial points or nodes of the ecliptic. -भागः the declination of a point of the ecliptic. -वलयः 1. the ecliptic. -2 the tropical zone, space

within the tropics.

क्रांतुः A bird.

क्रवण a. Ved. Worshipping, praising.

क्रविसु n. Ved. Raw flesh, carrion.

क्रव्यं Raw flesh, carrion, स्थण्डिल-तमपि क्रव्यमव्यग्रमन्ति Māl. 5. 16. [cf. Gr. kreus; L. caro] -Comp. -अह, -भुज् a. eating raw flesh; Ms. 5. 131. (-m.) 1. a carnivorous animal, such as a tiger &c.; U. 1. 49. -2. a demon, goblin; R. 15. 16. -घातनः a deer (killed for its flesh.) -वाहनः Ved. an epithet of Agni.

क्रशयति Den. P. To emaciate, make thin or lean.

क्रशित a. Made lean, emaciated.

क्रशिमन् m. Thinness, emaciation, leanness.

क्राकचिकः A sawyer.

क्राथः Killing, murder.

क्रिमिः 1 A worm. -2 An insect, see कुमि. -Comp. -जं aloewood. -हैलः an ant-hill.

क्रियः The sign of the Zodiac called Aries.

क्रिया [कृ भावे करणादौ वा ञ्] 1 Doing, execution, performance, accomplishment; उपचारः, धर्मः; प्रत्युक्तं हि प्रणदिषु सतामीप्सितार्थक्रियैव Me. 114. -2 An action, act, business, undertaking; प्रणयिक्रिया V. 4. 15; Ms. 2. 4. -3 Activity, bodily action, labour. -4 Teaching, instruction, क्रिया हि वस्तुपहिता प्रसीदति R. 3. 29. -5 Possession of some art (as of singing, dancing &c.), knowledge; शिष्टा क्रिया कस्यचिद्वत्संस्था M. 1. 16. -6 Practice (opp. द्धारन theory). -7 A literary work, composition; शृणुत मनोभिरवाहितैः क्रियामिमां कालिदासस्य V. 1. 2; कालिदासस्य क्रियाया कथं परिषदो ब्रह्मानः M. 1. -8 A purificatory rite, a religious rite or ceremony. -9 An expiatory rite, expiation. -10 (a) The ceremony of offering oblations to the deceased ancestors (आहु). (b) Obsequies. -11 Worship. -12 Medical treatment, application of remedies, cure; शीतक्रिया M. 4 cold remedies. -13 (In gram.) Action, the general idea expressed by a verb. -14 Motion

-15 Especially, motion as one of the seven categories of the *Vaisesika*; see कर्मेत्. -16 (In law) Judicial investigation by human means (witnesses &c.) or by oracles. -17 Burden of proof: क्रिया स्वाहा-विनोदयोः द्वयोरपि वादिनोः क्रिया प्राप्नोति V. May. -18 A verb. -19 A noun of action. -20 Disquisition. -21 Study. -22 Means, expedients. -23 Instrument, implement. -Comp. -अन्वित a. practising ritual observances. -अप-वर्गः 1. completion or termination of an affair, execution of a task, क्रियापवर्गोऽप्यनुजीविषात् कृताः Ki. 1. 14. -2. liberation from ceremonial acts, atsolution. -अभ्युपगमः a special agreement; क्रियाभ्युपगमास्वेतत बीजार्थे यद्विधीयते Ms. 9. 50. -अवसन्न a. one who loses a law-suit through the statements of the witnesses &c. -इन्द्रिय see कर्नेन्द्रिय. -कलापः the whole body of ceremonies enjoined in the Hindu religious law. -2. all the particulars or points of any business. -कारः 1. an agent, worker. -2. a beginner, tyro, a fresh student. -3 an agreement. -हेतिन् m. a witness whose testimony is prejudicial to the cause (one of the five kinds of witnesses). -हेतुं efficient cause. -निर्देशः evidence. -पटु a. dexterous. -पथः mode of medical treatment. -पदे a. verb. -पर a. diligent in the performance of one's duty. -पदः the third division of a legal plaint; that is, witnesses, documents and other proofs adduced by the plaintiff or complainant. -योगः 1. connection with the verb. -2. the employment of expedients or means. -3. active devotion. -लोपः omission or discontinuance of any of the essential ceremonies of the Hindu religion; क्रियालोपात् वृषलत्वं गताः Ms. 10. 43. -वशः necessary influence of acts done. -वाचक, -वाचिन् a. expressing any action, as a verbal noun. -वादिन् m. a plaintiff, complainant. -विधिः a rule of action, manner of any rite; Ms. 9. 220. -विशेषणं 1. an adverb. -2. a predicative adjective. -शक्तिः f. the power of god (in creating this world). -संक्रातिः f. imparting (to others) one's knowledge; teaching; M. 1. 19.

-समन्वितः the repetition of any act Si. 2. 43.

क्रियावत् a. 1 Engaged in any actual work, versed in the practice of a thing; यन्तु क्रियानुरूपः स विश्व H. 1. 167. -2 Performing ceremonies in the right manner.

क्रिवि a. Ved. 1 Doing, performing. -2 Killing. -विः 1 A cistern, well. -3 A leather bag; a cloud (?) -4 N. of the country of पांचाल.

क्री 9. U. (क्रीडति, क्रीडते, क्रीत) 1 To buy, purchas: इह वा पुण्यपञ्चन क्रीतेयं कायनोऽस्त्वया Sm. 3. 1: क्रीणीष्व मज्जीवितमेव पुण्यमन्यत्र देवति तदस्तु पुण्यं N. 3. 87, 88; क्रीणति स्म प्राणमूल्यैर्यथासि Si. 18. 15; Pt. 1. 13; Ms. 9. 174. -2 To barter, exchange; कश्चित्सहस्रैर्मूर्खानामेकं क्रीणासि पंडितं Mb. -3 To win. [cf. Pers. *kharidan*].

क्री a. (At the end of comp.) Buying.

क्रयः [क्री भावे अच्] Buying, purchasing. -Comp. -आरीकः a market, fair -क्रीत a. bought. -लेख्यं a deed of sale, conveyance &c. (गृहं क्षेत्रादिकं क्रीत्वा त्वत्प्रमूल्याक्षराचिनं । पत्रं कारयेत् यत् क्रयलेख्यं तदुच्यते Brihaspati). -विक्रयौ (dn.) trade, traffic, buying and selling; Ms. 8. 5, 7. 127. -विक्रयिकः a trader, merchant. -विक्रयिन् a. buying or selling, striking a bargain.

क्रयण [क्री भावे ल्युट्] Buying, purchasing.

क्रयिकः [क्रय-ठन्] 1 A trader, dealer. -2 A purchaser.

क्रय्य a. [क्री-यत्] A thing exhibited for sale in the market; (opp. केय which only means 'it to be purchased'; cf. Sk. on P. VI. 1. 82).

क्राय (यि) कः 1 A purchaser. -2 A trader, merchant.

क्रीत p. p. Bought; see क्री. -तः One of the twelve kinds of sons recognised in Hindu Law; a son purchased from his natural parents; क्रीतश्च ताभ्यां विक्रीतः Y. 2. 131. -Comp. -अनुश्रवः 'repenting a purchase', rescission, returning a thing purchased to the seller (admissible in some cases by law).

क्रीतक a. Got by purchase. -कः A son bought from his parents and adopted; Ms. 9. 174. cf. क्रीत above.

क्रीतिः, -प्री f. Buying, purchase.

क्रेतृ m. A buyer, purchaser; Y. 2. 168.

क्रेय a. Purchasable. इत to be bought.

क्रीड 1 P. (क्रीडति, क्रीडित) 1 To play, amuse oneself; वानराः क्रीडितु-नारदयाः Pt. 1; एष क्रीडति कूपयंत्रय-दिकान्यायप्रसक्तो विधिः Mk. 10. 59. -2 To gamble, play at dice; बद्धविधं धूमं क्रीडतः Mk. 2; नाशैः क्रीडत्कदा-चित् Ms. 4. 74; Y. 1. 138. -3 To jest, joke or trifle with; सद्बुद्धस्तननं-डलस्तथ कथं प्रापैरेत क्रीडति Cit. 3; क्रीडित्यानि नाशेनया V. 3; एवमाशा-महमस्तैः क्रीडति धनिनाथैः H. 2. 23; Pt. 1. 187; Mk. 3. -With अनु (Atm.) to play, sport, amuse oneself; साध्वत्क्रीडमानानि पश्य इरानि पक्षिणां Bk. 8. 10. -आ-परि, -सं (Atm.) to play &c.; संक्री-डते मणिविर्यत्र कन्याः Me. 67; but क्रीड् with सं is Paras. in the sense of 'making a noise'; त्वन्नामवर्णा इव कर्णपीता मयास्य संक्रीडति चक्रचक्रं N. 3. 50; संक्रीडति शकटाणि Mbh. 'the carts creak.'

क्रीड a [क्रीड-यच्] Playing, sporting. -डः 1 Sport, pastime, play, pleasure. -2 Jest, joke.

क्रीडकः 1 A player. -2 A porter, door-keeper.

क्रीडनं [क्रीड भावे ल्युट्] 1 Playing, sporting -2 A play-thing, toy.

क्रीडनकः, क्रीडनीयं, -यकं A play-thing, toy; S. 7.

क्रीडा [क्रीड-भावे अच्] 1 Sport, pas- time, play, pleasure, लोयक्रीडानिरतः वतिस्त्वानतिकैर्महादेः Me. 33, 61. -2 Jest, joke. -Comp. -आकृतं a sportive purpose. -उद्देशः play ground. -कानः, नं, वनं a pleasure grove, park. -क्रीड false or feigned anger; Amaru. 12.

-क्रीडि 1. wanton curiosity. -2. sport, play. -3. sexual intercourse.

-गृहं, मन्दिरं a pleasure-house. -नारी a prostitute, harlot. -मयूरः a peacock kept for pleasure, R. 16. 14.

-मृगः a toy-deer. -रत्नं 'the gem of sports', copulation. -वेदमन् a. a pleasure-house. -वेदः, पर्वतः an artificial hill serving as a pleasure abode, a pleasure mountain; क्रीडाधेलः कनक-कहलीविष्टमयेकपीवः Me. 77.

क्रीडि a. Ved. Playing, sporting, (epithet of the wind.)

क्रीड् a. Ved. Playing, moving

(as the Soma).

कुच 1 P. (कुचति, कुंचित) 1 To curve or make crooked. -2 To become or be crooked. -3 To be or become small, shrink. -4 To make mall, lessen. -5 To approach, arrive at, go up to.

कुच *m.* 1 A curlew, heron. -2 A swan.

कुच: 1 A curlew, heron. -2 A kind of lute. -3 N. of the mountain कौच.

कुड 6 P. (कुडति, कुडित) 1 To sink, dive. -2 To be or become thick.

कुथ 9 P. (कुथति) To kill, slay. **क्राथ**: Murder, killing.

कुभ 4 P. (कुभति, क्रुद्ध) To be angry (with the dat. of the person who is the object of anger); **हरये कुभयति** ; but sometimes with words like उपरि, प्रति &c. also; मनोपरि स क्रुद्धः, न मां प्रति क्रुद्धो गुरुः &c.

कुभ *f.* Anger.

क्रुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Angry, provoked. -2 Fierce, cruel. -**क्रुद्ध** Anger.

क्रुधन् *a.* Ved. Angry, wrathful.

क्रोध: [कुभ-भावे घञ्] 1 Anger, wrath; कामात्क्रोधोऽभिजायते Bg. 2. 62; so क्रोधांधः, क्रोधानलः &c. -2 (In Rhet.) Anger considered as the feeling which gives rise to the *raudra* sentiment. -**धा** N. of a daughter of Daksha. -**Comp.** -**इद्ध** *a.* inflamed with anger, darting out fire; Ratn. 1. 4. -**उद्धित** *a.* free from anger, composed, cool. -**कुत्** *a.* angry. (-*m.*) the Supreme being. -**ज** *a.* proceeding from wrath (as the eight vices); पैशुन्यं साहसं क्रोधं ईर्ष्याद्वेषः वाग्दंडजं च पारुष्यं क्रोधजोऽपि गणोष्टकः || Ms. 7. 48). -**सूचिष्ठ** *a.* overcome or infatuated with anger. -**वश** *a.* passionate, violent. -**हन्** *m.* an epithet of Vishnu.

क्रोधन *a.* [कुभ-युच्] Wrathful, passionate, angry, irascible; यद्गमेष कुतं तदेव क्रुते द्रौणायनिः क्रोधनः Ve. 3. 31. -**न**: N. of a son of Kausika. -**ना** A passionate woman, vixen. -**नं** Being angry, anger.

क्रोधनीय *a.* Provocative. -**य** Injury.

कुथ 9 P. (कुथति) 1 To embrace. -2 To be distressed, suffer pain.

कुमुकः Ved. A piece of wood to catch the sacrificial fire.

कुश 1 P. (कुशति, कुष्ट) 1 To cry, weep, lament, mourn (for) : क्रोश-त्यस्तं कपिलियः Bk. 6. 124. -2 To cry out, yell, scream, bawl, call out; अनीव चुक्रोश जीवनाशं ननाश च Bk. 14. 31.

कुशन् *m.* A jackal.

कुट *p. p.* 1 Cried out. -2 Called out to. -3 Called at, abused. -**ह** 1 Crying, a cry, yell. -2 Weeping. -3 A noise, sound.

क्रोश: [कुश-घञ्] 1 A cry, yell, shout, scream, noise. -2 A measure of distance equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ th of a Yojana, a *Koss*: क्रोशार्धं प्रकृतिपुरःसरेण गत्वा R. 13. 79; समुद्रापुरी क्रोशौ (nom.) or क्रोशयोः (loc.). -**Comp.** -**तालः**, -**धनिः** a large drum.

क्रोशन *a.* Crying. -**नं** A cry.

क्रूर *a.* [कृत-रक् धातोः कृः cf. Up. 2. 21] 1 Cruel, wicked, hard-hearted, pitiless; तस्याभिषेकसंभारं कल्पितं क्रूरनिश्चया R. 12. 4; Me. 105; Ms. 10. 9. -2 Hard, rough. -3 Fomidable, terrible, fierce, ferocious, savage. -4 Destructive, mischievous. -5 Wounded, hurt. -6 Bloody. -7 Raw. -8 Strong. -9 Inauspicious. -10 Hard, solid, hardened; S. 2. 4. -11 Hot; disagreeable, sharp; Ms. 2. 33. -**रः**, -**रं** Boiled rice. -**रः** 1 A hawk. -2 A heron. -3 An uneven sign of the zodiac -4 N. of a planet (Rāhu or Saturn). -**रं** 1 A wound. -2 Slaughter, cruelty. -3 Any horrible deed. -4 Any fightful appearance. -**Comp.** -**आकृति** *a.* terrible in form. (-**तिः**) epithet of Rāyana. -**आचार** *a.* following cruel or savage practices. -**आशय** *a.* 1. containing fierce animals (as a river). -2. of a cruel disposition. -**कर्मेन्** *n.* 1. a bloody act. -2. any hard labour. -**कुत्** *a.* fierce, cruel, unrelenting. -**कोष्ठ** *a.* having costive bowels (unaffected by strong purgatives). -**गंध** sulphur. -**दृश** *a.*

epithet of the planet Saturn.

कौच: N. of a mountain, see कौच.

कोड: [कुड घनीभावे संज्ञायाम् घञ्] 1 A log. -2 The hollow of a tree, cavity; हा हा इतं तथापि जन्मविदपि क्रोडे मनो धावति Udb. -3 The chest, bosom, breast; क्रोडीकृ to clasp to the bosom; क्रोडीकरोति प्रथमं यथा जातमनित्यता । धात्रीव जननी पश्चात्तथा शोकरय कः क्रमः || Nāg. 4 : Bh. 2. 35. -4 The middle part of anything; Vikr. 11. 75; see क्रोड *n.* -5 An epithet of the planet Saturn. -**डं**, -**डा** 1 The breast, chest, the part between the shoulders. -2 The interior of anything, a cavity, hollow. -3 The breast of a horse. -4 The lap; U. 4. -**Comp.** -**अंकः**, -**अंघ्रिः**, -**पादः** a tortoise. -**पत्रं** 1. marginal writing -2. a postscript to a letter. -3. a supplement. -4. a codicil to a will.

क्रोडीकरणं Embracing, clasping to the bosom.

क्रोडीमुखः A rhinoceros.

क्रोष्टु *m.* (ह्री.) [कुश-तुन् Up. 1. 69]. A jackal (the strong cases of this word are necessarily formed from क्रोष्टु and the weak ones optionally); so क्रोष्टुक.

क्रौंच: [कुच प्रज्ञा° अण्] 1 A curlew, heron; मनोहरक्रौंचनिनादितानि सीमांतराण्युत्सुकयन्ति चेतः Rs. 4. 8; Ms. 12. 64. -2 N. of a mountain (said to be the grandson of Himālaya and said to have been pierced by Kārtikeya and Parasurāma); इंसद्वारं भृगुपतियशोर्त्वं यत् क्रौंचरं Me. 57. -**Comp.** -**अदन्** the fibres of the stalk of a lotus. (-**नी**) the seed of the lotus. -**अरातिः**, -**अरिः**, -**रिपुः** 1. an epithet of Kārtikeya. -2. of Parasurāma. -**हारणः**, -**सूदनः** an epithet (1) of Kārtikeya (2) of Parasurāma.

क्रौर्य 1 Cruelty, hard-heartedness. -2 Terribleness.

क्रोशशक्तिकः 1 A mendicant who walks a hundred Krosas. -2 One who deserves to be approached from a distance of 100 Krosas (as a teacher).

कुथ 1. 9. P. 1 To kill, hurt. -2 To turn round, revolve.

कृम् 1. 4. P. (कामति, काम्यति, क्रांत) To be fatigued or tired, be exhausted or depressed; न चकाम न विध्यथे Bk. 5. 102; 14. 101. -2 To feel sorry, pine for; S. 6. -Caus. (कृमयति-ते) To fatigue, exhaust, depress, wither; U. 3. 30.

कृमः, **कृमयः**, **कृमयुः** Fatigue, languor, exhaustion; विनोदितानि कृमाः कृनरुचश्च जांबूनदैः Si. 4. 66; Ms. 7. 151; S. 3. 21.

क्रांत *p. p.* [कृम्-क] 1 Fatigued, tired out; तमातपक्रांत R. 2. 13, Me. 18. 35; V. 2. 23. -2 Withered, faded; क्रांतो मन्मथेलेख एष नालिनीपत्रे नखैरर्पितः S. 3. 26; R. 10. 48. -3 Lean, thin, emaciated. -4 Depressed in spirits, exhausted.

क्रांतिः *f.* [कृम्-क्ति] Fatigue. -Comp. -छिद् *a.* refreshing, invigorating.

कृव् 4 A. (कृव्यते) To fear, be afraid (according to some 1 A also).

क्रिद् 4 P. (क्रियति, क्रित्र) To become wet, be damp, be moist. -Caus. To moisten, wet; न चैनं क्रिद्व्यत्यापः Bg. 2. 23; Bk. 18. 11.

क्रित्र *a.* Wet, moistened; running (as an eye). -Comp. -अक्ष *a.* bleary-eyed. -वर्त्मन् *n.* watering of the eyes. -हृद् *a.* tender-hearted.

क्रिदः [क्रिद्-भावे घञ्] 1 Wetness, moisture, dampness; Sānti 1. 29; R. 7. 21. -2 Running, discharge from a sore. -3 Distress, suffering; R. 15. 32 (=उपद्रव Malli.)

क्रिदक *a.* Wetting, moistening. -कः 1 Phlegm. -2 One of the fires in the body.

क्रिदन् *m.* The moon.

क्रिदन *a.* [क्रिद्-णिच् ल्युट्] Wetting, making wet. -नः Phlegm. -नं 1 Wetting, moistening. -2 Trickling, oozing.

क्रिदुः 1 The moon. -2 Morbid combination of the three humors of the body (सेनिपात).

क्रिद् 1 U. (क्रिदति-ते) To lament.

क्रिब् *f.* Ved. The created world.

क्रिश 4 A. (also P. according to some authorities) (क्रिश्यते, क्रिष्ट or क्रिशित) 1 To be tormented, be afflicted, suffer; अण्युपदेशग्रहणे नाति-क्रिश्यते वः शिष्या M. 1; वयः परार्थे क्रिद्वन्ति साक्षिणः प्रतिभूः कुलं Ms. 8. 169. -2 To torment, molest. -II 9 P.

(क्रिदति, क्रिष्ट, क्रिशित) 1 To torment, afflict, molest, distress; क्रिदनाति लब्धपरिपालनवृत्तिरेव S. 5. 6; एवमागध्यमानोपि क्रिदति भुवनत्रयं Ku. 2. 46; R. 11. 58. -2 To suffer, feel pain.

क्रिशित-**क्रिष्ट** *p. p.* 1 Distressed, suffering pain or misery. -2 Afflicted, tormented. -3 Faded. -4 Inconsistent, contradictory; *e. g.* माता न वध्या. -5 Elaborate, artificial, (as a composition). -6 Put to shame. -7 Wounded, hurt, injured. -8 Being in a bad condition, worn. -9 Marred, impaired; S. 5. 19, Pt. 1. 11; S. 6. 9; disordered; S. 7. 14. -10 Dimmed, made faint; Ku. 2. 19. -11 Injured, hurt; S. 6. 19. -ष्ट A contradictory statement. -Comp. -वर्त्मन् *n.* a disease of the eyelids.

क्रिष्टिः *f.* 1 Affliction, anguish, distress, pain. -2 Service.

क्रिष्टाः [क्रिष्ट-भावे घञ्] 1 Pain, anguish, suffering, distress, trouble; किमात्मा क्रिष्टस्य पदमुपनीतः S. 1; क्रिष्टाः फलेन हि पुनर्नवतां दिधत्ते Ku. 5. 86; Bg. 12. 5. -2 Wrath, anger. -3 Care, trouble. -4 Worldly occupation. -Comp. -अपह *a.* allaying pain, consoling, palliative. (-हः) a son. -कर *a.* causing pain or trouble. -क्षम *a.* capable of enduring trouble.

क्रिष्टक *a.* [क्रिष्ट-वृज्] Giving pain, troublesome.

क्रिष्टित *a.* Pained, distressed.

क्रिष्टिन् *a.* 1 Causing pain or suffering -2 Hurting, injuring.

क्रीव् 1 A. (क्रीवते) 1 To be impotent, to behave like a eunuch. -2 To be timorous, to be modest or unassuming.

क्रीव (व) *a.* 1 Impotent, neuter, emasculated; Ms. 3. 150, 4. 205; Y. 1. 223. -2 Unmanly, timid, weak, weak-minded; R. 8. 84; क्रीवान् पलायिता Mk. 9. 5. -3 Cowardly. -4 Mean, base. -5 Idle. -6 Of the neuter gender. -वः, -वं (-वः, -वं) 1 An impotent man, a eunuch; न सुखं फेनिलं यस्य विष्टा चाप्सु निमज्जति । मेढं चोन्मादशुक्राभ्यां हीनं क्रीवः स उच्यते ॥ Kātyāyana quoted in Dāyabhāga. -2 The neuter gender.

क्रीव्यं (व्यं) 1 Impotence (lit.); वरं क्रीव्यं पुंसां न च परकलत्राभिगमनं Pt. 1. -2 Unmanliness; timidity, coward-

die; क्रीव्यं नास्म्यगमः पर्य Bg. 2. 3. -3 Impotence, powerlessness; R. 12. 86.

कृ 1 A. (कृवते) To move, go.

क्रेर 1 A. (क्रेरते) 1 To speak articulately. -2 To impede, hinder. -3 To strike, kill. -4 To distress.

क्रेतकिकं Fermented liquor.

क्रोमं, **क्रोमन्** *n.* [क्रुगते मानन्] 1 The mungs. -2 The bladder.

क्रोशः Ved. Fear; Rv. 6. 46. 14.

क *ind.* 1 Whither, where; क तेऽन्योन्यं यत्नाः क च नु गहनाः कौतुकस्ताः U. 6. 33; क-कृ when repeated in co-ordinate sentences imply 'great difference,' or 'incongruity'; क हजा हृदयप्रमाथिनी क च ते विवस्तीयमायुधं M. 3. 2; क सूर्यप्रभवो वंशः क चात्पविष्यामतिः R. 1. 2; Ki. 1. 6; S. 2. 18. -2 Sometimes क is used in the sense of the loc. of किम्. क प्रदेशे *i. e.* कस्मिन्प्रदेशे. (a) With a following अपि it means (1) somewhere, anywhere; (2) sometimes. (b) With a following चित् it means (1) in some places; प्रस्निग्धाः कचिर्दिगुर्दिकलभेदः सूच्यत एवोपलाः S. 1. 14; ki. 1. 2; R. 1. 41; (2) in some cases; कचित् गोचरः कचित् गोचरोऽर्थः. कचित्-कचित् (a) in one place-in another place, here-here; कचिद्वीणावाद्यं कचिरपि च शहति रुदितं Bh. 3. 125, 1. 4. (b) now-now (referring to time); कचिद् पया संचरते सुराणां कचित् घनानां पततां कचित् R. 13. 19.

कत्व *a.* Belonging to what place, being where.

कण् 1 P. (कणति, कणित) 1 To sound (indistinctly), jingle, tinkle; इति घोषयतीव डिडिमः करिणो हस्तिपकार-हतः कणन् H. 2. 86; कणन्मणिनूपुरे Amaru. 28; Rs. 3. 24; Ms. 36. -2 To hum, warble (as bees &c.); sing indistinctly; Ku. 1. 54; U. 3. 24; Bk. 6. 84.

कणः, **कणनं**, **कणितं**, **कणः** 1 A sound in general. -2 The sound of any musical instrument. -नः A small earthen pot or boiler.

कथ 1 P. (कथति, कथित) 1 To boil, decoct. -2 To digest.

कथः A decoction, solution prepared with a continued or gentle heat.

कथनं [कथ-ल्युट्] Boiling, darning.

कथित *a.* [कथ-क] Boiled, decocted.
काथः [कथ-करणे घञ्] 1 A decoction, solution prepared with a continued or gentle heat. -2 The mixture of the materials for decoction. -3 Pain, sorrow, distress. -**Comp.** -उडव् blue vitriol used as a collyrium.

काचित्क *a.* (क्वी *f.*) Met with occasionally, rare, unusual; इति काचित्कः पाठः.

केळ् 1 P. (केलति) To shake, move.

क्षः 1 Destruction. -2 Disappearance, loss. -3 Lightning. -4 A field. -5 A farmer. -6 Vishnu in his 4th or Narasimha incarnation. -7 A demon.

क्षञ्, क्षज् 10 U. (क्षजयति) To live in distress or pain. -1 A. (क्षजते) To kill. -1 A. (क्षजते) 1 To go. -2 To give.

क्षण् (न्) 8 U. (क्षणोति, क्षणते, क्षत) 1 To hurt, injure; इमां हृदि व्यायतपातमक्षणोत् Ku. 5. 54. -2 To break (to pieces); (धनुः) त्वं किलानमितपूर्वमक्षणोः R. 11. 72; (with परा, परि, -वि used in the same senses as क्षण्).

क्षणः, -ण [क्षणोति दुःखं क्षण-अच्] 1 An instant, moment, measure of time equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ of a second; क्षणमात्रमुचिस्तस्यो सुसमीन इव ह्रस्वः R. 1. 73; 2. 60; Ms. 26; क्षणमवतिष्ठस्व wait a moment. -2 Leisure; अहमपि लब्धक्षणः स्वगेहं गच्छामि M. 1; Pt. 1. 138; गृहीतः क्षणः S. 2 'my leisure is at your disposal' i. e. I pledge my word to do your work. -3 A fit moment or opportunity; रहो नास्ति क्षणो नास्ति नास्ति प्रार्थयित्त नरः Pt. 1. 138; Ms. 62; अधिगतक्षणः Dk. 147. -4 An auspicious or lucky moment. -5 A festival, joy, delight. -6 Dependence, servitude. -7 The centre, the middle. -8 A certain day of the fortnight (as the full moon). (In comp. क्षण is translated by 'momentary', 'temporary.' क्षणात्, क्षणेन in a moment, at once, immediately). -**Comp.** -अंतरे *ind.* the next moment, after a little while. -क्षपः a momentary delay. -क्षः an astrologer. (-क्षं) 1. night-blindness. -2. water. (-क्ष) 1. night; क्षणार्थेषु क्षणहापतिप्रभः N. 1. 67; R. 8. 74; 16. 45; Si. 3. 53. -2. turmeric. °करः, °पातिः the moon; Si. 9. 70. °चरः a night-walker, °पिपासा, सावस्वः प्रसुप्ति क्षणराचरणार्ण

R. 13. 75. °आंध्यं night-blindness, nyctalopsis. -द्युतिः *f.*, -प्रकाशः, -प्रभा lightning. -निःश्वासः the porpoise. -भंगुर *a.* transient, frail, perishable; H. 4. 130. -मात्रं *ind.* for a moment. -रामिन् *m.* a pigeon. -विध्वंसिन् *a.* perishable in a moment. (-*m.*) a class of atheistic philosophers who deny the continued identity of any part of nature, and maintain that the universe perishes and undergoes a new creation every instant.

क्षणतुः A wound, sore.

क्षणन् Injuring, killing, wounding.

क्षणिक *a.* [क्षणः स्वसत्त्वव्याप्यतयाऽस्त्यस्य ठन्] Momentary, transient; स्वमेषु क्षणिकसमागमोक्तवैश्च R. 8. 92; एकस्य क्षणिका प्रीतिः H. 1. 66. -का Lightning.

क्षणिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Having leisure. -2 Momentary. -3 Having a festival. -नी Night.

क्षत् *f.* 1 Killing. -2 Tearing. -3 Injury, hurt.

क्षत *p.p.* [क्षन्-क] 1 Wounded, hurt, injured, litten, torn, rent, broken down &c.; see क्षण्; रक्तप्रसाधितभुवः क्षतविमलाश्च Ve. 1. 7; Ku. 4. 6; R. 1. 28; 2. 56; 3. 53. -2 Diminished; trodden. -तं 1 Scratching, a scratch. -2 A wound, hurt, injury; क्षते प्रहारा निपतंत्यभीक्ष्णं Pt. 2. 178; क्षते क्षारमिवासक्षं जातं तस्यैव दर्शनं U. 4. 7; क्षारं क्षते प्रक्षिपन् Mk. 5. 18; नखं Ku. 3. 29. -3 Danger, destruction, peril; क्षतात् किल त्रायत इत्युद्धमः R. 2. 53. -**Comp.** -अरि *a.* victorious. -उदरं dysentery. -कासः a cough produced by injury. -जं 1. blood; स छिन्नमूलः क्षतजेन रेणुः R. 7. 43; Ve. 2. 27. -2. puss, matter. -योगिनिः *f.* a violated woman, a woman who is no longer a virgin. -दिक्षत *a.* mangled, covered with cuts and wounds. -वृत्तिः *f.* destitution, being deprived of any means of support. -व्रतः a student who has violated his vow or religious engagements. -हरं aloewood.

क्षतिः *f.* [क्षन्-क्तिन्] 1 Injury, wound. -2 Destruction, cutting, tearing down; विस्मयं क्रियतां वराहत्तिभिर्गुस्ताक्षतिः पल्लवे S. 2. 6. -3 (Fig.) Ruin, loss, disadvantage; सुखं संजायते तेभ्यः सर्वभ्योपीति का क्षतिः S. D. 37. -4 Decline, decay, di-

minution; प्रतापक्षतिशीतलाः Ku. 2. 24; H. 1. 114.

-क्षन्तु *m.* [क्षद् संज्ञायाम् तृच् Un. 2. 91] 1 One who cuts or carves anything. -2 An attendant, a door-keeper. -3 A coachman, charioteer. -4 A man born of a Sūdra man and Kshatriya woman; cf. Ms. 10. 9. -5 The son of a female slave; (e. g. विदुर). -6 Brahmā. -7 A fish. -8 One who fights from a chariot. -9 The manager of a treasure (कोषाध्यक्ष).

क्षत्रः, -त्रं 1 Dominion, power, supremacy, might. -2 A man of the Kshatriya caste, or the Kshatriya tribe taken collectively; क्षतात्किल त्रायत इत्युद्धमः क्षत्रस्य शब्दो भुवनेषु रूढः R. 2. 53; 11. 69, 71; असंशयं क्षत्रपरिमहक्षमा S. 1. 22; Ms. 9. 322. -2 A man of the warrior class, a soldier; क्षत्रप्रताप U. 6. 18 martial or heroic valour; 6. 16. -त्री 1 A woman of the military caste. -2 The rank of a member of the military caste. -3 Wealth. -4 Water. -5 The body. -**Comp.** -अंतकः an epithet of Parasurāma. -धर्मः 1. bravery, military heroism. -2. the duties of a Kshatriya. -पः a governor, satrap. -बंधुः 1. a Kshatriya by caste, Ms. 2. 38. -2. a mere Kshatriya, a vile or wretched Kshatriya; (as a term of abuse); cf. ब्रह्मबंधु.

क्षत्रिन् *m.* A man of the military order.

क्षत्रियः [क्षत्रे राष्ट्रे साधु तस्यापत्यं जज्ञौ वा चः Tv.] A member of the military or second caste; ब्राह्मणः क्षत्रियो वै श्वस्त्रयो वर्णा द्विजातयः Ms. 10. 4. -यं The rank or power of the Kshatriya class. -**Comp.** -हनः (णः) an epithet of Parasurāma.

क्षत्रियका, क्षत्रिया, क्षत्रियिका A woman of the Kshatriya caste.

क्षत्रियार्णी 1 A woman of the Kshatriya caste. -2 The wife of a Kshatriya.

क्षत्रियो The wife of a Kshatriya.

क्षद् 1 A. (क्षदते) Ved 1 To cut. -2 To kill. -3 To consume, eat. -4 To cover, protect.

क्षदनं 1 Carving, dividing, tearing. -2 Eating.

क्षदनं *n.* [क्षद् भक्षणं मनिन्] 1 Water. -2 Food.

क्ष 1 U. (क्षयति ते, क्षयते) To fast, to be abstinent: Ms. 5. 69. — *Caus.* or 10 U. (क्षयति ते, क्षयते) 1 To throw, send, cast. —2 To miss.

क्ष *f.* Ved. 1 Night. —2 A measure of time. —3 Darkness. —4 Water.

क्षपः Water.

क्षपणः A Bauddha mendicant. —**ण** 1 Detilement, impurity (अज्ञेयः). —2 Destroying, suppressing, expelling.

क्षपणकः A Bauddha or Jaina mendicant. नमःक्षपणके देशे रजकः किं करिष्यति Chāp. 110; कथं प्रथममेव क्षपणकः Mu. 4.

क्षपणी 1 An oar. —2 A net.

क्षपण्युः An offence.

क्षपा [क्षपयति चेष्टां; क्षिणिव् अच्] 1 A night; विगमयत्युन्निद्र एव क्षपाः S. 6. 4; R. 2. 20; Me. 110. —2 Turmeric. —**Comp.** —**अटः** 1. night-stalker. —2. a demon, goblin; ततः क्षपाटः पृथुर्गलाक्षैः Bk. 2. 30. —**आंध्य** night-bandness. —**करः**, —**नाथः** 1. the moon. —2. camphor. —**घनः** a dark cloud. —**चरः** a demon, goblin.

क्षम् 1 A., 4 P. (क्षमते, क्षाम्यति, चक्षमे, चक्षाम, क्षांत or क्षमिन) 1 To permit, allow, suffer; अतो नृपाश्चक्षमिरे समेताः स्त्रीरत्नलालं न तरान्नजस्य R. 7. 34; 12. 46. —2 To pardon, forgive (as an offence); क्षांतं न क्षमया Bh. 3. 13; क्षमस्व परमेश्वर; निग्नस्य मे भर्तुर्निदेशरौक्ष्यं रेविक्षमस्वेति बभूव नम्रः R. 14. 58. —3 To be patient or quiet, wait; R. 15. 45. —4 To endure, put up with, suffer; अपि क्षमतेः स्मदुपजापं प्रकृतयः Mu. 2; नक्षामंगकरान् राजा क्षमेत स्वसुतानपि H. 2. 107. —5 To oppose, resist. —6 To be competent or able (to do anything); ऋते रवेः क्षालीयतुं क्षमेत कः क्षपातमस्कांडमलीमसं नमः Si. 1. 38, 9. 65.

क्षंतव्य *pot. p.* 1 To be borne or endured. —2 Pardonable, fit to be forgiven.

क्षंतु *a.* [क्षमन्च्] Patient, enduring, forbearing, submissive.

क्षम् *f.* Ved. The ground, earth.

क्षम *a.* [क्षमन्च्] 1 Patient. —2 Enduring, submissive. —3 Adequate, competent, able (with gen., loc., inf. or in comp.); मल्लिने हि क्षमादृष्टौ रूपालोकस्य न क्षमः Y. 3. 141; सा हि रक्षणविधौ तयोः क्षमा R. 11. 6; हृदयं न स्ववलंबितुं क्षमाः R. 8. 60; गमनक्षमः,

निमूलनक्षम *acc.* —4 *Apper. p. p.* Ms. proper. suitable. तयोः यदुक्तमशिवं न हि तच्छमं ते U. 1. 14; आत्मकर्मक्षमं देहं भावो भर्म इवाश्रितः R. 1. 13; S. 5. 27. —5 Fit for, capable of, suited to: उपनोगक्षमे देहं V. 2; तपःक्षमं साधयितुं य इच्छति S. 1. 18; स्वर्गक्षमं रत्ने 1. 28; 7. 5. —6 Bearable, endurable. 7 Favourable, friendly. —**म** 1 Probability, fitness. —2 Battle, war. —**नः** N. of Siva.

क्षमणीय *a.* 1 To be borne, patient, iv borne. —2 To be pardoned or forgiven.

क्षमा [क्षमन्च्] 1 Patient, forbearance, forgiveness; क्षमा शर्वा च मित्रे च यतीनामेव भूषणं H. 2; R. 1. 22; 18. 9; तेजः क्षमा वा नैकांतं काण्डस्य महीपतेः Si. 2. 83. —2 The earth. —3 An epithet of Durgā. —**Comp.** —**जः** the planet Mars. —**भुजः**, **भुजः** a king.

क्षमावत्, **क्षमान्वित**, **क्षमायुक्त** *a.* Patient, indulgent.

क्षमापयति Den. P. To ask any one's pardon, beg pardon.

क्षमिन् *a.* (त्री. *f.*); **क्षमिन्** *a.* (णी. *f.*) 1 Patient, forbearing, of a forgiving nature; कामं क्षाम्यतु यः क्षमी Si. 2. 43; Y. 2. 200, 1. 133. —2 Capable, able.

क्षांत *p. p.* [क्षमन्च्] 1 Patient, forbearing, enduring. —2 Forgiven. —3 Borne, endured. —4 Friendly. —**तः** N. of Siva. —**त** The earth.

क्षांति *f.* [क्षमन्च् किन्] 1 Patient, forbearance, forgiveness; क्षांतिश्चैव चनेन किं Bh. 2. 21; Bg. 18. 42.

क्षांतु *a.* [क्षमन्च् वृद्धिश्च] Patient, forbearing. —**तुः** A father.

क्षाम्य *pot. p.* 1 To be borne. —2 To be pardoned or forgiven.

क्षय See under क्षि.

क्षर 1 P. [क्षरति, क्षरति] (Used transitively or intransitively) 1 To flow, glide. —2 To send or stream forth, pour out, emit; R. 13. 74; Bk. 9. 8. —3 To drop, trickle, ooze. —4 To waste away, wane, perish. —5 To become useless, have no effect; यज्ञोऽनृतेन क्षरति तपः क्षरति विस्मयात् Ms. 4. 237. —6 To melt. —7 To slip from, be deprived of (with abl.). —**Caus.** (क्षारयति ते) To accuse, traduce (usually with आ). —**WITH** न्वि to melt away, dissolve.

क्षर *a.* [क्षरति स्यन्दते मुचति वा; क्षर-अच्] 1 Melt away. —2 Moveable. —3 Perishable; क्षरः सर्वाणि भूतानि कूटस्थान्. —**क्षर उच्यते** Bk. 15. 16. —**रः** A cloud. —**र** 1 Water. —2 The body. —3 Ignorance. —4 The Supreme Being. —5 Cause and effect. —**Comp.** —**जः** *a.* (अक्षर-ज) *a.* produced by distillation or from a cloud. —**भाव** *a.* movable.

क्षरण [क्षर-अच् ल्यट्] 1 The act of flowing, trickling, dropping, oozing. —2 The act of perspiring; अंगुलीक्षरणसन्नवर्तिकः R. 19. 19.

क्षरित *p. p.* Dropped, liquefied, oozed, melted &c.

क्षरिन् *m.* The rainy season.

क्षार *a.* [क्षर-ज्वाला वा ष] 1 Corrosive, caustic, acid, pungent, saline. —2 Flowing, oozing. —**रः** 1 Juice, essence. —2 Treacle, molasses. —3 Any corrosive or acid substance; क्षते क्षारनिवासस्य जातं तस्यैव दर्शनं U. 4. 7; क्षारं क्षते प्रक्षिपन् Mk. 5. 18; (क्षारं क्षते क्षिप् &c. has become proverbial, and means 'to aggravate the pain which is already unbearable,' 'to make bad worse', 'to add insult to injury'). —4 Glass. —5 Salt. —6 Ashes. —7 A rogue, cheat. —**र** 1 Black salt. —2 Water. —**Comp.** —**अच्छ** sea-salt. —**अञ्जन** an alkaline unguent. —**अंशु** *n.* an alkaline fluid. —**उदः**, —**उदकः**, —**उदधिः**, —**समुद्रः** the salt ocean. —**कर्म**: 1. a pool of saline mud. —2. N. of a hell. —**तैल** oil cooked with alkaline ingredients. —**नय**, —**वितय** natron, salt-petre and borax. —**नदी** a river of alkaline water in hell. —**भूमिः** *f.*, —**भूमिका** saline soil; क्षिमाश्चर्ये क्षारभूमौ प्राणदा यमभूमिका Udb. —**मेलकः** an alkaline substance. —**रसः** a saline flavour. —**भट्ट** alkaline earth.

क्षारकः [क्षर-ज्वाला] 1 Alkali. —2 Juice, essence. —3 A cage, basket or net for birds. —4 A washman. —5 A blossom; a bud or new-blown flower (कलिका).

क्षारण, —**णा** Accusing, especially of adultery. —**ण** 1 Converting to alkali or ashes. —2 Distilling.

क्षारयति Den. P. 1 To furnish or mix with acid substances. —2 To torture a person with acid substances. —3 To speak ill of a person, accuse. —4 To abuse, calumniate.

taduce, censure; cf. आक्षर.

क्षारिका Hunger.

क्षारित *a.* 1 Distilled from saline matter. -2 Falsely accused (especially of adultery).

क्षल् 10 U. (क्षालयति-ते, क्षलित) 1 To wash, wash off, purify, cleanse; कृते रवेः क्षालयितुं क्षमेत कः क्षपातमस्का-डमलामसं नमः Si. 1. 38; H. 4. 60. -2 To wipe away. -WITH वि to wash off; R. 5. 44.

क्षाल *a.* Cleaning, washing.

क्षालनं [क्षल्-मवि ल्युट्] 1 Washing, cleansing (with water). -2 Sprinkling.

क्षालित *p. p.* [क्षल्-क्त] 1 Washed, cleansed, purified. -2 Wiped away, requited; तथा वृत्तं पापैर्व्ययति यथा क्षालितमपि U. 1. 28.

क्षवः, क्षवयुः See under क्षु.

क्षत्र *a.* (त्री *f.*) [क्षत्रस्य कर्म भावो वा अण्] Relating or peculiar to the military tribe; क्षात्रो धर्मः श्रित इव तत्तुं महाशोषस्य गुण्ये U. 6. 9; R. 1. 13. -त्रं 1 The Kshatriya tribe. -2 The qualifications of a Kshatriya; the Gītā thus describes them : -शौर्ध्वं तेजो धृतिर्दाक्ष्यं युद्धे चाप्यपलायनं दानमीधरभावश्च क्षात्रं कर्म स्वभावजं Bg. 18. 43.

क्षत्रिः The son of a Kshatriya by a woman of another caste.

क्षांत &c. see under क्षन्.

क्षाम *a.* [क्षै-कर्त्तरि क्त] 1 Scorched, singed. -2 Diminished, thin, wasted; emaciated, lean; क्षामक्षामकपोलमाननं S. 3. 10; मध्ये क्षामा Me. 82; क्षामच्छायं भवनमधुना मर्द्वियोगेन नूनं 80, 89. -3 Slight, little, small. -4 Weak, infirm. -मः An epithet of Vishnu. -मा The earth. -नं Destruction. -Comp. -आस्यं unwholesome diet.

क्षामन् *a.* [क्षै-मनिन्] Destructive. -म्. Ved. The earth, ground.

क्षामवन् *a.* Ved. Scorching, withering, drying; an epithet of Agni.

क्षारः &c. See under क्षर्.

क्षालनं &c. See under क्षल्.

क्षि I. 1 P. (क्षयति, क्षित or क्षीण) 1 To decay or waste. -2 To rule, govern, be master of. -II 1. 5. 9. P. (क्षयति, क्षिणोति, क्षिणाति) 1 To destroy, affect, ruin, corrupt; क्षयः क्षययुक्तं क्षिणोति R. 2.

40. -2 To diminish, cause to waste away; R. 19. 48. -3 To kill, injure. -4 To spend, pass (as time); कति पुनरहं वासराणि क्षयिष्ये Ud. S. 83. -III. 6 P. (क्षियति) 1 To abide, stay, dwell. -2 To inhabit. -3 To remain. -4 To go, move, approach. -Pass. (क्षियते) 1 To waste, wane; decay, be diminished (fig. also) प्रतिक्षणमयं कायः क्षीयमाणो न लक्ष्यते H. 4. 66; प्रत्यासन्नविपत्तिमूढमनसां प्रायो मतिः क्षीयते Pt. 2. 4; Amaru. 93; Bh. 2. 19. -Caus. (क्षययति or क्षययति) 1 To destroy, remove, put an end to; ममापि च क्षययतु नीललोहितः पुनर्नवं परिगतशक्तिरात्मनः S. 7. 35, R. 8. 47; Me. 53. -2 To spend or pass (as time).

क्षयः [क्षि-अच्] 1 A house, residence, abode; यातनाश्च यमक्षये Ms. 6. 61; निर्जगाम पुनस्तस्मात्क्षयान्नारायणस्य ह Mb. -2 Loss, decline, waste, wane, decay, diminution; आयुषः क्षयः R. 3. 69; धनक्षये वर्धते जाड्यमग्निः Pt. 2. 178; so चंद्रक्षयः, क्षयपक्षः &c. -3 Destruction, end, termination; निशाक्षये याति द्वियैव पांडुतां Rs. 1. 9; Amaru. 60. -4 Pecuniary loss; Ms. 8. 401. -5 Fall (as of prices.) -6 Removal. -7 Universal destruction (प्रलय). -8 Consumption. -9 A disease in general. -10 The negative sign or quantity, minus (in algebra). -11 Family, race. -12 The house of Yama. -Comp. -कर (also क्षयंकर) *a.* causing decay or destruction, ruinous. -कालः 1. time of universal destruction. -2. the period of decline. -कासः consumptive cough. -पक्षः the dark fortnight. -युक्तिः *f.*, -योगः an opportunity of destroying. -रोगः consumption. -वायुः the wind that is to blow at the destruction of the world. -संपद् *f.* total loss, ruin.

क्षयण *a.* Destroying &c. -णः 1 A place with calm water. -2 A bay or harbour. -णं A dwelling-place, habitation.

क्षययुः Consumptive cough, consumption.

क्षयस् *n.* A dwelling-place, habitation.

क्षयिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) 1 Diminishing, decaying; आरंभसुखी क्षयिणी क्रमेण Bh. 2. 60; waning, wasting; न चाभूत्तावि-

व क्षयी R. 17. 71 Ms. 9. 314. -2 Consumptive. -3 Perishable, fragile. -*m.* The moon.

क्षयिष्णु *a.* 1 Wasting, decaying. -2 Perishable, fragile.

क्षिः *f.* 1 Abode. -2 Going. -3 Destruction. -4 Waste, loss.

क्षित् *a.* 1 Ruling, a ruler. -2 Dwelling.

क्षित *p. p.* [क्षि-कर्त्तरि क्त] 1 Wasted, decayed, lost. -2 Weakened. -3 Poor, miserable. -त्तं Killing; injuring.

क्षिता The earth.

क्षितिः *f.* [क्षि निवास आधारे क्तिन्] 1 The earth. -2 A dwelling, an abode, a house. -3 Loss, destruction. -4 The end of the world. -5 Wane. -6 A man (Ved.) -Comp. -*क्षितिः* an epithet of Devakī, mother of Krishna. -ईशः, -ईश्वरः a king; R. 1. 5; 3. 3; 11. 1. -कणः dust. -कंपः an earth-quake. -क्षित् *m.* a king, prince. -जः 1. a tree. -2. an earth-worm. -3. the planet Mars. -4. N. of the demon Naraka killed by Vishnu. (-जं) the horizon. (-जा) an epithet of Sitā. -तलं the surface of the earth. -देवः a Brāhmaṇa. -धरः a mountain; Ku. 7. 94. -धेनुः earth considered as a milch-cow; Bh. 2. 46. -नायः, -पः, -पतिः, -पालः, -भुज् *m.*, -रक्षिन् *m.* a king, sovereign; R. 2. 51, 5. 76, 6. 8%, 7. 3, 9. 75. -पुत्रः 1. the planet Mars. -2. the demon Naraka. -प्रतिष्ठ *a.* dwelling on the earth. -भूत् *m.* 1. a mountain; सर्वक्षितिभूतां नाथ V. 4. 27; (where it means 'a king' also); Ki. 5. 20; Rs. 6. 26. -2. a king. -मंडलं the globe. -रंज्रं a ditch, hollow. -रुह् *m.* a tree. -वर्धनः *m.* a corpse, dead body. -वृत्तिः *f.* 'the course of the earth', patient behaviour. -व्युदासः a cave within the earth, an underground hole.

क्षित्वन् *m.* Wind, air.

क्षीण *p. p.* [क्षि-क्त] 1 Thin, emaciated, waned, become lean, diminished, worn away, expended; भार्यो क्षीणेषु विनैषु (जानीयात्) H. 1. 72; so क्षीणः शरीरं; क्षीणे पुण्ये मर्त्यलोके विद्यति. -2 Slender, delicate. -3 Small, little. -4 Poor, miserable. -5 Powerless, weak. -6 Wasted away, decreased, lost, diminished. -7 Dead, destroyed; अक्षीणभक्तिः क्षीणेऽपि नंदे Mu. 2. 21.

-8 Injured, broken, torn. -Comp. -चन्द्रः the moon on the wane. -धन *a.* reduced to poverty, impoverished. -पाप *a.* one who is purified after having suffered the consequences of sin. -पुण्य *a.* one who has enjoyed all his stock of merit, and must work to acquire more in another birth. -मध्य *a.* slender-waisted. -वासिन् *a.* inhabiting a dilapidated house. (*m.*) a dove or pigeon. -विक्रांत *a.* destitute of courage or prowess. -वृत्ति *a.* deprived of the means of support, out of employ. -शक्ति, -बल *a.* weakened in strength, subsided (as a disease); Pt. 1. 235.

क्षिण् 5 U. (क्षिणोति-क्षिणते, क्षित) To kill, hurt, injure.

क्षिद्रः [क्षिद्र-क] 1 A disease. -2 The sun. -3 A horn.

क्षिप् 6 U. (but only P. when preceded by अघि, प्रति and अति), 4. P. (क्षिपति-ते, क्षिप्यति, क्षिप्त) 1 To throw, cast, send, dispatch, discharge, let go (with loc. or sometimes dat.); मरुद्भय इति तु द्वारि क्षिप-दम्बवज्र इत्यपि Ms. 3. 88; शिलां वा क्षेप्यते मयि Mb.; R. 12. 95; with प्रति also; Bh. 3. 67, Si. 15. 86. -2 To place, put on or upon, throw into, सज्जमानि शिरस्थं धः क्षिमां धुनोत्वादिशंकया S. 7. 24; Y. 1. 230; Bg. 16. 19. -3 To fix on, attach to (as a blame): भूत्ये सोषान् क्षिपाति H. 2. -4 To cast or throw off, cast away, rid oneself of; किं कूर्मस्य भरव्यया न वपुषि क्ष्मां न क्षिपत्येष यत् Mu. 2. 18. -5 (a) To take away, destroy; Māl. 1. 17. (b) To kill or slay; केसरी निहुरक्षिसमुद्युतो मुगा-धिपः Si. 2. 53. -6 To reject, disdain. -7 To insult, revile, abuse, scold; Ms. 8. 312, 270; Sānti. 3. 10. -8 To pour on, scatter, strew. -9, To strike, hit. -10 To distract, afflict; Māl. 4. 8. -WITH पर्या to bind or tie up, collect (as hair); (केशान्) पर्याक्षिपत् का-चिदुसारबंधं Ku. 7. 14.

क्षिप् *f.* Ved. A finger; Rv. 3. 23. 3, 9. 97. 57.

क्षिप *a.* [क्षिप्-क] Throwing, striking, hitting. -पः 1 Throwing, casting. -2 Reviling, insulting. -पा 1 Sending. -2 Throwing. -3 Night.

क्षिपकः An archer, a warrior.

क्षिपणं [क्षिप् भवे वा० क्यन्] 1 Send-
ing, throwing, casting. -2 Reviling,
abusing.

क्षिपाणिः-णी *f.* 1 An oar. -2 A
priest. -3 A net. -4 A weapon. -णिः
A stroke with a whip.

क्षिपणुः [क्षिप्-अनुङ्] 1 An archer. -2
A weapon. -3 Air, wind.

क्षिपण्यु *a.* [क्षिप्-क्यन्] 1 Fragrant,
sweet-smelling. -2 Diffusive. -ण्युः
1 The body. -2 The spring season.
-3 A fragrant smell.

क्षिपतिः (रितः) Ved. The arm.

क्षिप्त *m.* [क्षिप्-क्त] 1 Thrown,
scattered, hurled, cast. -2 Abandon-
ed. -3 Disregarded, neglected, dis-
respected. -4 Placed. -5 Distracted,
mad; (see क्षिप्). -मा Night. -सं A
wound caused by shooting. -Comp.
-कुक्कुरः a mad dog. -चित्त *a.* dis-
traced in mind, absent-minded.
-देह *a.* prostrating the body, lying
down.

क्षिप्तिः *f.* [क्षिप्-क्तिन्] 1 Throwing,
sending forth. -2 Explaining a hid-
den meaning (such as solving rid-
dles).

क्षिप्तु *a.* 1 Throwing, casting. -2
Killing; रक्षोगणं क्षिप्तुं Bk. 2. 21; Si.
16. 50. -3 Obstructive.

क्षिप्र *a.* [क्षिप्-रक्] (compar. क्षेपीयस् :
superl. क्षेपिष्ठ) 1 Elastic (as a bow).
-2 Quick, speedy. -प्रं 1 A mea-
sure of time = $\frac{1}{12}$ of a Muhūrta. -2
The part of the hand between the
thumb and the forefinger. -प्रं *ind.*
Quickly, speedily, immediately; वि-
नाशं ब्रजति क्षिप्रमात्रात्रात्रिवांसि Ms.
3. 179; Sānti. 3. 6; Bk. 2. 44.
-Comp. -कारिन् *a.* acting quickly,
prompt.

क्षेपः [क्षिप्-घञ्] 1 Throwing, tos-
sing, casting, moving about, move-
ment (of limbs); कुक्षेपात्रुगम Me.
47; भूक्षेपमात्रात्रुमत्प्रवेशां Ku. 3. 60.
-2 A throw, cast. -3 Sending, dis-
patching. -4 Depression; striking
down. -5 Transgressing. -6 Passing
away (time); कालक्षेपः. -7 Delay,
dilatatoriness. -8 Insult, abuse; क्षेपं
करोति चेद्दण्डः Y. 2. 204; किं क्षेपे. -9
Disrespect, contempt. -10 Pride,
haughtiness. -11 A nosegay. -12 A
stroke (of an oar &c.). -13 Laying
on (as a paint &c.), besmearing. -14
(in arith.) Addendum.

क्षेपक *a.* [क्षिप्-क] A thrower,
sender. -2 Interpolated, inserted
(as a passage). -3 Abusive, disre-
spectful. -क्तः 1 A spurious or inter-
polated passage. -2 An additive
quantity.

क्षेपणं [क्षिप्-ण्यङ्] 1 Throwing,
casting, sending, directing &c. -2
Spending (as time). -3 Omitting.
-4 Abusing. -5 A sling. -णिः, -णी
f. 1 An oar. -2 A net for fishing.
-3 A sling or any instrument with
which missiles are thrown.

क्षेपणीय *a.* [क्षिप्-अर्णायर्] To be
thrown or cast. -यं A sling, any
instrument for casting missiles,
stones &c.

क्षेपिन् *m.* Great velocity, speed.
क्षेपु *a.* A thrower, caster, sender.
क्षेप्य *a.* To be thrown or cast &c.

क्षिया 1 Loss, destruction, waste,
decay. 2 An impropriety, offence
against established customs (आचार-
भेद); the following is an instance;
स्वयमह रयेन याति उपाध्यायं पशति गम-
यति Sk.

क्षिब् 1. 4. P. (क्षवति or क्षीयति) To
eject from the mouth, vomit, spit
out.

क्षी 1 U. (क्षयति-ने) To kill, in-
jure, hurt.

क्षीज् 1 P. (क्षीजति) To sound in-
distinctly.

क्षीजनं [क्षीज् भावे ल्युट्] The whistl-
ing of hollow reeds.

क्षीण See under क्षि.

क्षीब्, क्षीव See क्षीब्, क्षीव.

क्षीरः, रं 1 Milk; हंसो हि क्षीरमा-
स्ते तन्मित्रा वर्जयत्यपः S. 6. 27. -2
The milky juice or sap of trees,
exudation; ये तत्क्षीरसुतिमुत्तम-
यो दक्षिणेन प्रवृत्ताः Me. 107; Ku. 1. 9.
-3 Water. -Comp. -अवः an in-
fant, a sucking child. -अक्षिः the
sea of milk. °जः 1. the moon. -2.
the Ampita or nectar produced
at the churning of the sea. -3. an
epithet of Sesha. -4. a pearl. °जं
sea-salt. °जा, °तनया an epithet of
Lakshmi. -माहः the pine tree.
-उदः the sea of milk; क्षीरुद्वेदेव
सफेनपुञ्जा Ku. 7. 26. °तनवः, °नहनः
the moon. °तनया, °सुता an epithet
of Lakshmi. -उदधि= क्षीरोद् g. v.
above. -ऊर्ध्वः a wave of the sea.

of milk; R. 4.27. —ओदनः rice boiled with milk; —कंदः, कंदकः a young child (having milk in the throat); त्वया तत्क्षीरकंदेन प्राप्तमारण्यकं व्रतं Mv. 4. 52, 5. 11. —जं coagulated milk. —क्षत्री yielding milk (as a cow). —द्रुमः the Asvattha tree. —धात्री a wet-nurse. —धिः, —निधिः the sea of milk; इंदुः क्षीरनिधादिव R. 1. 12. —धेनुः f. a milch cow. —नीरं 1. water and milk. —2. milk-like water. —3. a fast embrace. —पः a child. —पापः an inhabitant of Usinara. (—पं, —नं) drinking milk. (—पि) any vessel out of which milk is drunk. —भूत a. supported by milk (as a Gopāla). —वारिः, —वारिधिः the sea of milk. —विकृतिः f. inspissated milk. —वृक्षः 1. N. of the four trees न्यग्रोध, उदुंबर, अश्वत्थ and मधुक. —2. the glomerous fig-tree. —शरः cream, the skim of milk. —समुद्रः the sea of milk. —सारः butter; क्षीरसारमपनीय शक्या स्वीकृतं यदि पलायनं त्वया Udb. —स्निग्ध a. unctuous with milky juice or sap; S. 3. 6. —स्फटिकः a precious stone. —स्वामिन् m. a commentator on the Amarakosa. —हिंडीरः the foam of milk.

क्षिरयति Den. P. To look like milk.

क्षीरिका A dish prepared with milk. क्षीरिन् a. 1 Milky. —2 Yielding milk; क्षीरिण्यः संतु गावः Mk. 10. 60. क्षीरेयी An oblation of milk, rice, and sugar.

क्षीव 1. 4. P. [क्षीवति, क्षीव्यति] 1 To be drunk or intoxicated. —2 To spit, eject from the mouth.

क्षीव a. Excited, drunk, intoxicated; भ्रुवं जये यस्य जयामृतेन क्षीवः क्षमाभर्तुरभूत्काणः Vikr. 1. 96; क्षवि दुःशासनासृजा Ve. 5. 27.

क्षु 2 P. [क्षौति, क्षुत] 1 To sneeze; अपयति सरोपया निरस्ते कृतकं कामिनि क्षुक्षुवे गुणाया Si. 9. 83; Ch. P. 10; Bk. 14. 75. —2 To cough.

क्षवः [क्ष-भावादौ अप्] 1 Sneezing. —2 Cough.

क्षवकं A kind of pot-herb. —विका 1 A species of rice. —2 A woman.

क्षवधुः [क्ष-अधुच्] 1 Sneezing. —2 Cough. —3 Irritation of the throat. —4 Sore throat.

क्षुण्ण See under क्षु below.

क्षु 7 U. (क्षुणत्ति, क्षुण्ते, क्षुण्ण) 1 To tread or trample upon, strike against, crush (under the foot), bruise, pound down; क्षुण्णि सपान् पाताले Bk. 6. 36; ते तं व्याश्लिषताक्षौवुः पादैर्देवैस्तथाच्छिदन् 15. 43, 17. 66. —2 To move, be agitated (A.). —WITH प्र to crush, bruise, pound; मित्रघ्नस्य प्रचुक्षोद गदयांगं बिभीषणः Bk. 14. 33.

क्षुण्ण p. p. [क्षुद-क्] 1 Pounded, crushed to pieces, bruised. —2 Powdered, pulverized, ground. —3 Beaten, trodden (as a path); R. 1. 17. —4 (Fig.) Practised, followed; क्षुद्रजनक्षुण्ण एष मार्गः K. 146; अ° unusual; Māl. 3. —5 Violated (a vow). —6 Exercised, practised, skilful. —7 One versed in the sacred science but unable to teach it. —8 Overcome, defeated. —Comp. —मनस् a. penitent, repentant.

क्षुण्णकः A kind of drum beaten at a funeral.

क्षुर् f. Grinding, crushing.

क्षुदः Flour, meal.

क्षुद्र a. [क्षुद-कर्तरि रक्] (compar. क्षोदीयस्; superl. क्षोदिष्ठ) 1 Minute, small, tiny, little, trifling. —2 Mean, low, vile, base; क्षुद्रस्य नूनं शरणं प्रपन्ने Ku. 1. 12. —3 Wicked. —4 Cruel. —5 Poor, indigent. —6 Miserly, niggardly; Me. 17. —7 Diminutive, short. —8 Trifling, insignificant. —9 Unimportant, minor. —द्रः 1 A small particle of rice. —2 A bee or wasp. —द्रा 1 A bee. —2 A fly or gnat. —3 A woman maimed or crippled. —4 A quarrelsome woman. —5 A prostitute, whore, harlot; उपसृष्टा इव क्षुद्राधिष्ठितभवनाः K. 107. —6 A base or despicable woman. —7 A dancing girl. —द्रं Ved. A particle of dust, flour, meal. —Comp. —अंजनं a kind of unguent applied to the eyes in certain diseases. —अंजः the small cavity of the heart. —उलूकः a small owl. —कंडूः a small shell. —कुलिशः a precious stone. —कुष्ठं a mild form of leprosy. —चंदिका 1. small bell. —2. a girdle of small bells. —चंदनं red sandal-wood. —जंतुः any small animal. —तंडुलः a grain of rice. —दक्षिका a small gadfly. —बुद्धि a. low-minded, mean. —रसः

honey. —रोगः a minor disease; (44 are enumerated by Susruta). —शंखः a small conch-shell. —सुवर्ण low or bad gold; i. e. brass. —हन् m. an epithet of Siva.

क्षुद्रता, -त्वं. Smallness, insignificance.

क्षुद्रल a. Minute, small (applied especially to diseases and animals).

क्षुद्रिका 1 A small gadfly. —2 Small bells (for ornaments).

क्षौच् m. A pestle, implement for grinding.

क्षोरः [क्षुद-घञ्] 1 Pounding, grinding. —2 The stone on which anything is ground or powdered, a mortar. —3 Any ground substance, flour. —4 Dust, particle, any small or minute particle; U. 3. 2. —Comp. —क्षम a. capable of standing a test, scrutiny or investigation.

क्षोदस् n. [क्षुद-असुन्] Water.

क्षोदित a. [क्षुद-णिच्-क्] Pounded, ground. —तं 1 Powder, dust. —2 Flour, any ground substance.

क्षोदिमन् m. Minutness, smallness.

क्षुध् 4 P. (क्षुध्यति, क्षुधित) To be hungry; Bk. 5. 66, 6. 44, 9. 39.

क्षुर् f. क्षुधा 1 Hunger; सीदति क्षुधा Ms. 7. 134, 4. 187. —2 Food. —Comp. —अन्वित, —आर्त, —आविष्ट a. afflicted by hunger. —क्षाम a. emaciated by hunger; Bh. 2. 29. —पिपासित a. hungry and thirsty. —निवृत्तिः f. cessation of hunger, appeasing of appetite (in general).

क्षुधालु a. Hungry.

क्षुधित a. Hungry; R. 2. 39.

क्षुधुनः N. of a savage race, the Mlechchhas.

क्षुपः A tree with small roots and branches, a shrub, bush.

क्षुभ् 1 A., 4. 9. P. (क्षोभते, क्षुभ्यति, क्षुभ्नाति, क्षुभित-क्षुब्ध) 1 To shake, tremble, to be agitated or disturbed; महाद् इव क्षुब्ध Bk. 9. 118; R. 4. 21; Si. 8. 24. —2 To be unsteady. —3 To stumble (fig. also). —Caus. (क्षोभयति) To agitate, stir up, excite, perturb.

क्षुभ् f. Ved. A blow, push.

क्षुभ a. [क्षुभ-क्] Exciting, agitating &c.

क्षुभित a. 1 Shaken, agitated &c.; महाप्रलयमारुतक्षुभितपुष्करावर्तक &c.; V. 3. 2. —2 Afraid. —3 Enraged.

धुब्ध *p. p.* 1 Agitated, shaken, unsteady. -2 Disturbed. -3 Afraid. -**ध्वः** A churning stick: क्षौभैव संर-
धुब्धभुभितांभोधिवर्णना *Si.* 2. 107. -2
A particular mode of sexual enjoyment.

क्षौभः [क्षु-घञ्] 1 Shaking, moving, tossing; *Me.* 28, 95; so कानन-
क्षौभः &c. -2 Jolting; *R.* 1. 58; *V.* 3. 11. -3 (a) Agitation, disturbance, excitement, emotion; भौकः *U.* 3. 3. 29: स्वयंवरक्षौभकृतमभावः *R.* 7. 3; अर्थद्वयक्षौभमयुग्मनेत्रः पुनर्वसित्वा-
द्वलवानिगृह्य *Ku.* 3. 68. (b) Provocation, irritation; प्रायः स्वं महि-
मानं क्षौभात्पतिपद्यते जंतुः *S.* 6. 39.

क्षौभय [क्षु-भिच् ल्युट्] Agitating, disturbing. -**यः** One of the five arrows of Kāmadeva. -2 An epithet of (a) Vishnu, (b) Śiva.

धुमा 1 Linseed, a kind of flax. -2 The Indigo plant.

धुर 6 P. (धृति, धृति) 1 To cut, scratch. -2 To make lines or furrows.

धुरः [धृ-क] 1 A razor; *R.* 7. 46; *Ms.* 9. 292. -2 A razor-like barb attached to an arrow. -3 The hoof of a cow or horse. -4 An arrow. -5 The foot of a bedstead. -**Comp.** -**कौर्षेन्** *n.*, -क्रिया the act of shaving; *Pt.* 1. 386. -चतुष्टयं the four things necessary for shaving. -धानं, भांडं a razor-case. -धार *a.* as sharp as a razor. -प्रः 1. an arrow with a sharp horse-shoe-shaped head; तं क्षुरप्रसकलीकृतं कृती *R.* 11. 29; 9. 62. -2. a sort of hoe, a weeding-spade. -महिन्, मुडिन् *m.* a barber.

धुरिका, धुरी 1 A knife, dagger. -2 A small razor.

धुरिणी The wife of a barber.

धुरिन् *m.* A barber.

धुल *a.* Small, little. -**Comp.** -**जातः** the younger brother of one's father; cf. कुल.

धुलक *a.* 1 Little, minute. -2 Low, vile. -3 Insignificant. -4 Wicked, malicious. -5 Poor. -6 Pained, distressed. -7 Hard -8 Young. -**कः** A small shell.

क्षेत्रं [क्षि-ङ्] A field, ground, soil; जीवते बालिशस्यापि सत्क्षेत्रपतिता कृषिः *Mu.* 1. 3. -2 Landed property, land. -3 Place, abode, region, repository; कपटगतमयं क्षेत्रप्रस्थयानां

Pt. 1. 191; *Bh.* 1. 77; *Me.* 16. -4

A sacred spot, a place of pilgrimage: क्षेत्रं क्षेत्रप्रधनपिपुनं कौर्वं नक्षत्रेयाः *Me.* 48. *Bg.* 1. 1. -5 An enclosed spot of ground, portion of space, superficies, circuit. -6 Fertile soil. -7 Place of origin. -8 A wife; अपि नाम कुलपतेरियमसर्वक्षेत्रसंभवा स्यात् *S.* 1: *M.* 3. 175. -9 The sphere of action, the body (regarded as the field of the working of the soul). योगिनो यं विचिन्वति भवाभ्यंतरवर्तिनं *Ku.* 6. 77; *Bg.* 13. 1, 2. 3. -10 The mind. -11 A house; a town. -12 A plane figure, as a triangle. -13 A diagram. -14 A sign of the zodiac. -**Comp.** -**अधिदेवता** the tutelary deity of any sacred piece of ground. -**आजीवः**, -**करः**, -**कृत** *m.* a cultivator, peasant. -**गणित** geometry. -**गत** *a.* geometrical.

-**उपपत्तिः** *f.* geometrical proof. -**ज** *a.* 1. produced in a field. -2. born from the body. (-**जः**) one of the 12 kinds of sons allowed by the old Hindu Law, the offspring of a wife by a kinsman duly appointed to raise up issue to the husband; *Ms.* 9. 167, 180; *Y.* 1. 69; 2. 128. -**जात** *a.* begotten on the wife of another. -**ज्ञ** *a.* 1. knowing places. -2. clever, dexterous. (-**ज्ञः**) 1. the soul; cf. *Bg.* 13. 1, 3, *Ms.* 12. 12. -2. the supreme soul. -3. a libertine. -4. a husbandman. -5. a form of Śiva. -6. a witness. (-**ज्ञा**) a girl fifteen years old personating Durgā at a festival. -**पतिः** a land-owner, a landlord. -**पदं** a place sacred to a deity. -**पालः** 1. a man employed to guard a field. -2. a deity protecting fields. -3. an epithet of Śiva. -**फलं** the area or superficial contents of a figure (in math.). -**भक्तिः** *f.* the division of a field. -**भूमिः** *f.* cultivated land. -**राशिः** quantity represented by geometrical figures. -**विद्** *a.* -**क्षेत्रज्ञ** *q. v.* (-*m.*) 1. a husbandman. -2. a sage, one who has spiritual knowledge; *Ku.* 3. 50. -3. the soul. -**व्यवहारः** 1. drawing a figure in geometry. -2. geometrical demonstration. -**स्थ** *a.* residing at a sacred place.

क्षेत्रिक *a.* (की *f.*) [क्षेत्रमस्यस्य ठन्] Relating to a field. -**कः** 1 A farmer; *Ms.* 8. 241, 9. 53. -2 A husband;

Ms. 9. 145.

क्षेत्रिन् *a.* [क्षेत्र-ङि] 1 Owning a field: cultivating land. -2 Agricultural -*m.* 1 An agriculturist, a cultivator; *Y.* 2. 161. -2 A (nominal) husband; *S.* 5. -3 The soul. -4 The Supreme soul; *Bg.* 13. 33.

क्षेत्रिय *a.* [क्षेत्र-घ] 1 Relating to a field. -2 Curable in a future body, or incurable in the present life, irremediable; वैडोयं क्षेत्रियो येन मन्वपातीनि साधयति *Bk.* 4. 32. -**यं** 1 An organic disease. -2 Meadow grass, pasturage. -3 (pl.) The surrounding parts of any place. -**यः** 1 A medicament. -2 An incurable disease. -3 An adulterer. -4 Physicking, operating.

क्षेत्रीयति *Den. P.* To desire another's wife.

क्षेत्रीक 8 U. To expose to, to subject to; *Mu.* 7. 4; *K.* 135.

क्षेप &c. See under क्षिप्.

क्षेम *a.* [क्षि-मन् *Up.* 1.138] 1 Conferring happiness, ease or comfort, good, beneficial, well; धार्तराष्ट्र रणे हन्तुस्तन्मे क्षेमतरं भवेत् *Bg.* 1. 46. -2 Prosperous, at ease, comfortable. -3 Secure, happy. -**मः**, -**मं** 1 Peace, happiness, ease, welfare, well-being; वितन्वति क्षेममदेवमातृकाधिराय तस्मिन् कुरवश्चासते *Ki.* 1. 17; वैश्यं क्षेमं समगम्य (पृच्छेत्) *Ms.* 2. 127; अधुना सर्वजलचराणां क्षेमं भविष्यति *Pt.* 1. -2 Safety, security; क्षेमिन् व्रज बांधवान् *Mk.* 7. 7 safely; *Pt.* 1. 146. -3 Preserving, protection; *R.* 15. 6. -4 Keeping what is acquired; cf. योगक्षेम. -5 Final beatitude, eternal happiness. -6 Basis, foundation. -7 Residence, resting-place. -8 A star, asterism (नक्षत्र). -**मः** A kind of perfume. -**मा** An epithet of Durgā. -**Comp.** -**करः**, -**कर** (also क्षेमकर) *a.* propitious, causing peace or security.

क्षेमिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) Safe, secure, happy

क्षेम्य *a.* [क्षेमय साधु यत्] 1 Resting, at ease. -2 Habitable, comfortable. -3 Healthy, salubrious. -4 Lucky, prosperous. -5 Giving peace. -**म्यः** An epithet of Śiva.

क्षै 1 P. [क्षायति, क्षाम] To wane, waste away, become emaciated, decline, decay.

क्षैण्यं 1 Destruction. -2 Leanness, slenderness.

क्षेत्रं [क्षेत्राणां सङ्ग्रहः अण्] 1 A multitude of fields. -2 A field.

क्षेत्रज्ञं Spirituality, knowledge of the soul.

क्षेत्रं Quickness, speediness.

क्षैरेय *a.* (यी *f.*) [क्षीरे संस्कृतं ढञ्] Milky.

क्षोडः The post to which an elephant is tied.

क्षोणिः, **क्षोणी** *f.* 1 The earth. -2 The number 'one' (in math.).

क्षोद See under कुद्.

क्षामे &c. See under क्षम्.

क्षोमः, **-मं** [क्षु-मन्] A room on the top of a house. -मं Wove silk.

क्षौणिः, **-णी** *f.* See क्षोणि. -**Comp.** -**प्राचीरः** the ocean. -**भुज्** *m.*, -**पतिः** a king. -**भृत्** *m.*, **धरः** a mountain.

क्षौद्रः 1 The Champaka tree. -2 N. of a mixed caste. -**द्र** 1 Smallness. -2 Meanness, lowness. -3 Honey; सक्षौद्रपटलैरिव R. 4. 63. -4 Water. -5 A particle of dust. -**Comp.** -**जं** wax. -**धातुः** a kind of mineral substance; (माक्षिक). -**मेहः** the disease diabetes mellitus.

क्षौद्रैव Wax.

क्षोमः *a.* [क्षु-मन् स्वार्थे अण्] Linen.

-मः, -मं 1 Silken cloth, wove silk; क्षोमं केनचिदिदुपांडुतरुणा मांगल्यमाविष्कृतं S. 4.4; क्षोमांतरितमेखले (अंके) R. 10. 8. -2 An airy room on the top of a house. -3 The back of an edifice. -4 A fortified place before a building. -मं 1 Linen cloth. -2 Linseed. -मी Flax.

क्षौरः Shaving. -री A razor.

क्षौरिकः A barber.

क्षण 2 P. (क्षणौति, क्षणत) To whet, sharpen. -**With** सं (Atm.) to sharpen (fig. also); Bk. 8. 40.

क्षणत *a.* [क्षण-क्] Whetted, sharpened.

क्षोत्रं Ved. A grind-stone.

क्ष्मा 1 The earth; (पुत्रं) क्ष्मां लेभयित्वा क्षमयोपपन्नं R. 18. 9; किं क्षेपस्य भरव्यया न वपुषि क्ष्मां न क्षिपःष्येयत् Mu. 2. 18. -2 (In math.) The number 'one'. -**Comp.** -**जः** the planet Mars. -**पः**, -**पतिः**, -**भुज्** *m.* a king; कविक्ष्मापतिः Gīt. 1; देशानामुपरि क्ष्मापाः Pt. 1. 155. -**भृत्** *m.* a king or mountain.

क्ष्माय 1 A. (क्ष्मायते, क्ष्मायित) To shake, tremble; चक्ष्माये च मही Bk. 14. 21; 17. 73.

क्ष्मील 1 P. (क्ष्मीलति) To wink,

close the eyelids.

क्ष्विड 1 U. (क्ष्वेडति-ते, क्ष्वेड् or क्ष्वेडित) To hum, roar, whistle, growl, murmur, sound indistinctly; Ms. 4. 64.

क्ष्विड 1 A., **क्ष्विड्** 4 P. 1 To be wet or unctuous. -2 To emit sap, or discharge juice, ichor &c., exude. -**With** प्र to murmur, hum; Bk. 7. 103.

क्ष्विष्ण *a.* 1 Sounded inarticulately. -2 Soft, unctuous, oily.

क्ष्वेड *a.* 1 Crooked, curved. -2 Wicked, depraved -3 Difficult to be approached. -**डः** 1 Sound, noise. -2 Venom, poison; गुणक्षोषौ बुधौ गृह्णन्तिक्ष्वेडाविवेश्वरः शिरसा स्नायते पूर्व परं कंठं निवच्छति Subhāsh. -3 Moistening. -4 Abandonment. -5 An inarticulate sound. -**डा** 1 The roaring of a lion. -2 A war-cry, war-whoop. -3 A bamboo.

क्ष्वेडनं 1 Murmuring, hissing, whistling -2 A hissing pronunciation.

क्ष्वेडितः तं 1 Humming, murmuring. -2 A growl, roar. -3 The roaring of a lion. -4 A battle-cry, war-whoop.

क्ष्वेल 1 P. (क्ष्वेलति &c.) 1 To leap, jump. -2 To play. -3 To go, move. -4 To shake, tremble.

क्ष्वेला, **क्ष्वेलिका**, **क्ष्वेलितं**, **क्ष्वेल्यं** Play, jest, joke.

ख.

खः The sun. -**खं** 1 The sky; खं केशवोऽपर इवाक्रमितुं प्रवृत्तः Mk. 5. 2; यावाद्भिरः खं मरुतां चरन्ति Ku. 3. 72; Me. 9. -2 Heaven. -3 Organ of sense. -4 A city. -5 A field. -6 A cypher. -7 A dot, an anusvāra. -8 A cavity, an aperture, hollow, hole; Ms. 9. 43. -9 An aperture of the human body; (of which there are 9, i. e. the mouth, the two ears, the two eyes, the two nostrils, and the organs of excretion and generation); खानि चैव स्पृशेदाङ्गिः Ms. 2. 60, 53; 4. 144; Y. 1. 20; cf. Ku. 3. 50. -10 A wound. -11

Happiness, pleasure. -12 Talc. -13 Action. -14 Knowledge. -15 Brahman. -16 The glottis (in anatomy). -17 The tenth from any given constellation or the sun's entrance into it. -**खा** 1 A well, fountain. -2 A river -**Comp.** -**अटः** (खः+टः) 1. a planet. -2. Rāhu, the ascending node. -**आपगा** an epithet of the Ganges. -**उल्कः** 1. a meteor. -2. a planet. -**उल्मुकः** the planet Mars. -**कामिनी** N. of Durgā. -**कुंतलः** N. of Siva. -**खोल्कः** 'sky meteor,' N. of the sun. -**आदित्यः** a form of the sun. -**ग** &. [ख आकाशे गच्छति गम्-ङ्] mov-

ing in the air. (-गः) 1. a bird; अधुनीत खगः स नैकधा तनुं N. 2. 2; Ms. 12. 63. -2. air, wind; तमांसीव यया सूर्यो वृक्षानभिर्घनान्खगः Mb. -3. the sun. -4. a planet; e. g. आपोहिमे यदि खगाः स किलेदुवारः Tv. -5. a grasshopper. -6. a deity. -7. an arrow. -**अधिपः** an epithet of Garuḍa. -**अंतकः** a hawk, falcon. -**अभिरामः** an epithet of Siva. -**आसनः** 1. the eastern mountain on which the sun rises. -2. an epithet of Viṣṇu. -**इक्ष्वरः**, **इक्ष्वरः**, **पतिः** epithets of Garuḍa. -**वती** *f.* the earth. -**स्थानं** 1. the hollow of a tree. -2. a bird's nest. -**गंगा** celestial Gangā.

—गति: *f.* 1. flight in the air. —2. the motion of a planet. —गम *a.* moving in the air, flying (as the Gandharvas or missile weapons). (—नः) a bird. —(खं) गमनः a kind of gallinule. —गुण *a.* having a cypher as a multiplier. —गोलः the celestial sphere. विद्या astronomy. —चमसः the moon. —चर *a.* flying, moving in the air. (—रः) or खचरः 1. a bird. —2. a cloud. —3. the sun. —4. the wind. —5. a demon. —6. an aerial spirit. —7. a Gandharva or Vidyadhara. —8. a planet. —9. mercury or quicksilver. —10. a sign of the zodiac. (—री *i. e.* खेचरः) 1. a semi-divine female able to fly. —2. an epithet of Durgā. —चरिन् *a.* moving in the air. (—नः) an epithet of Skanda. —जले 'sky-water', dew, rain, frost &c. —ज्योतिस् *m.* a fire-fly. —तमालः 1. a cloud. —2. smoke. —तिलकः the sun. —द्योतः 1. a fire-fly; खद्योतालीविलसितनिर्भा विद्युदुन्मेषदृष्टि Me. 81. —2. the sun. —द्यातनः the sun. —धूपः a rocket; मुमुचुः खधूपान् Bk. 3. 5. —परागः darkness. —पुष्पं 'sky-flower', used figuratively to denote anything impossible, an impossibility; cf. the four impossibilities stated in this verse:—मृगतृष्णाभिति स्नातः शशशृङ्गधनुर्धरः । पशु-वेद्यासुतो यति खपुष्पकृतशेखरः Subhāsh. —भं a planet. —भ्रांतिः a falcon. —मणिः 'the jewel of the sky', the sun. —मूर्तिः an epithet of Siva. —वारि *n.* rain-water, dew &c. —बाष्पः snow, hoar-frost. —शय (also खेयय) *a.* resting or dwelling in the air. —शरीरं a celestial body. —वासः wind, air. —समुत्थः, संभव *a.* produced in the sky. —सिंधुः the moon. —स्वनी the earth. —स्फटिकं the sun or moon gem. —हर *a.* having a cypher for its denominator.

खख 1 P. (खखति) To laugh at, deride, ridicule.

खखट *a.* Hard, solid. —ट Chalk.

खखरः A beggar's staff.

खखडः A kind of reed.

खकरः A curl, a lock of hair.

खच् I. 1. 9. P. (खचति, खचति, खचित) 1 To come forth, appear. —2 To be born again. —3 To purify. —II. 10 U. (खचयति, खचित) 1 To fasten, bind. —2 To set, inlay.

खचित *pp.* [खच्-क] 1 Fastened, joined, full of, intermixed with: खकुनविद्वत्खितं मिश्रज्जटामंडलं S. 7. 11. —2 Mix, blended. —3 Inlaid, studded, in comp.: मणिः, रत्नं 8. 19.

खज 1 P. (खजति, खजति) To churn, agitate.

खजः [खज्-अच्] 1 A churning stick. —2 Agitating, churning. —3 A ladle or spoon. —जा 1 A churning stick, ladle. —2 The hand with the fingers extended. —3 Churning, agitating, stirring. —4 Killing, destroying. —5 A battle.

खजकः A churning-stick. —जिकः A ladle or spoon.

खजपं Clarified butter, ghee.

खजाकः A bird. —का A ladle.

खजाजिका A ladle or spoon.

खंज 1 P. (खंजति) To limp, halt, walk lame; खंजन् प्रभंजनजनः पथिकः विपासुः N. 11. 107.

खंज *a.* [खंज्-च्] Lame, cripple, halt; पादेन खंजः Sk.; Ms. 8. 274. Bh. 1. 64. —Comp. —खेटः-खेलः the wag-tail.

खंजक *a.* Limping, lame.

खंजनः [खंज्-ल्युट्] A species of the wag-tail; स्फटकमलोदरखेलितखंजनयुगमिव शरदि तडागं Git. 11; नेत्रे खंजनगंजने S. D; एको हि खंजनवरो नलिनीदलस्यः S. Til. 4, 5. —ना 1 A kind of wag-tail. —2 Mustard. —नं Going lamely. —Comp. —रतं the cohabitation of saints.

खंजनकः A wag-tail; (also खंजनिका in this sense).

खंजरीटः, —टकः, खंजलेखः The wag-tail; Bv. 2. 78; Ms. 5. 14; Y. 1. 174; Amaru. 99.

खट 1 P. (खटति) To desire; wish.

खटः [खट्-अच्] 1 Phlegm. —2 A blind well. —3 A hatchet. —4 A plough. —5 Grass. —6 The closed fist. —7 A kind of blow or wound. —Comp. —कटाहकः a spitting-box. —खाहकः 1. a jackal. —2. a crow. —3. an animal. —4. a glass-vessel. —5. an eater.

खटकः 1 A man whose business is to negotiate marriages; cf. घटक. —2 The half-closed hand. —3 The doubled fist of wrestlers or boxers.

खटकामुखं A particular position of the hand in shooting. —खः A man in the attitude of shooting.

खाटकः The hand half-closed. —का 1 Chalk. —2 The external opening of the ear.

खट (ड) किका 1 A side-door, window.

खटिनी, खटी Chalk.

खट् 10 P. (खटयति) To cover, screen.

खट्टन *a.* Dwarfish. —नः A dwarf.

खट्टा 1 A bedstead. —2 A kind of grass.

खट्टाशः-शी The civet-cat.

खटिः *m. f.* A bier.

खटिकः 1 A butcher. —2 A hunter, fowler. —का 1 A small bedstead, a cot. —2 A bier.

खट्टेरक *a.* Dwarfish.

खट्टवा [खट्-कुन्; cf. Up. 1. 150] 1 A bedstead, couch, cot. —2 A swing, hammock. —3 A kind of bandage. —Comp. —अंगः 1. a club or staff with a skull at the top considered as the weapon of Siva and carried by ascetics and Yogins; Māl. 5. 4, 23. —2 N. of Dilipa. —धर, भूत् an epithet of Siva. —अंगिन् *m.* an epithet of Siva. —आहुत, —आहूत *a.* 1. lying on a bed. —2. low, vile. —3. abandoned, wicked. —4. silly, stupid. —5. erring, going wrong or astray.

खट्टयति Den. P. To use as a couch; Si. 2. 77.

खट्टाका, खट्टिका A small bedstead.

खट्ट See खट्ट.

खट्टः 1 Breaking, dividing. —2 Buttermilk boiled with acid vegetables and spices.

खट्टिका, खटी Chalk.

खट्टः-डूः *m. or f.* A bier or bed on which the corpse is carried.

खट्टः [खट्-भेदेन गन् Up. 1. 121] 1 A sword; न हि खट्टो विजानाति कर्मकारं स्वकारणं Udb.; खट्टं पराखट्ट &c. —2 The horn of a rhinoceros. —3 A rhinoceros; R. 9. 62; Ms. 3. 272, 5. 18. —ङ्ग Iron. —Comp. —आघातः a sword-cut. —आधारः a sheath, scabbard. —आमिषं a buffalo's flesh. —आहः a rhinoceros. —कोशः a scabbard. —धरः a sword.

man. —धेनुः, —धेनुका 1. a small sword. —2. a female rhinoceros. —पत्रं the blade of a sword. (—त्रः) a tree in hell having swords for leaves; cf. असिपत्र. —पाणि a sword in hand. —पात्रं a vessel made of buffalo's horns. —पिधानं, —पिधानकं a scabbard. —पुत्रिका a knife, small sword. —प्रहारः a sword-cut. —फलं a sword-blade. —बंधः a kind of artificial composition, the words being arranged in the form of a sword; see K. P. 9 *ad loc.*

खड्गारीटः 1 A shield. —2 One who observes a particular religious penance peculiar to Buddhists by walking on swords; cf. असिधारा.

खड्गवत् a. Armed with a sword.

खड्गिकः 1 A swordsman. —2 A butcher. —3 The cream of buffalo's milk.

खड्गिन् a. (नी f.) Armed with a sword. —m. 1 A rhinoceros. —2 An epithet of Siva.

खड्गीक A sickle.

खणखणायते Den. A. To tick, tinkle, crack, clank.

खंड 10 P. (खंडयति, खंडित) 1 To break, cut, tear, break to pieces, crush; Bk. 15. 54; सोहाई शक्येन खंडितं Mu. 5. 18; Si. 7. 31, 20. 24, 6. 16, 12. 3. —2 To defeat completely, destroy, dispel; रजनीचरनाथेन खंडिते तिमिरे निचि H. 2. 111. —3 To disappoint; frustrate, cross in love; स्त्रीभिः कस्य न खंडितं भुवि मनः Pt. 1. 146. —4 To disturb. —5 To cheat.

खंड a. [खंड-घञ्] 1 Broken, divided, torn asunder; देवकुलं Pt. 2 a temple in ruins. —2 Having chasms, gaps or breaks. —3 Defective, deficient. —ङः, —डं 1 A break, chasm, gap, fissure, fracture. —2 A piece, part, fragment, portion; द्विः कांतिमत्खंडमेकं Me. 30; काष्ठ°, मांस° &c. —3 A section of a work, chapter. —4 A multitude, an assemblage, group; तरुखंडस्य K. 23; Māl. 5. 23, 8. 10. —5 A term in an equation. —डः 1 Candied sugar. —2 A flaw in a jewel. —डं 1 A kind of salt. —2 A sort of sugar-cane. (In comp. खंड means 'partial,' 'incomplete'). —Comp. —अञ् 1. scattered clouds. —2. the impression of the teeth in amorous sports. —भासिः 2. a measure of oil. —2. a pond or lake. —3. a woman whose

husband has been guilty of infidelity. —कथा a short tale. —कर्णः 1. a kind of bulbous plant. —2. sweet potato. —काव्यं a small poem, such as the मेघदूत; it is thus defined: खंडकाव्यं भवत् काव्यस्यैकदेशानुसारि च S. D. 564. —जः a kind of sugar. —धारा scissors. —परशुः 1. an epithet of Siva: महैश्वर्यं लीलाजनितजगतः खंडपरशोः G. L. 1; येनानेन जगत्सु खंडपरशुदेवी हरः खयाप्यते Mv. 2. 33. —2. an epithet of Parasurāma, son of Jamadagni. —3. an epithet of Vishnu. —पशुः 1. N. of Siva. —2. of Parasurāma. —3. of Rāhu. —4. an elephant with a broken tusk. —पालः a confectioner. —प्रलयः 1. a partial destruction of the universe in which all the spheres beneath Svarga are dissolved in one common ruin. —2. a quarrel. —मंडल a. gibbous, not full or round. (—लं) the segment of a circle. —मोदकः a kind of sugar. —लवणं a kind of salt. —विकारः sugar. —शर्करा candied sugar. —शीला a loose woman, an unchaste wife.

खंडक a. [खंड-गुल्] Destroying, tearing, breaking to pieces, removing, &c. —कः, —कं A fragment, part or piece. —कः 1 Candied sugar. —2 One who has no nails. —Comp. —आलु n. sweet potato.

खंडन a. [खंड-ल्युट्] 1 Breaking, cutting, dividing. —2 Destroying, annihilating; स्मरगरलखंडनं मन शिरसि मंडनं Gft. 10; भवज्वरखंडन 12. —नं 1 Breaking or cutting. —2 Biting; injuring, hurting; अधरोष्ठखंडनं Pt. 1; घटयभुजबंधनं जनय रत्नखंडनं Gft. 10; Ch. P. 12; दर्शनेन कृतखंडनव्यथाः R. 19. 21. —3 Disappointing, frustrating (as in love). —4 Interrupting; रत्नखंडनवर्जितं R. 9. 36. —5 Cheating, deceiving. —6 Refuting (in argument); N. 6. 113. —7 Rebellion, opposition. —8 Dismissal.

खंडनीय, खंडयितव्य pot. p. 1 To be broken, frangible, brittle. —2 Destructible. —3 Refutable &c.

खंडलः, —लं A piece.

खंडास् ind. 1 To pieces, into fragments; °कृ to cut into pieces. —2 Bit by bit, piece by piece, piece-meal.

खंडिकः [खंड-अस्त्यर्थे ठन्] 1 A sugar-boiler. —2 Pease. —3 The arm-pit. —का 1 The food of pease —9 A

kind of air or tune (in music).

खंडित p. p. [खंड-क] 1 Cut, broken in pieces. —2 Destroyed, annihilated, lost, decayed; खंडिते च वसुनि Bh. 3. 33. —3 Refuted (in argument), controverted. —4 Rebelled. —5 Disappointed, betrayed, abandoned; खंडितयुवातिविलापं Gft. 8. —ता A woman whose husband or lover has been guilty of infidelity, and who is therefore angry with him; one of the 8 principal Nāyikās in Sanskrit; R. 5. 67; Me. 39. She is thus described:—पार्श्वमेति त्रियो यस्या अन्यसंयोगचिह्नितः । सा खंडितेति कायिता धीरैरीष्योक्तपायिता S. D. 114. —Comp. —विग्रह a. maimed, mutilated. —वृत्त a. immoral, dissolute, abandoned; Mk. 2.

खंडिन् a. [खंड-इनि] 1 Consisting of parts, in pieces or parts. —4 Divided. —नी The earth.

खंडीक 8 U. To divide, tear to pieces, cut up.

खंडघ a. 1 To be broken or divided, fragile. —2 Destructible.

खड् 1 P. (खडति, खडित) 1 To be steady, firm. —2 To strike, hurt, kill.

खडिरः [खड्-किरच्] 1 N. of a tree, Acacia Catechu; Y. 1. 302. —2 An epithet of Indra. —3 The moon. —Comp. —कुणः the fruit-time of the Khadira tree. —पत्रिका, पत्री a sensitive plant. —सारः catechu.

खदिकाः (pl.) Fried or parched grain.

खन् 1 U. (खनति-ने, खान; pass. खन्यते or खायते) To dig up, delve, excavate; खननाखिलं सिंहः Pt. 3. 17; Ms. 2. 218; Rs. 1. 17. —2 To dig into the earth, bury.

खनक a. [खन्-गुल्] 1 Digging, dividing. —2 A digger, excavator. —कः 1 A miner. —2 A house-breaker. —3 A rat. —4 A mine.

खननं [खन्-ल्युट्] 1 Digging, excavating. —2 Burying.

खनिः, —नी f. [खन्-इन् वा खीप्] 1 A mine (of jewels); R. 17. 66; 18. 22; Mu. 7. 31. —2 A cave.

खनिवृ a. A digger, ditcher.

खनिचं [खन्-इच्] A spade, hoe, a pick-axe.

खनिचके-त्रिका A small shovel.

खानिजिन a. Ved. Produced by digging; Rv. 7. 49. 2.

खात *m. p.* 1 Dig up, excavated, bored; **कीट** Pr. 2. 89. -2 Torn, rent. -तं 1 An excavation. -2 A hole. -3 A ditch, moat; Pr. 5. 29. -4 An oblong pond. -5 A cavern. -6 Digging a hole. -ता An artificial pond. -**Comp.** -भूः *f.* a moat, ditch. -रूपकारः a potter.

खातकः 1 A digger. -2 A debtor. -कं A moat, ditch.

खातिः *f.* Digging, excavating.

खात्रं 1 A spade. -2 An oblong pond. -3 A thread. -4 A wood, forest. -5 Horror.

खानं 1 Digging. -2 Injury. -**Comp.** -उदकः the cocoa-nut tree.

खानक *a.* (निक्रा *f.*) [खन्-बृह्] One who digs, a miner.

खानिः *f.* A mine.

खानिकः -कं A hole in a wall, breach.

खानिलः A house-breaker.

खेय *a.* To be dug or excavated. -यं A ditch, moat.

खपूरः The betel-nut tree. -2 Flatulence.

खर *a.* (opp. सूड, दलङ्ग, डव) 1 Hard, rough, solid. -2 Severe, sharp, strict; R. 8. 9; स्मरः खरः खलः कांतः Kāv. 1. 59. -3 Pungent, acid. -4 Dense, thick. -5 Hurtful, injurious, cutting, smart (words). -6 Sharp-edged; देहि खरनयनशरघातं Git. 10. -7 Hot; खराशुः &c. -8 Cruel. -रः 1 An ass; Ms. 2. 201; 4. 115, 120, 8. 370; Y. 2. 160. -2 A mule. -3 A heron. -4 A crow. -5 A kind of prickly nightshade. -6 A quadrangular mound of earth for receiving the sacrificial vessels. -7 A Daitya or demon in general. -8 An attendant of (a) Sūrya, (b) Siva. -9 N. of a demon, half-brother of Rāvana and slain by Rāma; R. 12. 42. -**Comp.** -अंशुः, -करः, -रश्मिः the sun. -अब्दाङ्कुरकः lapis lazuli. -कुटी 1. a stable for asses. -2. a barber's shop. -कोणः, -काणः the francoline partridge. -कौमलः the month Jyeshtha. -गृहं, -गेहं a stable for asses. -णसु, -णस *a.* sharp-nosed. -दंडं a lotus. -द्वलः the opposite-leaved fig-tree. -दूषणः the thorn-apple. -धेसिन् *m.* an epithet of Rāma, who killed the demon खर. -नादः the braying of an ass.

-नालः a lotus. -दात्र *m.* a wood-apple. -पादाब्जः the wood-apple. -पालः a wooden vessel. -प्रियः a pigeon. -यानं a donkey-cart. -शब्दः 1. the braying of an ass. -2. an outcry. -शाला a stable for asses. -सग with jasmine.

खरिका Powdered musk.

खरिधन -य *a.* Drinking ass's milk.

खरी A she-ass. -**Comp.** -जघः an epithet of Siva. -वृषः a jackass.

खरालिकः 1 A barber. -2 A razor-case. -3 An iron arrow. -4 A yellow.

खर *a.* [खन्-कृ रश्मिदेवः] 1 White. -2 Foolish, stupid. -3 Cruel. -4 Desirous of prohibited things. -रुः 1 A horse. -2 A tooth. -3 Pride. -4 Cupid, the god of love. -5 Siva. -6 Likeness for prohibited things. -7 The white colour. -रुः *f.* A girl who chooses her own husband; परिवरा कव्य Sk.).

खर्ज 1 P. [खर्जति, खर्जत] 1 To pain, make uneasy. -2 To break. -3 To cleanse. -4 To worship, honour. **खर्जनं** Scratching.

खर्जिका 1 A venereal disease. -2 A relish.

खर्जुः *f.* 1 Scratching. -2 The date-tree. -3 The Dhattūra tree. -4 A worm, a kind of insect.

खर्जुर Silver.

खर्जुः *f.* Itching, itch, scab.

खर्जूरः [Up. 4. 90] 1 Date-tree. -2 A scorpion. -रं 1 Silver. -2 Yellow orpiment. -3 The fruit of the date-tree. -री The date-tree; R. 4. 57.

खर्जूरकः A scorpion.

खर्द 1 P. [खर्दति] To bite, sting.

खर्परः 1 A thief. -2 A rogue, cheat. -3 A beggar's bowl. -4 The skull. -5 A piece of a broken jar, pot-herd. -6 An umbrella. -रं-खर्परी *q. v.*

खर्परीका, **खर्परी** A kind of collyrium.

खर्व (खर्वति, खर्वत) 1 To go, move, go towards. -2 To be proud.

खर्व (र्व) *a.* [खर्व-अच्] 1 Mutilated, crippled, imperfect. -2 Dwarfish, low, short in stature. -र्वः, -र्वः A large number (10,000,000,000). -3 N. of one of the treasures of

Ravana. -**Comp.** -शाख *a.* dwarfed. -शालि, short.

खर्वदः -दं [खर्व-अट्] 1 A market-town. -2 A village at the foot of a mountain.

खर्वु (र्वु जं) The water-nation.

खल 1 P. [खलति, खलित] 1 To leave, shake. -2 To gather, collect.

खलः -लं [खल-अच्] 1 A threshing floor; Ms. 11. 17. 115; Y. 2. 282. -2 Bath, soil. -3 Place, site. -4 A heap of dust. -5 Sediment, dregs, deposit of oil &c. -6 A mill. -7 A contest, battle. -लः 1 A wicked or mischievous person, a villain; (also *a.*) low, mischievous, base, villainous, inferior, mean; सर्पः क्रूरः खलः क्रूरः सर्पात् क्रूरतरः खलः । मन्त्रीष विदवाः सर्पः खलः केन निवार्यते || Chan. 26; विषधरतोऽप्यातिविषमः खल इति न मृषा वदति विद्वांसः । यदयं नकुलद्वेषी स कुलद्वेषी पुनः पिशुनः || Vas., cf. Bv. 1. 76, 78, 81, 98. -2 The sun. -3 The thorn-apple. [खलीकृ means (1) 'to crush'; (2) 'to hurt or injure'; (3) 'to ill-treat, scorn'; परमे खलीकृतांस्यं द्यूतकारः Mk. 2.] -**Comp.**

-उक्तिः *f.* abuse, wicked language. -धान्यं a threshing floor. -पूः *m. f.* a sweeper, cleaner. -सूतिः quicksilver. -संसर्गः keeping company with a wicked man.

खलिन् *a.* Having sediment. -*m.* N. of Siva.

खलि(ली)नः, -नं The bit of a bridle; Si. 3. 66.

खलिनी A multitude of threshing floor.

खलीकारः, -कृतिः *f.* 1 Hurting, injuring. -2 Ill-treating; Santi. 1. 25. -3 Evil, mischief.

खलेधानी, -वाली The post of a threshing floor.

खलकः A pitcher.

खलति *a.* Bald-headed, bald; युवखलनिः.

खलतिकः A mountain.

खलि, -ली *f.* Sediment of oil or oil-cake; स्यात्खलं वैकुण्ठमध्यां पचाति तिल-खलीमिधनेऽद्वयनाद्यैः Bh. 2. 100.

खलु *ind.* A particle implying :— 1 Certainly, surely, verily, indeed; मार्गे पशामि खलु ते विषमभिवाति S. 4. 14; अनुस्त्वकः खलु विक्रमालंकारः V. 14.

न खल्वनिमित्य रघुं कृती भवान् R. 3. 51. -2 Entreaty, conciliation ('pray'); न खलु न खलु बाणः सन्निपात्योयमस्मिन् S. 1. 10; न खलु न खलु मुग्धे साहसं कार्यमितन् Nag. 3. -3 Inquiry; न खलु तामभिक्रुद्धो गुरुः V. 3. (नर्कं अभिक्रुद्धो गुरुः); न खलु विदितस्ते तत्र निवसंतश्चाणक्यहतकोन Mu. 2; न खलुमरुषा पिनाकिना गमितः सोपि सुहृतां गतिं Ku. 4. 24. -4 Prohibition (with gerunds) निर्धारितेऽथ लेखेन खलून्वा खलु वाचिकं Si. 2. 70. -5 Reason (for); न विसीये कठिनाः खलु खिबः Ku. 4. 5 (G. M. cites this as an illustration of विषाद or dejection); विधिना जन एष वंचितस्त्वर्धनं खलु शेहिनां सुखं 4. 10. -6 खलु is sometimes used as an expletive. -7 Sometimes only to add grace to the sentence (वाक्यालंकार).

खलुज् *m.* Darkness.

खलुरिका A place for military exercise.

खल्या [खलानां समूहः यत्] A multitude of threshing floors.

खलः 1 A stone or vessel for grinding drugs, a mill. -2 A pit. -3 Leather. -4 The Chātaka bird. -5 A leather water-bag. -6 A canal, trench. -ह्री Shooting pain in the extremities.

खल्लिका A frying-pan.

खल्लि (ह्री) ट *a.* Bald-headed.

खल्वाट *a.* Bald, bald-headed; खल्वाटो दिवसेधरस्य किरणैः संतापितो मस्तके Bh. 2. 90; Vikr. 18. 99.

खव् 9 P. 1 To cause prosperity, produce wealth. -2 To purify.

खशः (*pl.*) A mountainous country in the north of India and its inhabitants; Ms. 10. 44; (also written खस).

खशीरः (*pl.*) N. of a country and its people.

खष 1 P. (*खषति*) To injure, hurt, kill.

खष्यः 1 Anger. -2 Violence, cruelty.

खसः 1 Itch, scab. -2 N. of a country; see खस.

खसतिलः Poppy.

खसुचिः *m. f.* 1 An expression for the end of a com-

pound); वैशाकरणखसुचिः 'a bad grammarian', 'one who has forgotten it'.

खस्वसः Poppy. -Comp. -रसः opium.

खाजिकः Fried grain.

खाद् (त्) *ind.* The sound made in clearing the throat; खात्कु to clear the throat.

खादः-टा, -टिका-टी *f.* A bier, a bedstead on which dead bodies are carried to the cemetery.

खाटिः [*खद्वा° इन्*] 1 A bier. -2 A scar. -3 Caprice, whim.

खाड्ग *a.* Relating to a rhinoceros.

खांड The state of having fractures or gaps.

खांडवः Sugar-candy. -वं N. of a forest in Kurukshetra, sacred to Indra, and burnt by Agni with the assistance of Arjuna and Krishna.

-Comp. -प्रस्थः N. of a town.

खांडविकः, खांडिकः [*खांडव-ठन् खंड-ठञ्*] A confectioner.

खात, खात्र See under खन्.

खाद् 1 P. (*खादति, खादेत*) To eat, devour, feed; to prey upon, bite; प्राक्पादयोः पतति खादति पृष्ठमांसं H. 1. 81; ख. इन्मांसं न दुष्यति Ms. 5. 32, 53; Bk. 6. 6; 9. 78, 14. 87, 101; 15. 35. -2 To hurt.

खाद् *a.* Eating, devouring. -इः 1 Eating, chewing-2 Food.

खादक *a.* (*दिक्* *f.*) [*खाद्-कृत्*] Eating, consuming. -कः 1 A debtor. -2 An eater, consumer.

खादतमोदता [*खादत मोदधामिति सततं यन्नाभिधीयते*] Eating and being glad; cf. "Eat, drink and be merry"; so **खादतवमता, खादताचमता**; cf. P. II. 1. 72.

खादनः [*खाद्-करणे-त्युद्*] A tooth. -नं 1 Eating, chewing. -2 Food.

खादुक *a.* (*की* *f.*) Mischievous, injurious, malicious.

खाद्य *a.* Eatable, -द्यं Food, victuals.

खादिः Ved. A brooch, bracelet, ring.

खादिर *a.* (*री* *f.*) [*खादिरस्येदं, अण्*] Made, of or coming from, the Khadira tree; खादिरं पुष्पं कुर्वति; Ms. 2. 45. -रः Catechu,

खारः, -रिः-री *f.* A measure

of grain equal to 16 *dronas*. -री A scar.

खारि (री) क *a.* Equal to or sown with a khāri of grain.

खारिपच *a.* Cooking a Khāri by measure.

खार्कारः The braying of an ass.

खार्वा The Tretā age or second Yuga of the world.

खालत्यं Morbid baldness.

खालिक *a.* Like a threshing floor.

खिखिः A fox.

खिखिरः 1 A fox (*री* *f.*) -2 The foot of a bedstead.

खिद् 1 P. (*खेदति, खेदित*) 1 To be terrified or frightened, to fear, dread. -2 To terrify, frighten, surprise, scare away.

खेदित *a.* Terrified, scared.

खिद् I. 6 P. (*खिदति, खिन्न*) To strike, press down, afflict. -II. 4. 7. A. (*खियते, खिन्ने, खिन्न*) 1 To suffer pain or misery, to be afflicted or wearied, feel tired, depressed or exhausted; S. 5. 7; स पुरुषो यः खिद्यते नैर्द्विवैः H. 2. 141 overpowered; किं नाम मयि खिद्यते गरु Ve. 1; Sānti. 3. 7; Bk. 14. 108, 17. 10. -Caus. 1 To frighten, terrify. -2 To exhaust, fatigue, make tired.

खिन्न *p. p.* [*खिद्-क*] 1 Depressed, afflicted, dejected, distressed, suffering pain; गुरुः खेदं खिन्ने मयि भजति नाद्यापि कुरुषु Ve. 1. 11; अनंगबाणव्रण-खिन्नमानसः Git. 3. -2 Fatigued, exhausted; खिन्नः खिन्नः शिखरिषु परं न्यस्य गतांसे यत्र Me. 13, 38; तथापि चारांजलिखिन्नहस्तया R. 3. 11; Ch. P. 3, 20; Si. 9. 11.

खेदः [*खिद्-भावे घञ्*] 1 Depression, lassitude, dejection (of spirits). -2 Fatigue, exhaustion; अलसलुलितमुग्धान्यध्वंसंजातखेदात् U. 1. 24; अथ-खेदं नयेथाः Me. 32; R. 18. 45. -3 Pain, torment; Amaru. 33. -4 Distress, sorrow; गुरुः खेदं खिन्ने मयि भजति नाद्यापि कुरुषु Ve. 1. 11; Amaru. 53. -5 Poverty. -6 A disease. -ह Ved. A hammer, mallet.

खेदनं Lassitude, languor. -2 Exhaustion. -3 Pain. -4 Sorrow, distress. -5 Poverty.

खेदित *a.* 1 Pained, distressed, afflicted. -2 Annoyed, troubled.

खेदिन् *a.* 1 Tiring, exhausting. -2

Disturbing, afflicting, troubling.

खिदिरः 1 An ascetic. -2 A pauper. -3 The moon. -4 An epithet of Indra.

खिद्रः [खिद्र-दै-रे रुक्] 1 A poor man, a pauper. -2 Disease, sickness.

खिलः -लं [खिल-क] 1 A piece of waste or uncultivated land, desert or bare soil; a desert, waste. -2 A gap, vacant place. -3 An additional hymn appended to the regular collection; M. 3. 232. -4 A supplement in general. -5 A compendium, compilation. -6 Vacuity. -7 Remainder. -लः N. of Brahma and of Vishnu. [खिल is often used in combination with भू and कु; (1) खिलीभू (a) to become impassable, to be blocked up, be left unfrequented; खिलीभूते विमानानां तदापातभयात्पथि Ku. 2. 45. (b) to be impossible, be rendered impracticable or stopped; प्रजागराखिलीभूत. तस्याः स्वप्नसमागमः S. 6. 21. (2) खिलीकृ means (a) to obstruct, impede, make impassable, block up; R. 11. 14, 87. (b) to lay waste, devastate, put down or vanquish completely; विपक्षमखिलीकृत्य प्रतिष्ठा खलु दुर्लभा Si. 2. 34.]

खिल्यः Ved. 1 A desert. -2 A piece of rock in the earth.

खु 1 A. To sound.

खुज 1 P. (खोजति) To rob, steal.

खुड् 10 P. (खोडयति) To break in pieces, divide, cut up.

खुडकः The ankle-joint.

खुड् 1 A. (खुडते) 1 To break in pieces. -2 To limp, be lame.

खुर 6 P. (खुरति) To scratch, cut, break in pieces.

खुगाहः A tawny (or black) horse.

खुरः [खुर-क] 1 A hoof; R. 1. 85, 2. 2; Ms. 4. 67. -2 A kind of perfume. -3 A razor. -4 The foot of a bedstead. -Comp. -आघातः, -क्षेपः a kick. -पक्षु, -पक्ष a. flat-nosed. -पक्षी a horse's foot-marks. -प्रः an arrow with a semi-circular head; see भुरप्र. -न्यासः prints of hoof; R. 2. 2.

खुरली Military exercise or practice (as of arms, archery &c.); अक्षुरप्रयोगखुरलीकलहं गणानां Mv. 2. 34; दूरोत्पतनखुरलीकिलिजितान् 5. 5.

खुरकः -का [खुर-आकन्] An animal in general.

खुरलकः A iron arrow.

खुरालिकः 1 A razor-case. -2 An iron arrow. -3 A pillow.

खु (खु) ई 1 A. (खु-खेते) To play.

खुल a. Small, little, mean, low; see भुद्र. -Comp. -तातः a father's younger brother.

खुलमः A road.

खेचर See खचर.

खेद् 10 P. (खेडयति &c.) To eat, consume.

खेट a. [खे अदति, अद् अच्; खिद्-अच् वा] Having a weapon, armed. -टः 1 A village, small town or hamlet. -2 Phlegm. -3 The club of Balarāma. -4 A horse. -टः, -टं 1 Hunting, chase. -2 A shield. -टं 1 Grass. -2 Hide, skin. (N. B. At the end of comp. खेट expresses 'defectiveness' or 'deterioration', & may be rendered by 'miserable', 'low', 'vile', 'wretched' &c.; नगरखेटं a miserable town.)

खेड See under ख.

खेडकः A small village, hamlet. -कः, -कं 1 A shield. -2 The club of Balarāma.

खेदिन् m. 1 A lecher, libertine. -2 A citizen.

खेदितानः, -लः A minstrel, whose business it is to awaken the master of the house with music and singing; (वैतालिक.)

खेल् 1 P. (खेलति, खेलित) 1 To shake, move to and fro. -2 To tremble. -3 To play, sport.

खेल a. 1 Sportive, amorous, playful; R. 4. 22. V. 4 16, 43. -2 Moving, shaking. -ल Sport, play, pastime. -Comp. -गति, -गमन a. having a sportive or stately gait.

खेलनं 1 Shaking. -2 Play, pastime. -3 A performance. -नी A piece or man at chess &c.

खेलिः f. 1 Sport, play. -2 An arrow. -3 An animal. -4 A bird. -5 The sun. -6 A song or hymn.

खेव् 1 A. (खेवते) To serve, wait upon.

खेसरः A mule.

खैलिक a. Supplementary, additional.

खौगाहः A white and brown horse.

खोद्, इ, र, न् 1 P. 1 To limp. -2 To be lame.

खोटिः f. A cunning or shrewd woman.

खोड a. Crippled, lame, limping.

खोर (ल) a. Limping, lame.

खेलः a. Lame. -लं Helmet.

खोलकः 1 A helmet. -2 An ant-hill. -3 The shell of a betel-nut. -4 Sauce-pan, pot.

खोलिः A quiver.

ख्या 2 P. (m. also in non-conjugational tenses) (ख्याति, ख्यात) To tell, declare, communicate (with dat. of person). -Pass. (ख्यायते) 1 To be named or called; Bk. 6. 97. -2 To be known or famous. -Caus. (ख्यायति) 1 To make known, proclaim; Ms. 7. 201. -2 To tell, declare, relate; Bh. 2. 69; Ms. 11. 99. -3 To extol, make renowned, praise.

ख्यात p. p. [ख्या-क्त] 1 Known; R. 18. 6. -2 Named, called. -3 Told. -4 Celebrated, famous, well-known. -5 Notorious. -6 Made known, betrayed, discovered; Pt. 1. 39. -तं 1 Communication, mention. -2 Proclamation. -Comp. -गर्हण a. notoriously vile, infamous.

ख्यातव्य a. 1 To be styled or called. -2 To be told. -3 To be celebrated.

ख्यातिः f. [ख्या-क्तिन्] 1 Renown, fame, reputation, glory, celebrity; Ms. 12. 36; Pt. 1. 371. -2 A name, title, appellation. -3 Narration. -4 Praise. -5 (In phil.) Knowledge, the faculty of discriminating objects by appropriate designation; Si. 4. 55. -6 Praise. -Comp. -कर, -जनक a. glorious.

ख्यापक a. 1 Making known, declaring. -2 One who confesses. -3 Indicative.

ख्यापनं 1 Declaring, divulging. -2 Confessing, avowing, publicly declaring; Ms. 11. 227. -3 Making renowned, celebrating.

ग.

ग *a.* (Used only at the end of comp.) Who or what goes, going, moving, being, staying, remaining, having sexual intercourse with &c.

—**गः** 1 A Gandharva. —2 An epithet of Ganesa. —3 A long syllable (used as an abbreviation of गुरु), (in prosody). —**गा, -गं** A song.

गगनं (गं) (Some suppose गगन to be an incorrect form, as is observed by a writer :—**काल्पुने गगने केने पत्व-मिच्छन्ति बर्बराः**) 1 The sky, atmosphere; अवोचदेनं गगनस्थसा रघुः स्वरेण R. 3. 43, गगननिव नटतारं Pt. 5. 6; सायं चंद्रः पतति गगनात् S. 4. v. 1; Si. 9. 27. —2 (In math.) A cypher. —3 Firmament. —4 Heaven. —**Comp.** —**अग** the highest heavens. —**अंगना** a heavenly nymph, an Apsaras. —**अध्वगः** 1. the sun. —2. a planet. —3. a celestial being. —**अंबु** *n.* rain-water. —**उल्मुकः** the planet Mars. —**कुसुम-पुष्पं** 'sky-flower'; *i. e.* any unreal thing, an impossibility; see खपुष्प. —**गतिः** 1. a deity. —2 a celestial being; Me. 46. —3. a planet. —**चर** (also गगनेचर) *a.* moving in the air. (—**रः**) 1. a bird. —2. a planet. —3. a heavenly spirit. —4. a lunar mansion. —5. the zodiac (राशिचक्र). —**ध्वजः** 1. the sun. —2. a cloud. —**विहारि-न्** *a.* moving or ranging in the sky; H. 1. 21. (—*m.*) 1. a luminary. —2. the sun. —3. a celestial being. —**सह** *a.* dwelling in the air. (—*m.*) a celestial being; Si. 4. 53. —**सिधुः** *f.* an epithet of the Ganges. —**स्थ, -स्थित** *a.* situated in the sky. —**स्पर्शनः** 1. air, wind. —2. N. of one of the eight Maruts.

गङ्ग 1 P. To laugh, deride.

गङ्गा [गङ्-गङ्; Uṇ. 1. 120] 1 The river Ganges, the most sacred river in India; अधोधो गङ्गेयं पद्मपुष्प-सा स्तोत्रमथवा Bh. 2. 10; R. 2. 26; 13. 57; (mentioned in Rv. 10. 75. 5 along with other rivers considered sacred in India). —2 The Ganges personified as a goddess. [Ganga is the daughter of Himavat. It is said that

a curse of Brahma made her come down upon earth, where she became the first wife of King Santanu. She bore him eight sons, of whom Bhishma, the youngest, became a well-known personage, renowned for his valour and life-long celibacy. According to another account she came down on earth being propitiated by Bhagiratha : see भगीरथ and जह्नु also; and cf. Bh. 2. 10.] —**Comp.**

—**अंबु-अंभस्** *n.* 1. water of the Ganges. 2. pure rain-water (such as falls in the month of आश्विन). —**अवतारः** 1. the descent of the Ganges on the earth; भगीरथ इव दृष्टगंगावतारः K. 32 (where गं also means 'descent into the Ganges' for ablution). 2. N. of a sacred place. —**अष्टकं** a collection of eight verses addressed to the Ganges. —**उद्गद्गद्** the source of the Ganges. —**क्षेत्रं** the river Ganges and the district two Koss on either of its banks. —**चिह्नी** Gangetic kite. —**जः** 1. N. of Bhishma. —2. of Kārtikeya. —**इत्तः** an epithet of Bhishma. —**द्वारं** the place where the Ganges enters the plains (also called हरिद्वार). —**धरः** 1 an epithet of Siva. —2 the ocean. —**पुरं** N. of a town. —**पुत्रः** 1. N. of Bhishma. —2. of Kārtikeya. —3. a man of a mixed and vile caste whose business is to remove dead bodies. —4. a Brāhmaṇa who conducts pilgrims to the Ganges. —**भूतं** *n.* 1. N. of Siva. —2. the ocean. —**नभ्यं** the bed of the Ganges. —**यात्रा** 1. a pilgrimage to the Ganges. —2. carrying a sick person to the river-side to die there. —**लहरी** N. of a poem by Jagannātha paṇḍita. —**सागरः** the place where the Ganges enters the ocean. —**सुप्तः** 1. an epithet of Bhishma. —2. of Kārtikeya. —**हरः** N. of a तर्पि.

गङ्गाका, गङ्गका, गङ्गिका The Ganges.

गङ्गीभूत *a.* Become as sacred as the Ganges.

गङ्गोलः A precious stone also called गोमेद.

गच्छः 1 A tree. —2 The period

(*i. e.* number of terms) of a progression (in math).

गज 1 P. (गजति, गजित) 1 sound, roar; जगज्जगजाः Bk. 14. 5 —2 To be drunk; to be confused or inebriated.

गजः [गज्-मदे अच्] 1 An elephant कचाचिती विश्वगिवागजौ गजौ Ki. 1. 36 —2 The number 'eight'. —3 A measure of length, a Gaja or yard (thus defined :—साधारणनरानुगुणं विहृतं गुरुको गजः). —4 A demon killed by Siva. —5 One of the eight elephants of the quarters. —**Comp.** —**अग्रणी** 1. the most excellent among elephants. —2. An epithet of देवावत, the elephant of Indra. —**अधिपतिः** lord of elephants, a noble elephant. —**अध्यक्षः** a superintendent of elephants. —**अपसदः** a vile or wretched elephant, a common or low-born elephant. —**अशनः** the religious fig-tree (अश्वत्थ). (—**नं**) the root of lotus. —**अरिः** 1. a lion. —2. N. of Siva who killed the demon गज. —**आजीवः** 'one who gets his livelihood by elephants', an elephant-driver. —**आननः**, —**आस्यः** epithets of Ganesa. —**आयुर्वेदः** science of the treatment of elephants. —**आरोहः** an elephant-driver. —**आह्वं**, —**आह्वं** N. of Hastināpura. —**इंद्रः** 1. an excellent elephant, a lordly elephant किं रुष्टासि गजैर्द्रुमंदगमने S. Til. 7. —2 Airāvata, Indra's elephant. —**कणः** an epithet of Siva. —**कंदः** a large esculent root. —**कुर्मादिन्** *m.* N. of Garuḍa. —**गतिः** *f.* 1. a stately majestic gait like that of an elephant. —2. a woman with such a gait. —**गामिनी** a woman having a stately elephant-like gait. —**छाया** a portion of time proper for a Śrāddha, time at the eclipse of the sun. —**सिंहिकयो यदा भाजुं यसते पर्वसंधिः** गजच्छया तु सा प्रोक्ता आह तत्र प्रकल्पे येत् ॥ —**दंष्ट्र**, —**द्वयस** *a.* as high or tall as an elephant. —**दंतः** 1. an elephant's tusk. —2. an epithet of Ganesa. —3. ivory. —4. a peg, pin, or bracket projecting from a wall. —**दण्डः** made of ivory. —**दानं** 1. the time

mals. —अन्नं a mess, food prepared for a number of persons in common; Ms. 4.209, 219. —अभ्यन्तर *a.* one of a troop or number. (—रः) the leader or member of any religious association; Ms. 3.154. —ईशः N. of Ganapati, Siva's son (see गणपति below). —जननी an epithet of Pārvatī. —भूषणं red-lead. —ईशानः, —ईश्वरः 1. an epithet of Ganesa. —2. of Siva. —उत्तराहः the rhinoceros. —कारः 1. a classifier. —2. an epithet of Bhimasena. —कुलस् *ind.* for a whole series of times, for a number of times. —गतिः a particular high number. —चक्रकं a dinner eaten in common by a party of virtuous men. —छन्दस् *n.* a metre regulated and measured by feet. —तिथि *a.* forming a troop or collection. —दीक्षा 1. initiation of a number or a class. —2. performance of rites for a number of persons. —दीक्षिन् *a.* 1. one who officiates for a number of persons or for various castes (as a priest). —2. one who has been initiated into the worship of Ganesa. —देवताः (pl.) groups of deities who generally appear in classes or troops; Ak. thus classifies them :—आदित्यादिभ्यः सवस्तुषिता भास्वरानिलाः । महाराजिकसाध्याश्च रुद्राश्च गणदेवताः ॥ —द्रव्यं 1. public property, common stock. —2. a variety of articles. —धरः 1. the head of a class or number. —2. the teacher of a school. —नाथः, —नायकः 1. an epithet of Siva. —2. of Ganesa. —नायिका an epithet of Durgā. —पः, —पतिः 1. N. of Siva. —2. N. of Ganesa. [He is the son of Siva and Pārvatī, or of Pārvatī only, for according to one legend, he sprang from the scurf of her body. He is the god of wisdom and remover of obstacles; hence he is invoked and worshipped at the commencement of every important undertaking. He is usually represented in a sitting posture—short and fat, with a protuberant belly, and four hands; riding a mouse; and with the head of an elephant. This head has only one tusk, the other having been lost in a scuffle between him and Parasurama when he opposed the latter's entrance to Siva's inner apartments; (whence he is called Ekaśānta, Ekaśānta &c.) There are several legends accounting for his elephant head. It is said that he wrote the Mahābhārata at the dictation of Vyasa who rendered his services as a scribe

from the god Brahman.] —3. also an epithet of Brihaspati and Indra. —4. the leader of a class or troop. —पर्वत see गणचल. —पाठः a collection of gāṇas or series of words falling under the same grammatical rule. —पीठकं the breast, bosom. —पुंगवः the head of a tribe or class. (pl.) N. of a country and its people. —पूर्वः the leader of a tribe or class. —भर्तु *m.* 1. an epithet of Siva; गणभर्तुरुक्षा Ki. 5. 42. —2. of Ganesa. —3. the leader of a class. —भोजनं mess, eating in common. —यज्ञः a rite common to all. —राज्यं N. of an empire in the Dekkan. —रात्रि a series of nights. —वृत्तं see गणच्छन्दस्. —हासः, —हासकः a species of perfume. गणक *a.* [गण-गुरु] (गिका *f.*) Bought for a large sum. —कः 1. 1 An arithmetician. —2 An astrologer; रे पांथ पुस्तकधर क्षणमत्र तिष्ठ वैद्योसि किं गणकशास्त्रविचारकोसि । केनैव धेन मम पश्यति भर्तुं वा किं वागमिष्यति पतिः सुचिरप्रवासी Subhāsh. —3 An assemblage of eight stars. —की The wife of an astrologer. गणता-स्त्वं 1 Forming a class or multitude, belonging to a party or faction. —2 A cabal. —3 Collusion. —4 Classification. —5 Arithmetic. गणनं [गण-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Counting, calculation. —2 Adding, enumerating. —3 Considering supposing, regarding. —4 Believing, thinking. —5 Account. —ना Calculation, consideration, regard, account; का वा गणना सचेतनेषु अपगतचेतनानामपि संघादितुमर्ह (मदनः) K. 157 (what need we say of, &c.; cf. कथा); Me. 10, 87; R. 11. 66; Si. 16. 59; Amaru. 64. —Comp. —गतिः *f.* =गणगति *q. v.* —पतिः 1. an arithmetician. —2. an epithet of Ganesa. —महानाथः a minister of finance. गणनीय *pot. p.* 1 Calculable, to be counted or reckoned. —2 To be classed. —3 Numerable. गणशस् *ind.* In troops or flocks, by classes. गणिः *f.* [गण-इन्] Counting. —*m.* One who is well-versed in the sacred writings and the auxiliary sciences. गणिका [गणः समूहोऽस्त्यस्याः भर्तृत्वेन गण-ठञ्] 1 A harlot, courtesan; गुणा-

नुरक्ता गणिका च यस्य वसंतशोभेव वसंतसेना Mk. 1. 6; गणिका नाम पादुकांतरप्रविष्टेव लेष्टुका दुःखेन पुननिराक्रियते Mk. 5; निरकाशयद्रविमपेतवसुं विद्यहलयादपरिदिग्गणिका Si. 9. 10. —2 A female elephant. —3 A kind of flower. —4 A kind of jasmine.

गणित *p. p.* [गण-क्त] 1 Counted, numbered, calculated. —2 Regarded, cared for &c.; see गण. —तं 1 Reckoning, calculating. —2 The science of computation, mathematics; (it comprises पादिगणित or व्यक्तगणित 'arithmetic', बीजगणित, 'algebra', and रेखागणित 'geometry'); गणितमय कलां वैशिकीं हस्तिशिक्षां ज्ञात्वा Mk. 1. 4. —3 The sum of a progression. —4 A sum (in general).

गणितिन् *m.* 1 One who has made a calculation. —2 A mathematician.

गणिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) Having a flock or troop (of anything); श्वगणिन् 'having a pack of hounds'; R. 9. 53. —*m.* A teacher (having a class of pupils).

गणीभूत *a.* 1 Included in any group or class. —2 Calculated, counted.

गण्य *a.* Numerable, what may be counted.

गण्य *pot. p.* 1 Calculable, to be counted. —2 (At the end of comp.) Belonging to a multitude or, class or troop.

गणेरुः The Karnikāra tree. —*f.* 1 A harlot. —2 A female elephant.

गणेरुका 1 A bawd, procuress. —2 A female servant.

गंडः 1 The cheek, the whole side of the face including the temples; गंडाभोगे पुलकपटलं Māl. 2. 5; तदीष-हार्द्रासगंडलेखं Ku. 7. 82; Me. 26, 92; Amaru. 81; Rs. 4. 6; 6. 10; S. 6. 17; Si. 12. 54. —2 An elephant's temple; Māl. 1. 1. —3 A bubble. —4 A boil, tumour, swelling, pimple; अयमपरो गंडस्थोपरि विस्फोटः Mu. 5; तथा गंडस्थोपरि पिटिका संवृता S. 2. —5 Goitre and other excrescences of the neck. —6 A joint, knot. —7 A mark, spot. —8 A rhinoceros. —9 The bladder. —10 A hero, warrior. —11 Part of a horse's trappings, a stud or button fixed as an ornament upon the harness. —12 An unexpected combination of words consisting in putting one speech immediately after another, &c.

as to be syntactically connected; see वीथि; e.g. राक्षसः-अपि नाम चापक्यबहुः -दौ-जयतु -रा. अतिसंधातुं इत्यः स्यात्. -दौ. अमात्यः Mu. 4; so किमस्या न प्रेयो यदि पुनरसह्यस्तु विरहः. -दौ. देव उपस्थितः U. 1 -13 The tenth yoga or one of the twenty-seven portions of a circle on the plane of the ecliptic. -14 An astronomical period. -Comp. -अंगः a rhinoceros. -उपधानं a pillow; वृद्धगंडोपधानानि शयनानि सुखानि च Susr. -कुसुम the juice that exudes from the elephant's temples during rut, ichor. -कूपः a well on the peak or summit of a mountain. -ग्रामः any large or considerable village. -देशः, -ग्रंथः, -स्थलं, -माली, -विडः 1. the cheek, the temples of an elephant. -2. temple-region (in general); U. 2. 9; Māl. 9 31. -फलकं a broad cheek; धृतमुग्ध-गंडफलकैर्विबभुर्विकसद्गिरास्यकमलैः प्रम-दाः Si. 9. 47. -मितिः f. 1. the opening in the temples of an elephant from which ichor exudes during rut. -2. 'a wall-like cheek', an excellent i. e. broad and expansive cheek; निर्धौतदानामलगंडमितिः (गजः) R. 5. 43 (where Malli. says प्रशरतौ गंडौ गंडमिच्छी, see *et seq.*), 12. 102. -माला inflammation of the glands of the neck. -मूर्ख a. exceedingly foolish, very stupid. -धिला any large rock. -धैलः 1. a huge rock thrown down by an earthquake or storm; Ki. 7. 37. -2. the forehead. -साह-या N. of a river, also called गंडकी. -स्थलं, -स्थली the cheek; गंडस्थले-षु मद्धारिषु Pt. 1. 123; S. Til. 7; गंडस्थलीः प्रोषितपत्रलेखाः R. 6. 72; Amaru. 77. -2. temples of an elephant.

गंडकः [गंड स्वार्थे क] 1 A rhinoceros. -2 An impediment, obstacle. -3 A joint, knot. -4 A mark, spot. -5 A boil, tumour, pimple. -6 Disjunction, separation. -7 A coin of the value of four cowries. -8 A mode of reckoning by fours. -9 Astrological science. -Comp. -वती see गंडकी q. v.

गंडका A lump, a ball.

गंडकी 1 N. of a river flowing into the Ganges. -2 A female rhinoceros. -Comp. -पुत्रः, -धिला the Sāligrāma stone.

गंडलिन् m. N. of Siva.

गंडाली A white sort of Dūrvā. गंडिः 1 The trunk of a tree from the root to the beginning of the branches. -2 Goitre.

गंडिका 1 A sort of pebble. -2 A kind of beverage. -3 Anything advanced beyond the first stage.

गंडिनी An epithet of Durgā.

गंडिरः A hero, champion.

गंडुः (ङुः) m. f. 1 A pillow. -2 A joint, knot.

गंडुः f. 1 A joint, knot. -2 A bone. -3 A pillow. -4 Oil. -Comp. -पदः a kind of worm. भवं lead. -पदी a small गंडुपद.

गंडूल a. Bent, crooked.

गंडूषः -षा 1 A mouthful, handful (of water); गजाय गंडूषजलं करेणुः (ददौ) Ku. 3. 37; U. 3. 16; Māl. 9. 34; गंडूषजलमात्रेण शफरी फर्फरायते Udb. -2 The tip of an elephant's trunk. -3 A mouthful, handful in general.

गंडोलः 1 Raw sugar. -2 A mouthful.

गत, गति, &c. see under गन्.

गद् 1 I P. (गदति, गदित) 1 To speak articulately, speak, say, relate; जगा-दाधे गदामजं Si. 2. 69; बहु जगद् पुरस्ता-त्तस्य मत्तार किलाहं 11. 39; शुद्धातरक्ष्य जगदे कुमारी R. 6. 45. -2 To enumerate. -II. 10 U. (गदयति-ने &c.) To thunder.

गद्ः [गद्-अच्] 1 Speaking, speech. -2 A sentence. -3 Disease, sickness: असाध्यः कुरुते कोपं प्राप्ते काले गदो यथा Si. 2. 84; जनपदे न गद्ः पद्मादधौ R. 9. 4, 17. 81. -4 Thunder. -इं A kind of poison. -Comp. -अगदौ (du.) the two Aśvins, physicians of gods. -अमजः an epithet of Kṛishṇa; Si. 2. 69. -अमणीः the chief of all diseases. i. e. consumption. -अंबरः a cloud. -अरातिः a drug, medication. -गदं indistinct utterance.

गदयितु a. 1 Loquacious, garrulous, talkative. -2 Libidinous, lustful. -लुः N. of Kāma, the god of love.

गदा [गद्-अच् टाप्] A mace, club, संभूर्णयामि गदा न सुयोधनोक् Ve. 1. 15. -Comp. -अमपाणि a. having a mace in the right hand. -धरः an epithet of Viṣṇu. -भृद् a. a club-bearer, one who fights with a mace,

(-m.) an epithet of Viṣṇu. -बुद्धं a fight with clubs. -हस्त a. armed with a club.

गदितं p.p. [गद्-क] Spoken, said, related.

गदिन् a. (नी f.) [गद्-गनि] 1 Armed with a club: Bg. 11. 17. -2 Affected with sickness, diseased. -m. [गदा अस्यस्य गनि] An epithet of Viṣṇu.

गद्गद् a. Stammering, stuttering faltering; तत्किं रोदिषि गद्गदेन वचसा Amaru. 53; गद्गदगलत्पुटधदिलीनाक्षरं को देहीति वदेत् Bh. 3. 8; सानंदगद्गदपदं हरित्युवाच Gīt. 10. -इं ind. In a faltering or stammering tone; विल्ला-पस बाष्पगद्गदं R. 8. 43; नदत् U. 2. 30 producing a gurgling sound. -इः, -त् 1 Stammering. -2 Indistinct or convulsive speech. -Comp. -ध्वनिः a low, articulate sound expressive of joy or grief. -पदं inarticulate speech. -वाच् f. inarticulate or convulsive speech, interrupted by sub-ling &c. -स्वर a. uttering stammering sounds. (-रः) 1. indistinct or stammering utterance. -2. a buffalo.

गद्गदित a. Stammered.

गद्गदयति Den. P. To stammer.

गद्य pot. p. [गद्-यत्] 'to be spoken or uttered; गद्यमेतत्त्वया मन Bk. 6. 47. -द्यं Prose, elaborate prose composition, composition not metrical yet framed with due regard to harmony; one of the three classes into which all compositions may be divided; see Kāv. 1. 11.

गद्याण (न, ल) कः A weight equal to 48 Gunjās.

गध् 4 P. (गध्याति) To be mixed. गध्य a. Ved. To be seized (as booty).

गंध 10 A. (गंधयते) 1 To injure hurt. -2 To ask, beg. -3 To move, go. -4 To adorn.

गंधः [गंध-पञ्चायच्] 1 Smell, odour; गंधमात्राय चोर्वाः Me. 21; अप्रज्ञतो दुरि-तं हव्यगंधैः S. 4. 7; R. 12. 27. (गंध is changed to गंधि when as the last member of a Bah. comp. it is preceded by उद्, पूति, दु, सुरभि, or when the compound implies comparison; सुगंधि, सुरभिगंधि, कमलगंधि मुखं; सालि-निर्यासगंधिभिः R. 1. 38; आह्वित ° 1. 53; also when गंध is used in the sense of 'a little'). -2 Smell considered as one of the 24 properties or guṇas

of the Vaiseshikas; it is a property characteristic of पृथ्वी or earth which is defined as गंधवती पृथ्वी T. S. -3 The mere smell of anything, a little, a very small quantity; घृणगंधि भोजन Sk. -4 A perfume, any fragrant substance; एषा मया सेविता गंधयुक्तिः Mk. 8; Y. 1. 231; Mu. 1. 4. -5 Sulphur. -6 Pounded sandal wood. -7 Connection, relationship. -8 A neighbour. -9 Pride, arrogance; as in आत्तगंध humbled or mortified. -10 An epithet of Siva. -घं 1 Smell. -2 Black aloewood. -Comp. -अधिक a kind of perfume. -अपकर्षण removing smells. -अंबु n. fragrant water. -अम्ला the wild lemon tree. -अमन m. sulphur. -अष्टक a mixture of 8 fragrant substances offered to deities, varying in kind according to the nature of the deity to whom they are offered. -आखुः the musk-rat. -आजीवः a vendor of perfumes. -आढ्य a. rich in odour, very fragrant; सज्जन्तम-गंधाढ्याः Mb. (-ढ्यः) the orange tree. (-ढ्यं) sandal-wood. -इन्द्रियं the organ of smell. -इन्धः, -गजः, -हिपः, -हस्तिन् m. 'the scent-elephant', an elephant of the best kind; (यस्य गंधं समाग्राय न तिष्ठति प्रति-हिपः । स वै गंधगजो नाम वृषतोर्ध्वजावहः ॥); Mu. 2. 6; शमयति गजानन्यान्गंधहिपः कलमोऽपि सन् V. 5. 18; R. 6. 7; 17. 70; Ki. 17. 17. -उत्तमा spirituous liquor. -उदं scented water. -उपजीविन् m. one who lives by perfumes, a perfumer. -औतुः (forming गंधौतु or गंधौतु) the civet cat. -कारिका 1. a female servant whose business is to prepare perfumes. -2. a female artisan living in the house of another, but not altogether subject to another's control. -कालिका, -काली f. N. of Satyavati, mother of Vyāsa. -काष्ठ aloewood. -कुटी a kind of perfume. -केलिका, -चेलिका musk. -ग a. 1. taking a scent, smelling. -2. redolent. -गजः see गंधेन. -गुण a. having the property of odour. -ग्राणं the smelling of any odour. -जलं fragrant water. -ज्ञा the nose. -सुर्यं a musical instrument of a loud sound used in battle (सुर्यं drum or trumpet). -तैलं a fragrant oil, a kind of oil prepared

with fragrant substances. -सार n. aloe-wood. -द्रव्यं a fragrant substance. -धारिन् a. bearing fragrance (-m.) an epithet of Siva. -धूलिः f. musk. -नकुलः the muskrat -नालिका, -नाली the nose. -निलया a kind of jasmine. -पः N. of a class of manes. -पत्रा, -पलाशी a species of zedoary. -पलाशिका turmeric. -पालिन् m. an epithet of Siva. -पाषाणः sulphur. -पिशाचिका the smoke of burnt fragrant resin (so called from its dark colour or cloudy nature, or perhaps from its attracting demons by fragrance). -पुष्पः 1. the Vetasa plant. -2. the Ketaka plant. (-रूपं) 1. a fragrant flower. -2. flowers and sandal offered to deities at the time of worship. -पुष्पा an indigo plant. -पूतना a km. of imp or goblin. -फली 1. the Priyangu creeper. -2. a bud of the Champaka tree. -बधुः the mango tree. -मातृ f. the earth. -मादन a. intoxicating with fragrance. (-नः) 1. a large black bee. -2. sulphur. -3. an epithet of Rāvaṇa. (-नः -नं) N. of a particular mountain to the east of Meru, renowned for its fragrant forests. (-नं) the forest on this mountain. -मादनी spirituous liquor. -मादिनी lac. -मार्जारः the civet-cat. -मुखा, -मूषिकः -मूषी f. the musk rat. -मृगः 1. the civet cat. -2. the musk-deer. -मैथुनः a bull. -मोदनः sulphur. -मोहिनी a bud of the Champaka tree. -युक्तिः f. preparation of perfumes. -रसः myrrh. -अंगकः turpentine. -राजः a kind of jasmine. (-जं) 1. a sort of perfume. -2. sandal-wood. -लता the Priyangu creeper. -लोलुपा 1. a bee. -2. a fly or gnat. -वहः the wind; रात्रिदिवं गंधवहः प्रयाति S. 5. 4; दिग्वृक्षिणा गंधवहं मुखेन Ku. 3. 25. -वहा the nose. -वाहः 1. the wind; Bv. 1. 104. -2. the musk-deer. -वाही the nose. -विह्वलः wheat. -वृक्षकः the Sala tree. -व्याकुलं a kind of fragrant berry (कक्कोल.) -घुडिनी the musk-rat. -शेखरः musk. -सारः 1. sandal -2. a kind of jasmine. -सुखी सुखी the musk shrew. -सोमं the white water-lily. -हारिका a female servant whose business is to prepare perfumes; cf गंधकारिका. गंधकः Sulphur.

गंधनं [गंध-स्युट्] 1 Continued effort, perseverance. -2 Hurting, injury, killing -3 Manifestation. -4 Intimation, information, hint.

गंधवत् a. Scented, fragrant. -ती 1 The earth. -2 Vine. -3 N. of Satyavati, mother of Vyāsa. -4 A variety of jasmine.

गंधालु a. Fragrant, perfumed, scented.

गंधि a. (At the end of comp.) Having the smell of, smelling of; see गंध. -धि n. A kind of perfume.

गंधिक a. (Used only at the end of comp.) 1 Having the smell of; as in उत्पलगंधिक. -2 Having a very small quantity of, having only the smell of; भ्रातृगंधिकः a brother only in name. -कः 1 A seller of perfumes. -2 Sulphur.

गंधिन् a. Having a smell, smelling. -m. A bug.

गंधर्वः 1 A celestial musician, a class of demi-gods regarded as the singers or musicians of gods, and said to give good and agreeable voice to girls; सोमं शौचं द्वावासां गंधर्वश्च शुभां गिरं Y. 1. 71. -2 A singer in general. -3 A horse. -4 The musk-deer. -5 The soul after death and previous to its being born again. -6 The black cuckoo. -7 The sun. -8 A sage, pious man. -Comp. -नगरं, -पुरं the city of the Gandharvas, an imaginary city in the sky, probably the result of some natural phenomenon, such as mirage. -राजः Chitraratha, the chief of the Gandharvas. -विद्या the science of music. -विवाहः one of the eight forms of marriage described in Ms. 3. 27 &c.; in this form marriage proceeds entirely from love or the mutual inclination of a youth and maiden without ceremonies and without consulting relatives; it is, as Kālidāsa observes, कथमप्यबाधवृत्ता स्नेहप्रवृत्ति S. 4. 16. -वेदः one of the four subordinate Vedas or Upavedas, which treats of music; see उपवेद. -हस्तः, -हरतकः the castor-oil plant.

गंधारः (pl.) N. of a country and its rulers.

गंधाली 1 A wasp. -2 Continued fragrance. -Comp. -गर्भः small cardamoms.

गंधोली 1 A wasp. -2 Dried ginger.

गम्: Ved. 1 A slit, cleft. -2 The vulva.

गमस्ति: *m. f.* 1 A ray of light, a sunbeam or moonbeam. -2 Ved. The shaft (of a car). -3 The forepart of the arm, the hand. -**स्ति**: The sun. -*f.* An epithet of Svāhā, the wife of Agni. -**Comp.** -**करः**, -**पाणिः**, -**मालिन्** *m.*, -**हस्तः**. *m.* the sun. -**नेमि**: N. of Vishnu.

गमस्तिमन् *m.* The sun; चन्द्रप्रायेण गमस्तिमानिव R. 3. 37. -*n.* One of the seven divisions of Pātāla.

गभीर *a.* [गच्छति जलमव, गम् ईरन् भां तादेशश्च Up. 4. 35] 1 Deep (in all senses); उन्नालास्त इवे गभीरपयसः पुण्याः सरित्सं-गमाः U. 2. 30; Bv. 2. 105. -2 Deep-sounding (as a drum). -3 Thick, dense, impervious (as a forest). -4 Profound, sagacious. -5 Grave, serious, solemn, earnest. -6 Secret, mysterious. -7 Inscrutable, difficult to be perceived or understood. -**Comp.** -**आत्मन्** the Supreme Soul. -**वेध** *a.* very penetrating.

गभीरिका 1 A large drum with a deep sound. -2 A gong.

गमोलिकः A small round pillow.

गम् 1 P. (गच्छति, जगाम, अगमन्, गमिष्यति, गतं, गतं desid. जिगमिषति, जिगांसते Atm.; freq. जगम्यते; जगमीति or जगंति) 1 To go, move in general; गच्छत्वार्थं पुनर्दर्शनाय V. 5; गच्छति पुरः शरीरं धावति पञ्चादसंरतुं चेतः S. 1. 34; काधुना गम्यते 'where art thou going'. -2 To depart, go forth, go away, set forth or out; उत्क्षिप्येनां ज्योतिरेकं जगाम S. 5. 30. -3 To go to, reach, resort to, arrive at, approach; यदगम्योपि गम्यते Pt. 1. 7; एनो गच्छति कर्तारं Ms. 8. 19 the sin goes to (recoils on) the doer; 4. 199; so धराणि मूर्ध्नी गम् &c. -4 To pass, pass away, elapse (as time); दिनेषु गच्छत्सु R. 3. 8 as days rolled on, in course of time; Me. 83; काव्यशास्त्रविनोदेन कालो गच्छति धीमतां H. 1. 1; गच्छतां कालेन in the long run. -5 To go to the state or condition of, become, undergo, suffer, partake of &c. (usually joined with nouns ending in ता, त्व &c. or any noun in the acc.) ; गमिष्याम्युपहास्यतां R. 1. 3; पञ्चादुमाख्यां सुमुखी जगाम Ku.

1. 26 went by or received the land of Uṃā; so तृति गच्छति becomes satisfied; विप्रादे गतः became dejected; कोपं न गच्छति does not become angry; आनृत्यं गतः became released from debt; मनसा गम् to think of, remember; Ku. 2. 63; दूषेण गच्छतः riding a bull; Ku. 5. 80. -6 To cohabit, have sexual intercourse with; गुरोः सुतां...यो गच्छति पुमान् Pt. 2. 107. Y. 1. 80. -**Caus.** (गमयति-ने) 1 To cause to go, lead or reduce to (as a state); गमितः गतिं Ku. 4. 24; Bh. 3. 38; Ki. 2. 7. -2 To spend, pass (as time). -3 To make clear, explain, expound. -4 To signify, denote, convey an idea or sense of : द्वौ नञौ प्रकृतार्थे गमयतः 'two negatives make one affirmative'. -5 To send to. -6 To bring to a place (acc.). -7 To impart, grant, bestow. -8 To intend, mean.

गत *p. p.* [गम्-क] 1 Gone, departed, gone for ever; Mu. 1. 25; किं गते सलिले हेतुबंधेन, किं गते विवाहे नक्षत्रपरीक्षा Vb. 4. 'what is the use of locking the stable-door when the steed is stolen?'. -2 Passed away, elapsed, past; गतायां रात्रौ : -3 Dead, deceased, departed to the next world; Ku. 4. 30. -4 Gone to, arrived at, reaching to. -5 Being in, situated in, seated in, resting on, contained in; usually in comp.; प्रासादप्रांतगतः Pt. 1 seated on &c.; सदीगतः R. 3. 66 seated in the assembly; भर्तारं गता S. 4. 13 united to a husband; so आद्यः 'सर्वगत existing everywhere. -6 Fallen into, reduced to; e. g. आपद्गतः. -7 Referring or relating to, with regard to, about, concerning, connected with (usually in comp.); राजा शकुंतलागतमेव चिन्तयति S. 5; भर्तृगतया चिन्तया S. 4; वयमपि भवत्यौ स्त्रीगतं किमपि पृच्छामः S. 1; so पुत्रगतः स्नेहः &c. -8 Frequented, resorted to; सुहृद् Ku. 4. 24. -9 Known, celebrated. -10 Directed towards, belonging to. -11 Known, understood. -**तं** 1 Motion, going; गतमुपरि बनानां शरिर्गोदराणां S. 7. 7; Sā. 1. 2, 7. 4. -2 Gait, manner of going; Ku. 1. 34; V. 4. 16. -3 An event. -4 The place where one has gone. -5 Celebration, being known, diffusion. -6 Manner. (As first member of comp. translated by

'free from', 'heretofore', 'deprived of', 'without'.) -**(Comp.)** -**अभ** *a.* sightless, blind. -**अध्वन्** *a.* 1. one who has accomplished or finished a journey; R. 4. 46. 11. 33. -2 conversant, familiar (with anything). -**(-त्)** the time immediately preceding new moon when a small streak of the moon is still visible. (चतुर्दर्शयुक्तामासस्या). -**अनुगत** following custom or precedent. -**अनुगतिक** *a.* doing as others do, a blind follower; गतानुगति-को लोको न लोकः पारमार्थिकः Pt. 1. 342 'people are blind followers or servile imitators'; Mu. 6. 5. -**अंत** *a.* one whose end has arrived. -**अर्थ** *a.* 1. poor. -2. meaningless (the meaning being already expressed). -**असु**, -**जीवित**, -**प्राण** *a.* expired, dead; Bg. 2. 11. -**आगत** 1. going and coming, frequent visits; Bh. 3. 7; Bg. 9. 21; Mu. 2. 3. 4. 1. -2. interchange of place, Māl. 9. 46. -3. the flight of a bird backward and forward. -4. irregular course of the stars (in astronomy). -**आधि** *a.* free from anxiety, happy. -**आयुस्** *a.* decrepit, infirm, very old. -**आर्त**-**वा** 1. a woman past her child-bearing. 2. a barren woman. -**उत्साह** *a.* dispirited, dejected. -**ओजस्** *a.* bereft of strength or energy. -**कल्मष** *a.* freed from crime or sin, purified. -**कृम** *a.* refreshed. -**चेतन** *a.* deprived of sense or consciousness, insensible, senseless. -**दिनं**, -**दिवसः** the past day, yesterday. -**दिनं ind.** yesterday. -**प्रत्यागत** *a.* returned after having gone away; Ms. 7. 186. -**प्रभ** *a.* bereft of splendour, dim, obscured, faded. -**प्राण** *a.* lifeless, dead. -**प्राय** *a.* almost gone, nearly passed away; गतप्राया रजनी. -**भर्तृका** 1. a widow. -2. (rarely) a woman whose husband has gone abroad (= प्रेषितभर्तृका). -**लक्ष्मीक** *a.* 1. bereft of lustre or splendour, faded. -2. deprived of wealth, impoverished, suffering losses. -**वयस्**, -**वयस्क** *a.* advanced in years, aged, old; Pt. 1. 10. -**वर्षः**, -**वर्ष** the past year. -**वै** *a.* at peace (with), reconciler. -**व्यय** *a.* free from pain. -**वैयद्य** *a.* past childhood. -**संग** *a.* 1. free from attachment. -2. adverse or indifferent to. -**सत्त्व** *a.* 1. dead, annihilated, lifeless. -2. base. -**सन्निकः** an

elephant out of rut. —स्पृह *a.* indifferent to worldly attachments.

गतकं Going, motion.

गतिः *f.* [गम्-भावे क्तिन्] 1 Motion, going, moving, gait; गतिर्विगलिता Pt. 4. 78; अनिन्नगतयः S. 1. 14; (न) भिदंति मंदां गतिमन्मूख्यः Ku. 1. 11 do not mend their slow gait (do not mend their pace); so गगनगतिः Pt. 1; लघुगतिः Me. 16, 10, 46; U. 6. 23. —2 Access, entrance; मणौ वज्र-समुत्कीर्णं सूत्रस्येव गतिः R. 1. 4. —3 Scope, room; भ्रमगतिः Ku. 3. 19; मनोरथानामगतिर्न विद्यते Ku. 5. 64; नास्त्यगतिर्मनोरथानां V. 2. —4 Turn, course; दैवगतिर्हि चित्रा, Mu. 7. 16. —5 Going to, reaching, obtaining; वैकुण्ठीया गतिः Pt. 1 obtaining Heaven. —6 Fate, issue; भर्तुर्गतिर्गन्तव्या Dk. 103. —7 State, condition; हानं भोगो नाशस्तिस्त्रो गतयो भवन्ति वित्तस्य Bh. 2. 43; Pt. 1. 106. —8 Position, station, situation, mode of existence; परार्थ्यगतेः पितुः R. 8. 27; कुक्षमस्तबक-स्येव हे गती स्तो मनस्विनां Bh. 2. 104; Pt. 1. 41, 420. —9 A means, expedient, course, alternative; अनुपेक्षणे इयं गतिः Mu. 3; का गतिः what help is there, can't help (often used in dramas); Pt. 1. 319; अन्या गतिर्नास्ति K. 158. —10 Recourse, shelter, refuge, asylum, resort; विद्यमाना गतिर्येषां Pt. 1. 320, 322; आसयत् सलिले पृथ्वीं यः स मे श्रीहरिर्गतिः Sk. —11 Source, origin, acquisition; Bg. 2. 43; Ms. 1. 50. —12 A way, path. —13 A march, procession. —14 An event, issue, result. —15 The course of events, fate, fortune. —16 Course of asterisms. —17 The diurnal motion of a planet in its orbit. —18 A running wound or sore, fistula. —19 Knowing; Ki. 14. 15; knowledge, wisdom. —20 Transmigration, metempsychosis; Ms. 6. 73, 12. 3, 23, 40–45. —21 A stage or period of life (as वैश्व, यौवन, वार्धक्य). —22 (In gram.) A term for prepositions and some other adverbial prefixes (such as अलं, तिरस् &c.) when immediately connected with the tenses of a verb or verbal derivatives. —23 Position of a child at birth. —Comp. —अनुसरः following the course of another. —अन *a.* impassable, desert. —अनुः stoppage. —हीन *a.* without

refuge, helpless, forlorn.

गतिकं 1 Going, motion. —2 Curse.

—3 Condition. —4 Refuge, asylum.

गतिमत् *a.* 1 In motion, moving; V. 3. 3. —2 Having running sores, fistulous.

गतिला 1 A series, succession. —2 A river.

गत्वर *a.* (री *f.*) 1 Going, moveable, locomotive. —2 Transient, perishable; गत्वरैरसुभिः Ki. 2. 19; गत्वर्यो यौवनश्रियः 11. 12.

गन्तव्य *pot. p.* To be gone, to be gone to or attained. —2 To be accomplished (as a way), to be approached, accessible.

गन्तुः [गम्-तुन्] 1 A way, course.

—2 A traveller.

गन्तु *a.* (जी *f.*) 1 One that goes or moves. —2 Having sexual intercourse with a woman.

गञ्जी A car drawn by oxen; (गञ्जीरय in the same sense).

गम *a.* [गम् भावादौ अप्] (At the end of comp.) Going, moving, going to, reaching, attaining, getting &c.; खगन, पुरोगम, हृदयगम, &c. —मः 1 Going, moving. —2 March; अश्वस्यैकाहगमः. —3 The march of an assailant. —4 A road. —5 Inconsiderateness, thoughtlessness. —6 Superficiality, careless perusal. —7 (Sexual) intercourse with a woman, cohabitation; गुर्वगनागमः Ms. 11. 55; Y. 2. 293. —8 A game played with dice and men. —Comp. —आगमः going and coming.

गमक *a.* (मिका *f.*) [गम्-गुल्] 1 Indicative or suggestive, a proof or index of; तदेव गमकं पण्डित्यवेदगम्ययोः Māl. 1. 7. —2 Convincing. —कः A kind of musical note (of which there are seven).

गमयः 1 A traveller. —2 A road.

गमनं [गम्-ल्यट्] 1 Going, motion, gait; श्रीणीभारादलसगमना Me. 82; so गजैर्द्रगमने S. Til. 7. —2 Going, motion. considered as one of the five *karmans* by the Vaiseshikas. —3 Approaching, going to. —4 March of an assailant. —5 Undergoing, suffering. —6 Obtaining, attaining. —7 Cohabitation.

गमनीय *pot. p.* 1 Accessible, approachable; विकारस्य गमनीयास्मि संज्ञत्ता S. 1. —2 Intelligible, easy to be comprehended. —3 Fit to be practised

or observed. —4 Relating to sexual intercourse; गुरुस्त्री ° Ms. 11. 103 (पार्ष); for other senses see गम्य.

गमिन् *a.* Intending to go; as in ग्रामगमिनी. —*m.* A passenger.

गम्य *pot. p.* 1 Accessible, approachable. —2 Intelligible, or easy to be comprehended. —3 Intended, implied, meant. —4 Suitable, desirable, fit; Y. 1. 64. —5 Fit for cohabitation; दुर्जनगम्या नार्यः Pt. 1. 278; अभिकारो स्त्रियं यच्च गम्यां रहसि याचितः । नोपैति Mb. —6 Curable (by a drug &c.); न गम्यो मंत्राणां Bh. 1. 89. —म्यः A man with whom a woman may have intercourse, a libidinous or voluptuous man, lover, paramour; Dk. 41.

गंभारिका, गंभारी N. of a tree.

गंभीर *a.* [गच्छति जलमत्र; गम्-ईरन् नि° भुगगमः] = गभीर q. v.; R. 1. 36; Me. 64, 66. —रः 1 A lotus. —2 A citron. —Comp. —वेदिन् *a.* restive (as an elephant); not minding the goad; अंकुशं हिरदस्येव यन्ता गंभीरवेदिनः R. 4. 39, Si. 5. 49 (see Malli. *ad loc.*).

गंभीरक *a.* Lying deep.

गंभीरा, गंभीरिका N. of a river; गंभीरायाः पयसि Me. 40.

गयः 1 N. of the people living round Gayā and the district inhabited by them. —2 N. of an Asura. —3 Wealth. —4 House, household, family. —5 Offspring, progeny. —6 The sky. —7 One's own place or abode. —या N. of a city in Behar which is a place of pilgrimage.

गर *a.* (री *f.*) [गीयेत गृ-कर्मादौ अच्] Swallowing. —रः 1 Any drink or fluid, beverage. —2 Sickness, disease. —3 Swallowing (गर also in this sense). —4 A factitious poison. —रः, -रं 1 Poison. —2 An antidote. —रं 1 Sprinkling, wetting. —2 The fifth of the eleven Karapas. —Comp. —अधिका 1. the insect called Lākshā. —2. the red dye obtained from it. —न *a.* 1. destroying poison. —2. healthy. —श्रीः a kind of fish. —ह *a.* poisoning, giving poison. (—हं) poison. —व्रतः a peacock.

गरणं [ग् भावे-ल्यट्] 1 The act of swallowing. —2 Sprinkling. —3 Poison.

गर्भः [गृ. ना० अमच्] Fœtus, embryo; see गर्भ.

गरलः, -लं [गिरति जीवनं, गृ. अलच् Tv.] 1 Poison or venom in general; कुवलयदलश्रेणी कंठे न सा गरलयुतिः Gît. 3; गरलमिव कलयति मलयसमीरं 4; स्मरगरलखंडनं मम शिरसि मंडनं 10. -2 The venom of a snake. -ल A bundle of grass. -Comp. -अरिः an emerald.

गरलिन् a. Poisonous.

गरित a. Poisoned.

गराहः A hoarse, gurgling sound (of the throat); Mâl. 3.

गरिमन् m. 1 Weight, heaviness; Si. 9. 49. -2 Importance, greatness, dignity; Pt. 1. 30. -3 Worth, excellence. -4 One of the eight *siddhis* or faculties of Siva, by which he can make himself heavy or great at will; see सिद्धि.

गरिष्ठ a. Heaviest. -2 Most important; (superl. of गुरु a. q. v.)

गरीयस् a. Heavier, weightier, more important (compar. of गुरु a. q. v.); मतिरेव बलाद्गरीयसी H. 2. 86; ब्रह्मस्य तरुणी भार्या प्राणेभ्योऽपि गरीयसी H. 1. 112; Si. 2. 24, 36.

गरुडः [गरुड्यां डयते, डी-ड पृषो० तलोपः; गृ-उडच् Up. 4. 166.] 1 N. of the king of birds. [He is a son of Kasyapa by his wife Vinata. He is the chief of the feathered race, an implacable enemy of serpents, and elder brother of Aruna. In a dispute between his mother and Kadru, her rival, about the colour of उच्चैःभवत् Kadru defeated Vinata, and, in accordance with the conditions of the wager, made her her slave. Garuda brought down the heavenly beverage (Amrita) to purchase her freedom, not, however, without a hard struggle with Indra for the same. Vinata was then released; but the Amrita was taken away by Indra from the serpents. Garuda is represented as the vehicle of Vishnu, and as having a white face, an aquiline nose, red wings and a golden body.] -2 A building shaped like Garuda. -3 N. of a particular military array. -Comp. -अमजः an epithet of Arupa, the charioteer of the sun. -अंकः an epithet of Vishnu. -अंकितं, -अङ्गम् m. -उत्तीर्णं an emerald. -ध्वजः an epithet of Vishnu. -च्छूः a particular military array.

गरुत् m. [गृ-गृ-वा वति Up. 1. 94.] 1

The wing of a bird. -2 Eating, swallowing. -Comp. -योधिन् m. a quail.

गरुत्सु a. Winged; गरुत्सुगर्भीवि-दर्भमिदंशैः R. 3. 57. -m. 1 Garuda. -2 A bird in general. -3 The fire.

गरुलः Garuda, the chief of birds.

गर्गः 1 N. of an old sage, one of the sons of Brahmā. -2 A bull. -3 An earth-worm. -(pl.) The descendants of Garga. -4 A kind of musical pause or time.

गर्गरः 1 A whirlpool, an eddy. -2 A kind of musical instrument. -3 A kind of fish. -4 A churn. -री A churn, a vessel for holding water.

गर्गाटः A kind of fish.

गर्ज 1 P., 10 U. (गर्जति, गर्जयति-ते, गर्जत) 1 To roar, growl; गर्जन् हरिः सांसति शैलकुञ्जे Bk. 2. 9; 15. 21; रणे न गर्जति वृथा हि घृराः Rām.; इदो गर्जति चातिशयितबलो दुर्धनो वा शिखी Mk. 5. 6. -2 To emit a deep or thundering sound, thunder; यदि गर्जति वारिधरो गर्जन्तु तन्नाम निधुराः पुरुषाः Mk. 5. 32 (and in several other verses of the same Act); गर्जति वा-रदि न वर्षति वर्षति वर्षास निःस्वनो मेघः Udb.

गर्जः [गर्ज-भावे घञ्] 1 The roaring of elephants. -2 The rumbling or thundering of clouds. -3 A (roaring) elephant. -4 Roaring, thundering.

गर्जनं, -ना [गर्ज-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Roaring, a roar, growl, thunder. -2 (Hence) sound, noise in general. -3 Passion, wrath. -4 War, battle. -5 Reproach.

गर्जा, गर्जिः The thundering of clouds.

गर्जित a. [गर्ज-क] Sounded, roared &c. -तं A The thunder of clouds. -तः A roaring elephant in rut.

गर्तः, -र्ता, -र्त [गृ-तृच् Up. 3. 86.] 1 A hollow, hole, cave; ससत्त्वेषु गर्तेषु Ms. 4. 47, 203. -2 A grave. -र्तः 1 The hollow of the loins. -2 A kind of disease. -3 N. of a country, a part of the *Trigartas* q. v. -4 Ved. A throne. -5 A chariot. -6 A table for playing at dice. -7 A house. -8 The post of an assembly room. -Comp. -आश्रयः an animal living in holes or under ground, as a mouse or rat.

गर्निका [गर्नः अन्त्ययः टन्] A weaver's work-shop. (-o called because the weaver sits at his loom with his feet in a hole below the level of the floor).

गर्द 1 P., 10 U. (गर्दति, गर्दयति-ते) To sound, roar.

गर्दनः (भी. f.) [गर्द-अमच् Up. 3. 122.] 1 An ass; न गर्दभा वाजिधुरं वर्तन्ति Mk. 4. 17; तामे नु बाण्ड्यो वर्षे गर्दभी ह्यप्सरा भवेत् Subhash. The ass is noted for three remarkable qualities:—अवि-श्यां वहेद्गर्दभी नीनेध्यां च न विदति । सनेनो-पस्तथा नित्यं त्रीणि शिक्षेन गर्दभात् ॥ Chan. 70. -2 Smell, odour. -नी 1 A she-ass. -2 An insect generated in cow-dung. -Comp. -अंडः, -डकः N. of two trees अंड & पिपली. -आह्वं a white lotus. -गर्दः a particular disease of the skin.

गर्दनकः A kind of insect. -निका A cutaneous disease, a blotch, eruption.

गर्ध =गृध् q. v.

गर्धः [गृध्-घञ् अच् वा] 1 Desire, eagerness. -2 Greediness.

गर्धेन, गर्धित a. Covetous, greedy.

गर्धिन् a. (नी f.) 1 Desirous, greedy, covetous; नवानामिषगर्धिन् Ms. 4. 28. -2 Following or pursuing (anything) with eagerness.

गर्भः [गृ-मन् Up. 3. 152.] 1 The womb, the belly; गर्भेषु वसतिः Pt. 1; पुनर्गर्भे च संभवः Ms. 6. 63. -2 A fœtus, embryo; act of conception, pregnancy; conception; नरपतिकुलभूत्वे गर्भमाधत्त राज्ञी R. 2. 75; गर्भोऽभवत्तु धराजपत्न्याः Ku. 1. 19; गर्भे वहति Pt. 1. 30 bears a child in the womb. -3 The time of conception; गर्भाष्टमेऽब्दे कुर्वति ब्राह्मणस्योपनायनं Ms. 2. 36. -4 The child (in the womb); S. 6. -5 A child, brood or offspring of birds. -6 The inside, middle, or interior of anything (in comp. in this sense and translated by 'full of,' 'filled with,' 'containing' &c.); हिमगर्भैर्बभूवैः S. 3. 3; शुक्र-कोटर 1. 14; 7. 7; पञ्च U. 3. 5. inwardly situated; अमिगर्भो समीपिव S. 4. 1; R. 3. 9, 5 17, 9. 55. -Si. 9. 62; Mâl. 3. 12; Mn. 1. 12. -7 The offspring of the sky, i. e. the vapours and fogs drawn upwards by the rays of

the sun during 8 months and sent down again in the rainy season; cf. Ms. 9. 305. -8 An inner apartment, a lying-in-chamber. -9 Any interior chamber. -10 A hole. -11 Fire. -12 Food. -13 The rough coat of the jack-fruit (पनसकंदक). -14 The bed of a river, especially of the Ganges on the fourteenth day of the dark half of Bhādrapada or in the very height of the rains when the river is fullest. -15 The fruit (of plants). -16 Joining, union. -17 The calyx of a lotus. -18 (In dramas) One of the *Sandhis* q. v. -Comp. -अंकः (also गर्भः) an interlude during an act, as the scene of the birth of Kusa and Lava in U. 7, or the सीतास्वयंवर in Bālarāmayana. The S. D. thus defines it :—अंकोदरप्रविष्टो यो रंगद्वारमुखादिमान् । अंकोऽपरः स गर्भकः सबीजः फलवानपि ॥ 279. -अवक्रान्तिः f. descent of the soul into the womb. -अष्टमः 1. the eighth month from conception. -2. the eighth year from conception. -अस्वदन् non-quickening of the foetus. -आगार 1. uterus. -2. an inner and private room, the female apartments. -3 a lying-in-chamber. -4. the body or sanctuary of a temple, the chamber where the image of a deity is placed. -आधान 1. impregnation; गर्भाधानक्षणपरिचयाखूनमाबद्धमालाः (बलाकाः) Ms. 9. -2. one of the Samekārās or purificatory ceremonies performed after menstruation to ensure or facilitate conception; (this ceremony legalizes in a religious sense the consummation of marriage); Y. 1. 11. -आशयः the uterus, the womb. -आस्रावः mis-carriage, abortion. -ईश्वरः one born rich (cf. 'born in the purple'); a sovereign or rich man by birth. -उत्पत्तिः f. the formation of the embryo. -उपघातः mis-carriage of the embryo (applied to the sky). -उपघातिनी a cow or female miscarrying from unseasonable gestation. -उपपत्तिः f. formation of the embryo. -कर, -कार a. impregnating, procreative. -कारः 1. time of impregnation. -2. the time when the vapour collected in

the air shows the first signs of life. -क्रोशः, -शः uterus. -कृशः pains caused by the embryo, the throes of parturition or childbirth. -क्षयः mis-carriage. -गृहं, -भवनं, -वेदमन् n. 1. an inner apartment, the body of a house. -2. a lying-in-chamber. -3. the sanctuary or body of a temple; निर्गत्य गर्भभवनात् Māl. 1. -ग्रहणं impregnation, co-conception. -घातिन् a. causing abortion. -चलनं quickening, motion of the foetus in the uterus. -च्युत a. 1. fallen from the womb (as a child). -2. miscarrying. -च्युतिः f. 1. birth, delivery. -2. mis-carriage. -इक्षः -सी a slave by birth; (often used as a term of abuse or reproach). -स्विसाः certain days on which the vapours collected in the air show signs of life. -हुह a. (nom. sing. 'ब्रू-ड') causing abortion. -ध्रु Ved. semen virile. -धरा pregnant. -धारणं, -धारणा gestation, impregnation. -धिः Ved. 1. a breeding place, a nest. -2. cohabitation. -ध्वंसः abortion. -नाडी the umbilical cord. -नुह a. causing abortion. -परिस्त्रवः secundines or foetal membranes collectively. -पाकिन् m. rice ripening in sixty days. -पातः mis-carriage after the fourth month of pregnancy. -पोषणं, -भर्तन n. nourishment of the foetus, gestation; अनुष्ठिते भिषग्भिराश्वैरथ गर्भभर्तणि R. 3. 12. -मंडपः an inner apartment, a bed-chamber. -मासः month of pregnancy. -मोचनं delivery, birth. -योषा a pregnant woman; (fig.) the Ganges overflowing its banks. -रक्षणं protecting the foetus. -रूप a. childish, youthful, juvenile. -रूपः -रूपकः, a child, an infant, a youth. -लक्षण a. observing the signs of the rainy season. (-णं) a symptom of pregnancy. -लभनं a ceremony performed for the sake of facilitating and developing pregnancy. -वसतिः f., -वास 1. the womb; Ms. 12. 78. -2. being in the womb. -विच्युतिः f. abortion in the beginning of pregnancy. -विपत्तिः death of the foetus. -वेदना throes of child-birth. -व्याकरणं the formation of the embryo. -शंकुः a kind of instrument for extracting the dead foetus. -शय्या the abode of the foetus or uterus.

-संभवः, -संभूतिः f. becoming pregnant. -स्थ a. 1. situated in the womb. -2. interior, internal. -सावः abortion, miscarriage; वरं गर्भसावः Pt. 1; Y. 3. 20; Ms. 5. 66.

गर्भकः A chaplet of flowers worn in the hair. -कं A period of two nights with the intermediate day. गर्भवती A pregnant woman.

गर्भित a. Pregnant, filled with. -तं A defect in poetical composition.

गर्भिन् a. Pregnant, impregnated with.

गर्भंडः Enlargement of the navel.

गर्भिणी A pregnant female (whether of men or animals); गो-गर्भिणीप्रियनवीलपमालभारिसेव्योपकठविपिनावलयो भवति Māl. 9. 2; Y. 1. 105; Ms. 3. 114. -Comp. -अवेक्षणं mid-wifery, care and attendance of pregnant women and new-born infants. -हौहवं the longings of a pregnant woman. -व्याकरणं, -व्याकृतिः f. 'science of the progress of pregnancy'; (a particular head in medical works.)

गर्भेनू a. 1 'Contented in the womb,' as a child. -2 Contented as to food or issue. -3 Indolent.

गर्भुत् f. 1 A kind of grass. -2 A kind of reed. -3 Gold. -4 A kind of bee.

गर्व 1 P. (गर्वति, गर्वित) To be proud or haughty; (used only in p. p. which is also supposed to be an adjective derived from गर्व); को-यान्प्राप्य न गर्वितः Pt. 1. 146.

गर्वः 1 Pride, arrogance; मा कुरु धनजनयौवनगर्वं हरति निमेषात्कलः सर्वं Moha M 4; मुधेदानीं यौवनगर्वं वहसि M. 4. -2 Pride considered as one of the 33 subordinate feelings in rhetoric; रूपधनविद्यादिप्रयुक्तात्म्योत्कर्षज्ञानाधीनपरावहेलनं R. G.; or, according to S. D. गर्वो मदः प्रभावशीविद्यासकुलतादिजः । अवज्ञासविलासागदर्शनाविनयादिकृत् ॥ 181.

गर्वित a. [गर्व कर्त्तरि क्त, गर्वो जातोऽस्य तार० इतश्च वा] 1 Proud, haughty. -2 Conceited.

गर्वाटः A watch-man, door-keeper.

गर्ह 1. 10. A. (sometimes P. also) (गर्हते, गर्हयते, गर्हित) 1 To blame, censure, reproach; विषमो हिं दशां

प्राप्य देवं गर्हयते नरः H. 4. 3; Ms. 4. 199. -2 To accuse, charge with. -3 To be sorry for.

गर्हणं, -णा [गर्ह-ल्युट्] Censure, blame, reproach, abuse.

गर्हा [गर्ह-अ] Abuse, censure.

गर्हित *p. p.* [गर्ह-क्त] 1 Blamed, censured. -2 Contemned, despised. -3 Contemptible. -4 Forbidden, bad, vile. -तं A blamable or sinful act; Pt. 1. 342.

गर्ह्य *a.* [गर्ह-ण्यत्] Deserving censure, censurable, blamable; गर्ह्ये कुर्यादुभे कुले Ms. 5. 149. -Comp. -वादिन् *a.* speaking ill, speaking vilely.

गल 1 P. (गलति, जगल, अगलीत्, गलतुं, गलित) 1 To drop, drip, ooze, trickle; जलमिव गलत्युपदिष्टं K. 103; अच्छकपोलमूलगलितैः (अश्रुभिः) Amaru. 26, 91, Bv. 2. 21; R. 19. 22. -2 To drop or fall down; शरद्वनच्छगलद्वसनोपमा Si. 6. 42; 9. 75; प्रतोदा जगलुः Bk. 14. 99; 17. 87. गलद्वन्मिह Gīt. 2, R. 7. 10, Me. 44. -3 To vanish, disappear, pass away,

be removed; गलति मध्यरात्रे Dk.; शैशवेन सह गलति गुरुजनस्नेहः K. 289. विद्यां प्रमादगलितामिव चित्तयामि Ch. P. 1, Bh. 2. 44; Bk. 5. 43, R. 3. 70. -4 To eat, swallow (connected with गु). -Caus. or 10 U. (*p. p.* गलित) 1 To pour out. -2 To filter, strain. -3 To flow (A.). -4 To fuse, liquefy, dissolve, melt. -With निस् to ooze or flow out, trickle down; R. 5. 17. -पर्या to drop down; Bk. 2. 4.

गलः [गल्-भक्षणे बा०करणे अच्] 1 The throat, neck; न गरलं गले कस्तूरीयं; cf. अनागलस्तन; Bh. 1. 64; Amaru. 88. -2 The resin of the Sāla tree. -3 A kind of musical instrument. -4 A rope. -Comp. -अङ्कुरः a particular disease of the throat (inflammation). -उद्भवः the tuft of hair on the neck of a horse. -ओषः tumor in the throat. -कंबलः a bull's dewlap. -गंडः 1. enlargement of the glands of the neck. -2. goitre. -ग्रहः, ग्रहणं 1. seizing by the throat, throttling, smothering. -2. a kind of disease. -3. N. of certain days in the dark fortnight of a month:—i. e. the 4th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 13th and the three following days. -4. a day on which a course of study is commenced, but im-

mediately preceding a day on which it is promitted. -5. study begun but immediately interrupted. -चर्मन् *a.* the gullet, throat. -द्वारं the mouth. -मेखला a necklace. -वार्त *a.* 1. safe in the work of the throat, able to eat much and digest it, healthy, sound: दृश्यते चैव तीर्थेषु गलवार्तस्तपस्विनः Pt. 5. v. 1. -2. a parasite. -विद्रधिः tumor and abscess in the throat. -व्रतः a peacock. -गुंडिका the uvula. -गुंडी swelling of the glands of the neck. -स्तनी (also गलेस्तनी) a she goat. -हस्तः 1. seizing by the throat, throttling, collaring. -2. an arrow with a crescent-shaped head; cf. अर्धचंद्र. -हासित *a.* seized by the throat, throttled, strangled.

गलकः [गल् बा० लु] 1 The throat, the neck. -2 A kind of fish.

गलनं [गल् भवे ल्युट्] 1 Oozing, trickling, dripping. -2 Leaking. -3 Melting, fusing. -4 Falling down or off.

गलंतिका, गलंती 1 A small pitcher. 2 A small water-jar with a hole in the bottom from which the water drops upon the object of worship (an image, Linga, Tulasi &c.) placed below.

गलित *p. p.* [गल्-क्त] 1 Dropped or fallen down. -2 Melted. -3 Oozed, flowing. -4 Lost, vanished, deprived. -5 Untied, got loose. -6 Emptied, leaked away. -7 Filtered. -8 Decayed, impaired. -9 Decreased, exhausted; गलितविभवाश्चायिषु नृपाः Bh. 2. 44. -Comp. -कुष्ठ advanced or incurable leprosy when the fingers and toes fall off. -नखदंत *a.* one who has lost his claws and teeth. -दंत *a.* toothless. -नयन *a.* one who has lost his eyes, blind. -शैवन *a.* one who has lost the bloom or charm of youth, grown old; गलितशैवना कामिनी Bh. 2. 56. -वयस् *a.* being in the decline of age, in declining years; R. 3. 70.

गलितकः A kind of dance, gesticulation.

गलदा 1 A multitude of throats. -2 A quantity of a particular kind of grass or of ropes made of it.

गलगंडः A kind of bird, (so called from the pendulous fleshy purse

hanging from its throat).

गलानिलः A prawn or shrimp.

गलिः [गडि-इत्यलः] A strong but lazy bull; see गडि.

गलदः, -ल्दा Vol. 1 Speech. -2 Straining.

गलम् 1 A (गलने गलितम्) To be bold or confident.

गलम् *a.* 1 Bold, confident, audacious. -2 Proud, haughty.

गलुः The cheek; especially, the part of the cheek near the corners of the mouth. (Rhetoricians consider this word to be प्राप्य or vulgar: cf. the instance given in K. P. 7:—तांबूलभूतगल्लोयं भक्षं जल्पति मानुषः; but cf. Bhavabhūti's use:—पाताल-प्रतिमगल्लविवरप्रक्षिप्तसप्तार्णवं Māl. 5. 22). -Comp. -चातुरी a small round pillow to put underneath the cheek.

गल्लकः 1 A wine-glass. -2 Sapphire; see गल्वकं below.

गल्लकः A vessel for drinking spirituous liquor; एवं बृहत्तरे गल्लकं प्रमाणे कुले जातः Mk. 8; गल्लकं वातपरिवृतः &c.

गल्वकः 1 Crystal. -2 Lapis lazuli. -3 A goblet, a vessel for drinking spirituous liquor.

गल्ह 1 A. (गल्हते, गल्हित) To blame, censure.

गव (A substitute for गो at the beginning of certain compounds, especially before words beginning with vowels or as the second member of Dvigu comp.; पंचगवं five cows; गवाकृति cow-shaped). -Comp. -अश्वः 1. an air hole, a round window; विलोलेष्वभ्रमरैर्गवाक्षाः सहस्रपत्राभरणा बभूवुः Lk. 7. 11; कुवलपितगवाक्षां लोचनै रंगनानां 11. 95; Ku. 7. 58; Me. 98. -जालं a lattice. -2. the mesh of a shirt of mail. -अश्वकः an air-hole. -अक्षित *a.* furnished with windows. -अग्ने a multitude of cows; (written as गोअग्ने, गोअग्ने and गवाग्ने). -अहनं pasture or meadow grass. -अदनी 1. a pasture. -2. a manger, a trough for holding grass &c. for feeding cattle. -अधिका lac. -अमृतं 1. the beverage or nectar consisting of rays of light. -2. cow's milk. -अर्ह *a.* of the value of a cow. -अविकं cattle and sheep. -अघनः 1. a shoe-maker. -2. an outcast. -अर्धं bulls and horses. -अ-

कृति *a.* cow-shaped. —आह्निकं the daily measure of food given to a cow. —ईशः 1. an owner of kine. —2. an excellent bull. —ईश्वरः an owner of cows. —उद्धः an excellent cow or bull. —राजः a bull.

गवयः A species of ox; गोसदृशो गवयः T. S. : इष्टः कथं चिद्वयैर्विविधैः Ku. 1. 56; Rs. 1. 23. —यी The female Gayal.

गवलः The wild buffalo. —ल Buffalo's horn; Si. 20. 12.

गवांपतिः 1 The chief cattle, a bull. —2 A cowherd. —3 An epithet of the sun; also of fire.

गवालूकः =गवय q. v.

गविनी A herd of cows.

गविष, गविष *a.* Ved. 1 Wishing for cows. —2 Eager (in general).

गविष्टि *a.* Ved. 1 Wishing for cows. —2 Desirous, eager, ardent. —ष्टिः *f.* 1 Desire, eagerness. —2 Desire for fighting, battle.

गविष्ठः The sun.

गव्य *a.* [गवे हितं यत्] 1 Consisting of cattle or cows. —2 Coming or got from a cow (as milk, curds &c.). —3 Proper or fit for cattle. —4 Sacred to the cow, worshipping the cow. —व्यं 1 Cattle, a herd of cows. —2 Pasture-land. —3 The milk of a cow. —4 A bow-string. —5 Colouring substance, yellow pigment. —व्या 1 A herd of cows. —2 A measure of distance equal to two Krosas. —3 A bow-string. —4 A colouring substance, yellow pigment.

गव्यय *a.* Ved. Belonging to or coming from a cow.

गव्ययु *a.* Ved. Desirous of cows.

गव्या Ved. 1 Desire for cows. —2 Desire, fervency. —3 Desire for what comes from a cow (as milk &c.). —4 Desire of battle.

गव्यु *a.* 1 Delighting in cows. —2 Desiring cows or milk. —3 Fervent, eager. —4 Desirous of battle.

गव्यूतं, तिः *f.* 1 A measure of length nearly equal to two miles or one Krosa. —2 A measure of distance equal to two Krosas. —3 A pasture-ground, pasturage.

गवेडुः, -धुः, धुका A kind of grass eaten by cattle. —डुः A cloud.

गवेरुक् Red chalk.

गवेष् 1 A., 10 P. (गवेष्टे, गवेष्टयति,

गवेष्टे) 1 To seek, hunt for, search or inquire for; तस्माद्गेष दतः प्राप्तस्तत्रैवान्यो गवेष्टयतां Ks. 25. 176. —2 To strive after, desire ardently or fervently, make efforts for; गवेष्टमाणं महिषीकुलं जलं Rs. 1. 21.

गवेष्ट *a.* Searching for. —ष्टः Search, inquiry.

गवेष्टणं *a.* Ved. 1 Desiring ardently. —2 Desirous of combat. —णं, —णा Search or inquiry after anything; N. 4. 107.

गवेष्टित *a.* Searched, sought, inquired or looked for.

गह् 10 U. (गह्यति-ते) 1 To be thick or impervious (as a forest). —2 To enter deeply into.

गहन *a.* 1 Deep, dense, thick. —2 impervious, impenetrable, impassable, inaccessible. —3 Hard to be understood, inexplicable, mysterious; सेवार्धर्मः परमगहनो योगिनामप्यगम्यः Pt. 1. 11, 285; Bh. 2. 58; गहना कर्मणो गतिः Bg. 4. 17; Sānti. 1. 8. —4 Grave, dignified; Māl. 1. 4. —5 Impassioned, replete with love, strong; U. 6. 33. —6 Hard, difficult, causing pain or trouble; गहनसंसारः Sānti. 3. 15; U. 7. 6. —7 Deepened, intensified; Māl. 1. 30. —नं 1 An abyss, depth. —2 A wood, thicket, deep or impenetrable forest; यदनुगमनाय निशि गहनमपि शीलितं Gīt. 7; Bv. 1. 25. —3 A hiding-place. —4 A cave. —5 Pain, distress. —6 An ornament. —7 Water. —नः The Supreme Being.

गहीय *a.* 1 Relating to a cave or thicket.

गहान् *n.* Ved. Depth.

गह्वं 1 Depth. —2 An inaccessible place.

गह्वर *a.* (रा or री *f.*). Deep, impervious. —रं 1 An abyss, a depth. —2 A thicket, forest. —3 A cave, cavern; गौरीगुरोर्गह्वरमाविवेश R. 2. 26, 46; Rs. 1. 21. —4 An inaccessible place. —5 A hiding-place. —6 A riddle. 7 Hypocrisy. —8 Weeping, crying. —9 Water. —10 A deep sigh. —रः An arbour, bower. —री 1 A cave, cavern, recess in a rock or mountain.

गह्वरित *a.* Being in a hiding-place, concealed.

गा 1 or 2 A, 3 P. (गाते, जिगाति) 1 To go, see इ. —2 To come to any

state or condition. —3 To praise, sing.

गा A song, verse.

गाग *a.* (गी *f.*) [गंगाया अपत्यं अण्] Being in or on the Ganges. —2 Coming from or relating to the Ganges; गांगमं बु सितमं बु यामुनं कड्ज-लान्मुभयत्र मज्जतः K. P. 10; Ku. 5. 37. —गः 1 An epithet of Bhīshma. —2 Of Kārtikeya. —गं 1 Rain-water of a peculiar kind (supposed to fall down from the heavenly Ganges). —2 Gold. —गी An epithet of Durgā.

गांगटः—टेयः A kind of prawn or shrimp.

गांगायनिः [गंगाया अपत्यं क्तिञ्] N. of Bhīshma or Kārtikeya.

गांगेय *a.* (यी *f.*) Being in or on the Ganges. —यः N. of Bhīshma or Kārtikeya. —यं Gold.

गाजरं A carrot.

गाजिकायः A quail.

गाडवः A cloud.

गाढ See under गाह्.

गाणपत *a.* (ती *f.*) [गणपति-अण्] 1 Relating to the leader of a troop. —2 Relating to Gaṇeśa.

गाणपत्यः [गणपति-यक्] A worshipper of Gaṇeśa. —त्यं 1 Worship of Gaṇeśa. —2 The leadership of a troop, chieftainship.

गाणिक्यं [गणिकानां समूहः यञ्] A group of harlots.

गाणेशः A worshipper of Gaṇeśa.

गांडि (डी) वः, -वं [गांडिरस्त्यस्य संज्ञायाम् व P. V. 2. 110] 1 The bow of Arjuna, presented by Soma to Varuṇa by Varuṇa to Agni, and by Agni to Arjuna, when the latter assisted him in consuming the खांडववनं; गांडीवं संसते हस्तात् Bg. 1. 29. —2 A bow in general. —Comp. —धन्वन् *m.* an epithet of Arjuna; Me. 48.

गांडीविन् *m.* An epithet of Arjuna, the third Pāṇḍava prince; Ve. 4.

गातागतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Caused by going or coming.

गातानुगतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Caused by blindly following or imitating custom or example.

गातुः 1 A song. —2 A singer. —3 A celestial chorister. —4 The male (Indian) cuckoo. —5 The large

black bee.—Ved. -6 Going, motion. -7 Free place for moving. -8 The earth. -9 A refuge. -10 way, course. -11 Access, egress. -12 Progress; increase, welfare.

गात्रं [गै-ञ् गतुर्दिम् वा, अण्; cf. Up. 4. 168] 1 The body; अपञ्चितनपि गात्रं व्याघ्नत्वाद्गच्छेत् S. 2. 4; तपति तनुगात्रि मदनः 3. 17. -2 A limb or member of the body; गुरुपरितापनि न ते गात्राण्युपचारमहेति S. 3. 18; Ms. 2. 209: 5. 109. -3 The fore-quarter of an elephant.—वा The earth.—**Comp.**—अनुलेपनी a fragrant unguent applied to the body.—आवरणं a shield.—उत्सादनं cleaning the body with perfumes.—कर्षण a. emaciating or weakening the body.—मार्जनी a towel.—यष्टिः f. a thin or slender body; R. 6. 81.—रुहं the hair on the body.—लता a thin or tender body, slim figure.—संकोचिन् m. the pole-cat; (so called because it contracts its body in order to spring).—संभवः a small bird, the diver.

गात्रकं The body.

गाय, गायक See under गै.

गाध 1 A. (गाधते, गाधित) 1 To stand, stay, remain. -2 To set out for; dive or plunge into; गाधितासे नभो भूय Bk. 22. 2; 8. 1. -3 To seek, search or inquire for. -4 To compile, string or weave together.

गाध a. [गाध-मवादी घञ्] Fordable, not very deep, shallow; सरितः कुर्वती गाधाः पथश्चाद्यानकर्तमान् R. 4. 24; cf. अगाध. -घं 1 A shallow place, ford. -2 A place, site. -3 Desire of gain, cupidity. -4 Bottom.

गाधिः, गाधिन् m. [गाध-इन्] N. of the father of Visvāmitra (he is supposed to have been an incarnation of Indra and born as the son of king Kauśāmba).—**Comp.**—जः, नन्दनः, पुत्रः an epithet of Visvāmitra.—नगरं, पुरं an epithet of Kānyakubja, the modern Kanoj.

गाधेयः An epithet of Visvāmitra.

गांतुः 1 A traveller. -2 A singer.

गात्री A carriage drawn by oxen.

गादिनी 1 An epithet of the Ganges. -2 N. of a princess of Kāśī, wife of Svaphalka and mother of Akṛūra. —**Comp.**—सुतः an epithet (1) of Bhīṣma, (2) of Kārtikeya.

(3) of Akṛūra.

गादी The mother of Akṛūra.

गांधर्व a. (गी) [गंधर्वेदम्-अण्] Relating to the Gandharvas. -र्वः 1 A singer, celestial chorister. -2 One of the eight forms of marriage; गांधर्वः समवात्मियः Y. 1. 61; (for explanation, see गंधर्वविवाह). -3 A subordinate Veda treating of music attached to the Sāmaveda; see उपवेद. -4 A horse. -र्वी The art of the Gandharvas; i. e. music, singing; कापि वेला चारुदत्तस्य गांधर्वे श्रोतुं गतस्य Mk. 3. -र्वी 1 Speech. -2 An epithet of Durgā. —**Comp.**—चित्त a. one whose mind is possessed by a Gandharva. —शाला a music saloon, concert-hall.

गांधर्व (र्वि) कः A singer.

गांधारः 1 The third of the seven primary notes of the Indian Gamut; (commonly denoted by ग in musical notation). -2 Red lead. -3 N. of a country between India and Persia, the modern Kandāhāra. -5 A native or a ruler of that country. —रं Gum myrrh.

गांधारेः An epithet of Sakuni, Duryodhana's maternal uncle.

गांधारी [गांधारस्यापत्यं इज्] N. of the daughter of Subala, king of the Gandhāras and wife of Dhritarāṣṭra. [She bore to her husband 100 sons—Duryodhana and his 99 brothers. As her husband was blind she always wore a scarf over her face (probably to reduce herself to his state). After the destruction of all the Kauravas, she and her husband lived with their nephew Yudhiṣṭhira.]

गांधारिः [गांधार्यो अपत्यं ढक्] An epithet of Duryodhana.

गांधिकः [गंधि गंधद्रव्यं पण्यमस्य ठक्] 1 A vendor of perfumes, a perfumer. 2 A scribe, clerk. —कं Fragrant wares, perfumes; पण्यानां गांधिकं पण्यं किमन्यैः कांचनाविकैः Pt. 1. 18.

गामिक a. (At the end of comp.) Going, leading to (as a way).

गान्धि a. [गन्धिनि] (Only at the end of comp.) 1 Going, moving, walking; वैदिशगामी M. 5; सुगैत्रगामी R. 2. 30 having the gait of a lion; कुब्ज Pt. 2. 5; अलस Pt. 51. -2 Riding; विरह R. 4. 4. -3 Going or reaching to, extending or applying to, relating to; ननु सखीगामी शेषः S. 4; द्वितीयगामी व हि शब्द

एष नः R. 3. 49. -4 Leading or going to, accruing to; त्रिचक्रदशगामी मार्गः; कर्तृगानि क्रियाफलं. -5 United with; सदृशानुगामिनी M. 5. -6 Passing over to, devolving on; S. 6; Y. 2. 145.

गायक a. Going, locomotive.

गांभीर्य [गैभरन्त्य भावः घञ्] 1 Deepness, depth (of water, sound &c.). -2 Depth, profundity (of meaning, character &c.); समुद्र इव गांभीर्यं Ram.; Si. 1. 55; R. 3. 32.

गायः [गै भावे घञ्] Singing, a song; Y. 3. 112.

गायकः [गै-ण्डल्] A singer, musician; न नटा न विद्या न गायकाः Bh. 3. 27. -2 An actor.

गायनः—ञ् A song or hymn.

गायत्री 1 A Vedic metre of 24 syllables; गायत्री छंदसानहं Bg. 10. 35. -2 N. of a very sacred verse repeated by every Brāhmaṇa at his Sandhyā (morning and evening devotions) and on other occasions also. Great sins even are said to be expiated by a pious repetition of this verse, which is as follows:—तत्सवितुर्वरेण्यं भर्गो देवस्य धीमहि धियो यो न प्रचोदयात् Rv. 3. 62. 10. —ञ् A hymn composed and recited in the Gāyātrī metre. —**Comp.**—वहनः an epithet of Siva.

गायत्रिन् a. (गी f.) One who sings hymns, especially of the Sāmaveda.

गायनः (नी f.) [गै-ण्डल्] A singer; तथैव तत्पौरुषगायनोक्ताः N. 1. 103; Bh. 3. 27 v. 1. —ञ् Singing, a song. -2 Practising singing as a means of subsistence.

गारिजं Rice, corn.

गारुड a. (गी f.) [गरुडस्तेदं अण्] 1 Shaped like Garuḍa. -2 Coming from or relating to Garuḍa. —डः, —डं 1 An emerald; R. 13. 53. -2 A charm against (snake) poison; संवृष्टीतगारुडेन K. 51 (where it has sense 1 also). -3 A missile presided over by Garuḍa. -4 A military array (स्युः) of the shape of Garuḍa. -5 Gold.

गारुडिकः A charmer, dealer in antidotes.

गारुत्मत a. (गी f.) [गरुत्मान् अ-स्यस्य अण्] 1 Shaped like Garuḍa. -2 Sacred or presided over by Garuḍa (as a missile); R. 16. 77. —डं An emerald.

गार्ग *a.* Coming from or connected with Gārgya.

गार्ग्य *a.* Descended from Garga.

गार्दभ *a.* (सी. *f.*) [गर्दभस्येदं अण्] Belonging to or coming from an ass, asinine.

गार्द्व्य Greediness; *Si.* 3. 73.

गार्ध्र *a.* (त्री. *f.*) [गृध्रस्यायम् अण्] Derived from a vulture. —**त्रे**: 1 Greediness (probably for गार्ध्र्य). —2 An arrow. —**Comp.** —**पक्षः**. —**वासस्** *m.* an arrow furnished with a vulture's feathers.

गार्भ *a.* (सी. *f.*) [गर्भे साधु अण्]. **गार्भिक** (की. *f.*) *a.* 1 Uterine, fetal. —2 Relating to gestation; *Ms.* 2. 27.

गार्भिणः, —**पयः** [गार्भिणीनां समूहः भिक्षा° अण्] A number of pregnant women.

गार्हपतं [गृहपतेरिदं अण्] The position and dignity of a householder.

गार्हपत्यः [गृहपतिना निव्यं संयुक्तः, संज्ञायाम् व्य] 1 One of the three sacred fires perpetually maintained by a householder, which he receives from his father and transmits to his descendants, and from which fires for sacrificial purposes are lighted; cf. *Ms.* 2. 231. —2 The place where this sacred fire is kept. —**त्वं** The government of a family; position and dignity of a householder.

गार्हमेध *a.* (धी. *f.*) [गृहमेधस्येदं अण्] Fit or proper for a householder. —**धः** The five Yajnas to be performed by a householder.

गार्हस्थ्यं [गृहस्थस्य भावः कर्म वा व्यञ्ज] 1 The order or stage of life of a householder (गृहस्थ). —2 Domestic affairs, household. —3 The five Yajnas to be daily performed by a householder.

गार्ह *a.* Domestic.

गालः 1 Flowing, liquefying. —2 Dropping. —3 A flux.

गालनं [गल् गिच् भावे ल्युट्] 1 Straining (fluids). —2 Fusing, liquefying; melting.

गालवः 1 The Lodhra tree. —2 A kind of ebony. —3 N. of a sage, a pupil of Viśvāmitra (said in *Hariv.* to be his son).

गालिः *f.* [गल्-इच्] 1 Abuse, or foul language : वदतु वदतु

गालीगालिमनो भवन्तो वयनपि तदभावाद्गालिदानेऽसमर्थाः *Bh.* 3. 133.

गालित *a.* 1 Strained. —2 Distilled. —3 Melted, fused.

गालिनी A particular position of the fingers.

गालोडित *a.* 1 Drunk, intoxicated. —2 Sick, diseased. —3 Foolish. —**न्ते** Examination.

गालोड्यं The seed of a lotus.

गालगणिः An epithet of Sanjaya, son of Gavalgana.

गाह 1 *A.* [गाहते, ग्राहे, अगाहिष्ठ, अगाढ, गाहितुं, गाढे, गाढ or गाहित] 1 To dive or plunge into, bathe, immerse oneself into (as water); गाहतां महिषा निपानसलिलं द्यूगैर्मुहुस्ताडितं *S.* 2. 6 : गाहितासेऽथ पुण्यस्य गेयामूर्तिमिव द्रुतां *Bk.* 22. 11, 14. 67; (fig. also); मनस्तु मे संशयमेव गाहते *Ku.* 5. 46 is plunged into or entertains doubt. —2 To enter deeply into, penetrate, roam or range over; गाहितमखिलं गहनं *Bv.* 1. 21; कदाचित्काननं जगाहे *K.* 58; ऊनं न सरस्वधिक्रावदाथे तस्मिन्वनं गासरि गाहमाने *R.* 2. 14; *Me.* 48; *H.* 1. 171; *Ki.* 13, 24. —3 To stir up, agitate, shake, churn. —4 To be absorbed in (with loc.). —5 To hide oneself in. —6 To destroy. WITH से to enter, go to or into, penetrate into; समगाहिष्ट चांबरं *Bk.* 15. 59.

गाढ *p. p.* [गाह-क्] 1 Dived or plunged into, bathed in, deeply entered. —2 Frequently plunged into, resorted to, thickly crowded or inhabited; तपस्विगाढां तपसां प्राप नदीं तुरंगमेन *R.* 9. 72. —3 Closely pressed together, tightly drawn, fast, close, tight; गाढांगदैर्बाहुभिः *R.* 16. 60; गाढालिगन *Amaru.* 36, a close embrace; *Ch. P.* 6. —4 Thick, dense. —5 Deep, impervious. —6 Strong, vehement excessive, intense; गाढनिद्रामवाप fell fast asleep; 20 °उद्देग excessively tormented; *U.* 3. 31; *Māl.* 9. 12; गाढोत्कंठाललितलुलितैरंगकैस्ताम्यतीति *Māl.* 1. 15; *Me.* 83; प्राप्तागाढप्रकपा *S.* Til. 12; *Amaru.* 72; so also गाढतप्तेन तप्तं *Me.* 102. —**दं** *ind.* Closely, fast, much, excessively, heavily, vehemently, powerfully. —**Comp.** —**अंगद** *a.* having closely fitting armlets. —**आलिगनं** a close embrace. —**कर्णः** an attentive ear. —**मुष्टि** *a.* close-fisted,

avaricious, miserly. (—**टि**;) a sword.

गाह *a.* [गाह-चञ्] Diving into, bathing. —**हः** 1 Diving into, plunging, bathing. —2 Depth, interior.

गाहनं [गाह-ल्युट्] The act of diving into, plunging, bathing &c.

गाहित *a.* 1 Bathed in, plunged into. —2 Penetrated, entered into; see गह.

गाहितृ *a.* 1 One who plunges into water, a bather, diver. —2 One who penetrates. —3 Shaking or agitating. —4 Destroyer.

गिदुकः 1 A ball for playing with. —2 N. of a tree; see गैदुक.

गिर *a.* [गृक्पिवा टप्] Ved. *A d* dressing, invoking. —*f.* (nom. sing. गीः; instr. dual गीभ्यौ &c.) 1 Speech, words, language; वचस्यवासिते तस्मिन् ससर्ज गिरमात्मभूः *Ku.* 2. 53; 3. 72; भवतीनां सूनृतयैव गिरा कृतमातिथ्यं *S.* 1; प्रवृत्तिसाराः खलु न. दृष्टां गिरः *Ki.* 1. 25; *Si.* 2. 15; *Y.* 1. 71. —2 Invocation, praise, song. —3 N. of Sarasvatī, the goddess of speech and learning —**Comp.** —**देवी** (गीर्देवी) Sarasvatī, the goddess of speech. —**पतिः**, (written as गीःपतिः, गीष्पतिः and गीर्पतिः) 1 N. of Brihaspati, the preceptor of the gods. —2 a learned man so गिरीशः, —**रथः** (गीरथः) N. of Brihaspati. —**वा** (वा) *णः* (गीर्वाण) a god, deity; परिमलो गीर्वाण-चेतोहरः *Bv.* 1. 63, 84. °कुसुमं cloves. **गिरा** Speech, speaking, language, voice.

गिरि *a.* [गृह-क्विच् *Un.* 4. 142] Venerable, respectable, worshipful. —**रिः** 1 A hill, mountain, an elevation; पद्म्याधःखनने मूढ गिरयो न पतन्ति किं Subhāsh. ; ननु प्रवतिऽपि निष्कपा गिरयः *S.* 6. —2 A huge rock. —3 A disease of the eyes. —4 An honorific title given to Sannyāsins; e. g. आनन्दगिरिः —5 (In math.) The number 'eight'. —6 A ball with which children play (गैदुक). —7 A cloud. —8 A peculiar defect in quicksilver. —**रिः** *f.* 1 Swallowing. —2 A rat; mouse (written also गिरी in this sense). —**Comp.** —**ईश्वरः** 1. a high mountain —2. an epithet of Śiva. —3. the Himālaya mountain —4. a term for the number 'eight'. —**ईश्वरः** 1. an epithet of the Himālaya mountain. —2. an epithet of Śiva; सुतां गिरीशप्रतिपत्तिस्तमा-

नर्त Ku. 5. 3. —कच्छपः a species of tortoise living in mountains. —कंदकः Indra's thunder-bolt. —कदंबः, —चक्रः a species of the Kadamba tree —कंदरः a cave, cavern. —कार्णिका the earth. —काणः a blind or one-eyed man. —काननं a mountain-grove. —कूर्त the summit of a mountain. —गंगा N. of a river. —गुडः a ball for playing with. —गुहा a mountain cave. —चर α. roaming or wandering on a mountain; गिरिचर इव नागः प्राणसारं बिभर्ति S. 2. 4. (—रः) a thief. —ज α. mountain-born. (—जं) 1. talc. —2. red chalk. —3. benzoin. —4. bitumen. —5. iron. (—जा) 1. N. of Pārvatī (the daughter of Himālaya). —2. the hill plantain (पर्वतकदली) —3. the Mallikā creeper. —4. an epithet of the Ganges. —ननयः, —नंदनः, —सुतः 1. an epithet of Kārtikeya. —2. of Ganesa. —पतिः an epithet of Siva. —मल talc. —जालं a range of mountains. —ज्वरः Indra's thunderbolt. —दुर्ग a hill-fort, any stronghold among mountains; नृदुर्ग गिरिदुर्ग वा समान्त्रित्य वसेत्पुंर Ms. 7. 70, 71. —द्वारं a mountain-pass. —धातुः red chalk. —ध्वजं Indra's thunderbolt. —नगरं N. of a district in Dakṣiṇāpatha. —नदी or नदी a mountain-torrent, rill. —ण्ड (नड) α. enclosed by a mountain. —नंदिनी 1. N. of Pārvatī. —2. of the Ganges. —3. a river in general (flowing from a mountain); कलिंदगिरिनंदिनीतटसुरद्रुमालंबिनी Bv. 4. 3. —नितंबः (नितंबः) the declivity of a mountain. —फलुः N. of a fruit-tree. —पुष्पकं bitumen. —पृष्ठः the top of a hill. —प्रपातः the declivity or slope of a mountain. —प्रत्यः the table-land of a mountain. —प्रिया a female of the Bos Grunniens. —बांधवः an epithet of Siva. —भिद् m. an epithet of Indra. (—f.) a river (breaking through a mountain). —भू α. mountain-born. (—भूः f.) 1. an epithet of the Ganges. —2. of Pārvatī. —मल्लिका the Kufaja tree. —मानः an elephant, especially a large and powerful one. —मुद्ग f., —मुद्गवं 1. red chalk. —2. mountain soil. —राज m. 1. a high mountain. —2. an epithet of the Himālaya. —राजः the Himālaya mountain. —त्रजं N. of a city in Magadha. —शालः a kind of bird. —शृंगः an epithet of Ganesa. (—शं)

the peak of a mountain. —षट् (सट्) α. an epithet of Siva. —सानु α. table-land. —सारः 1. iron. —2. tin. —3. an epithet of the Malaya mountain. —सुतः the Maināka mountain. —सुता an epithet of Pārvatī. —स्रवा a mountain torrent.

गिरिकः [गिरौ कायति कै-क] 1 N. of Siva. —2 A ball for playing. —का A small mouse.

गिरि (री) यकः, गिरियाकः A ball for playing with.

गिरिशः [गिरौ कैलासपर्वते शैते, श्री बाहु० ड; गिरिरस्यास्ततीति लेनादित्वात् शः P. III. 2. 15 Vārt.] An epithet of Siva; प्रत्याहतास्त्रौ गिरिशप्रभावात् R. 2. 41; गिरिशमुपचचार प्रत्यहं सा सुकेशी Ku. 1. 60, 37. (Also गिरिशयः and गिरिशंतः).

गिल् 6 P. (गिलति, गिलित) To swallow; (properly speaking, this is not a separate root, but is connected with गु).

गिल α. [गिल्-क] Who or what swallows or devours; e. g. तिर्गिल-गिलोऽप्यस्ति तद्गिलोऽप्यस्ति राघवः; see तिर्गिल. —लः 1 The citron tree. —2 A crocodile in the Ganges. —Comp. —गिलः, —ग्राहः a crocodile, shark.

गिलनं, गिलिः f. Swallowing, eating up.

गिलयुः A hard tumour in the throat.

गिलि (रि) त α. Eaten, swallowed.

गि (गे) षुः [गै-इष्णुच् आहुणः] 1 A singer. —2 Especially, a Brāhmaṇa versed in the hymns of the Sāmaveda and who chants them.

गीत p. p. [गै-क] 1 Sung, chanted (lit.); आर्ये साधु गीतं S. 1; चारण-द्वंद्वगीतः शब्दः S. 2. 14. —2 Declared, told, said; गीतशायमर्थोऽगिरसा Māl. 2; (see under गै also). —तं Singing, a song; तवासि गीतरागेण हरिणा प्रसन्नं हतः S. 1. 5; गीतमुत्सादकारि मृगाणां K. 32. —Comp. —अयनं a means or instrument of singing, i. e. a lute, flute &c. —क्रमः the arrangement of a song. —ज्ञ α. versed in the art of singing. —प्रिय α. fond of song or music. (—यः) an epithet of Siva. (—य) N. of one of the Matris attending on Skanda. —मोदिन् m. a Kinnara. —शास्त्रं the science of music.

गीतकं A song.

गीता [गै-कर्मणि क] A name given to certain sacred writings in verse (often in the form of a dialogue) which are devoted to the exposition of particular religious and theosophical doctrines; e. g. शिवगीता, रामगीता, भगवद्गीता. But the name appears to be especially confined to the last, the Bhagavadgītā; गीता-सुगीता कर्तव्या किमन्यैः शास्त्रविस्तरैः । या स्वयं पद्मनाभस्य मुखप्रभाद्विनिःसृता ॥ quoted by Sridharasvāmin.

गीतिः f. [गै-भवे किन्] 1 A song; अहोरागपरिवाहिणी गीतिः S. 5; सुताप्स रोगीतिरपि क्षणेऽस्मिन् हरः प्रसंख्यानपरो बभूव Ku. 3. 40. —2 N. of a metre; see App.

गीतिका 1 A short song. —2 Singing.

गीतिन् α. (नी f.). One who recites in a singing manner; गीती शिप्री शिरःकंपी तथा लिखितपाठकः S. 32.

गीया 1 Song. —2 Speech.

गु I. 6 P. (गुवति, गून) To void by stool, void excrement, discharge faeces. —II. 1A. Ved. (गवते) To speak indistinctly.

गुग्गुलुः, —लुः A particular fragrant gum resin.

गुग्गुलुकः A dealer in bdellium.

गुच्छः 1 A bundle, bunch (in general). —2 A bunch of flowers, a cluster of blossoms, a clump (of trees &c.); अक्षोर्नक्षिपदंजनं श्रवणयोस्तापिच्छगुच्छावलि Gīt. 11; Ms. 1. 48; Si. 6. 50; Y. 2. 229. —3 The plumage of a peacock. —4 A necklace of pearls (in general). —5 A pearl necklace of 32 (or, according to some, of 70) strings. —Comp. —अर्धः a pearl necklace of 24 strings. (—र्धः, —धै) half of a cluster. —कणिशः a kind of corn. —पत्रः the palm tree. —फलः 1. the vine. —2. plantain tree.

गुच्छकः see गुच्छ.

गुञ्ज 1 P. (गुजति), often गुञ्ज 1 P. (गुजति, गुंजित or गुजित) To sound inarticulately or indistinctly, hum, buzz; न षट्पक्षोऽसौ न जुगुंज वः कलं Bk. 2. 19; 6. 143; 14. 2; U. 2. 29; 5. 6; अथि दलद्वयवैद स्वयंमानं मरदं तव किमपि लिहंतो मंजु गुंजंतु शृंगाः Bv. 1. 5. गुञ्जः 1 Humming. —2 A cluster of blossoms, bunch of flowers, a nose

gay; cf. गुच्छ. —Comp. —कृत् a large black bee.

गुंजनं Sounding low, humming, buzzing.

गुंजा [गुंज-अच्] 1 A small shrub of that name, bearing a red black berry; अन्तर्विषमया (for ०यः) होता बहिर्धैव मनोरमाः । गुंजाफलसमाकारा यो-
चितः केन निर्मिताः ॥ Pt. 1. 196; किं जातु गुंजाफलभूषणानां सुवर्णकारेण वने-
चराणां Vikr. 1. 25. —2 A berry of this shrub used as a weight, measur-
ing on an average $1 \frac{1}{4}$ grains Troy, or an artificial weight called *Gunja* measuring about $2 \frac{3}{4}$ grains. —3 Hum-
ming, a low murmuring sound. —4 A kettle-drum; Bk. 14. 2. —5 A tavern. —6 Reflection, meditation. —7 A kind of plant with a poisonous root.

गुंजिका A berry of the *Gunja* plant.

गुंजितं Huming, murmuring; स्व-
च्छदं हलद्वारवदं ते मरदं विदंती विदधतु
गुंजितं मिलिताः Bv. 1. 15; न गुंजितं
तत्र अहार यन्मनः Bk. 2. 19.

गुटिका 1 A pill. —2 A round pebble, any small globe or ball; ले-
टगुटिकाः क्षिपति Mk. 5. —3 The cocoon of the silk-worm. —4 A pearl; निर्धौ-
तहारगुटिकाविशदं हिमांभः R. 5. 70. —5 A small pustule. —Comp. —अंजनं a kind of collyrium.

गुटी = गुटिका q. v.

गुद् 6 P. (गुडति) 1 To defend, preserve. —2 To strike, injure.

गुडः 1 Treacle, molasses; गुडधानाः Sk.; गुडोदनः Y. 1. 303; गुडहि-
सीयां हरितकीं भक्षयेत् Susr. —2 A globe, ball. —3 A ball for playing with. —4 A mouthful, bit. —5 An elephant's armour. —6 The cotton tree. —Comp. —उदकं water mixed with molasses. —उद्धवा sugar. —ओ-
दनं rice boiled with coarse sugar. —तृणं, शरः, —रु n. sugar-cane. —त्वच्चा f. the aromatic bark of the *Laurus Cassia* (दालचिनी Mar.). —धेनुः f. a milch-cow symbolically represented by molasses and offered as a present to Brāhmanas. —पिटं a sort of sweatmeat, flour and molasses ground and boiled to-
gether. —फलः the *Pilu* tree. —श-
करा refined sugar. —शृंगं a cupola.
—मिर्बली myrobalan preserved in

molasses; (Mar. मुराब्जा).

गुडकः [गुडेन पक्कः वा० कन्] 1 A ball. —2 A mouthful. —3 A kind of drug prepared with molasses. —डि-
का 1 A small ball. —2 A pill. —3 Kernel. —कं Molasses.

गुडलं Spirituous liquor distilled from molasses.

गुडा 1 The cotton plant. —2 A pill.

गुडाका 1 Sloth. —2 Sleep.

गुडाकेशः 1 An epithet of Ar-
juna; मम देहे गुडाकेश यच्चान्यद् द्रष्टुमर्हसि
Bg. 11. 7 (and in several other places of the Gītā.) —2 An epi-
thet of Siva.

गुडगुडायनं A rattling in the throat (as breath) caused by cough.

गुड (इ) ची N. of a very useful medicinal plant, *Cocculus Cordifolius* (Mar. गुळवेल).

गुडेरः 1 A ball, globe. —2 A mouthful, bit.

गुण 10 U. (गुणयति-ते, गुणित) 1 To multiply. —2 To advise. —3 To invite.

गुणः [गुण-अच्] 1 A quality (good or bad); सुगुण, दुर्गुण. —2 (a) A good quality, merit, virtue, excel-
lence; कतमे ते गुणाः Māl. 1; वसन्ति हि
प्रेम्णि गुणा न वस्तुनि Ki. 8. 37; R. 1. 9, 22; साधुत्वे तस्य को गुणः Pt. 4. 108. (b) Eminence. —3 Use, advan-
tage, good (with instr. usually); Pt. 5.; कः स्थानलभे गुणः 2. 20; H. 1. 52; Mu. 1. 15. —4 Effect, result, efficacy, good result; संभाव-
नागुणमवेहि तनीश्वराणां S. 7. 4; गुणमह-
तां महते गुणाय योगः Ki. 10 25, 6. 7. —5 (a) A single thread or string. (b) Thread, string, rope, cord; मेखलागुणेः
Ku. 4. 8; 5. 10; तृणैर्गुणत्वमापन्नैर्बध्यते म-
त्तं तिनः H. 1. 35; यतः परेषां गुणमही-
तासि Bv. 1. 9 (where गुण also means ' a merit '). —6 The bow-string; गुण-
कृत्वे धनुषो नियोजिता Ku. 4. 15, 29; कनकपिणगतिद्विगुणसंयुतं R. 9. 54. —7 The string of a musical instrument; Si. 4. 57. —8 A sinew. —9 A quality, attribute, property in general; Ms. 9. 22. —10 A quality, charac-
teristic or property of all substances, one of the seven categories or *padārthas* of the *Vaiśeṣikas*, (the number of these properties is 24). —11 An ingredient or constituent of nature, any one of the three proper-

ties belonging to all created things; (these are सत्त्व, रजस्, and तमस्); गुणत्रयविभागाय Ku. 2. 4; Bg. 14. 5; R. 3. 27. —12 A wick, cotton thread; Pt. 1. 221. —13 An object of sense; (these are five रूप, रस, गंध, स्पर्श, and शब्द). —14 Repetition, multiplication, denoting ' folds ' or ' times ', usually at the end of comp. after numerals; आहारे द्विगुणः स्त्रीणां बुद्धिस्तासां चतुर्गुणा । षड्गुणो व्यवसायश्च कामश्चाष्टगुणः स्मृतः ॥ Chāp. 78; so त्रिगुण; शतगुणीभवति becomes a hundred-fold. —15 A secondary element, a subordinate part (opp. मुख्य). —16 Excess, abundance, superfluity. —17 An adjective, a word subordinate to another in a sentence. —18 The substitution of ए, ओ; अर् and अल् for इ, उ, क् (short or long) and लृ, or the vowels अ, ए, ओ, and अर् and अल्. —19 (In Rhet.) Quality considered as an inherent property of a *Rasa* or sentiment. *Mammāṭa* thus defines गुण. —ये रसस्यांगिनो ध-
र्माः शौर्यादय इवात्मनः । उत्कर्षहेतवस्ते
सुरचलस्थितयो गुणाः ॥ K. P. 8. (Some writers on rhetoric, such as *Vāmana*, *Jagannātha* *Papḍita*, *Dapḍin* and others, consider *Guṇas* to be properties both of शब्द and अर्थ, and mention ten varieties under each head. *Mammāṭa*, however, recognises only three, and, after discussing and criticizing the views of others, says: माधुर्यौजःप्रसादाख्याययस्ते न पुनर्दश K. P. 8). —20 (In gram. and Mīm.) Property considered as the meaning of a class of words; e. g. grammarians recognise four kinds of the meaning of words; जाति, गुण, क्रिया and द्रव्य, and give गौः, शुक्लः, चलः and डित्यः as instances to illustrate these meanings. —21 (In politics) A proper course of action, an expedient. (The expedients to be used by a king in foreign politics are six:—1 संधि peace or alliance; 2 विग्रह war; 3 यान march or expedition; 4 स्थान or आसन halt; 5 संश्रय seeking shelter; 6 द्वेष or द्वेषीभाव duplicity; संधिर्ना विग्रहो यानमासनं द्वेषमाश्रयः Ak.) see Y. 1. 346; Ms. 7. 160; Si. 2. 26; R. 8. 21. —22 The number ' three ' (de-
rived from the three qualities). —23 The chord of an arc (in geom.).

-24 An organ of sense. -25 A subordinate dish; Ms. 3. 226, 233. -26 A cook. -27 An epithet of Bhīma: as in युधिष्ठिरेपि गुणप्रियः Vas. -28 Leaving, abandonment. -29 A multiplier, co-efficient (in arith.). -30 Division, subdivision, species, kind. -31 The peculiar property of letters which are pronounced with external utterance (व्यञ्जन); they are eleven. -Comp. -अयं a principal quality; °वर्तिन् R. 3. 27. -अगुणः merit and demerit: Si. 16. 44. -अतीत a, freed from all properties, being beyond them. (-तः) the Supreme Being. -अधिष्ठानकं the region of the breast where the girdle is fastened. -अनुबन्धित्वं connection or association with virtues; R. 1. 22. -अनुरागः love or appreciation of the good qualities of others; Ki. 1. 11. -अनुरोधः conformity or suitability to good qualities. -अन्तरं a different (higher) quality; गुणां-तरं ब्रजति शिल्पमाधातुः M. 1.6. -अन्वित, -उपपन्न, -युक्त, -संपन्न a, endowed with good qualities, meritorious, worthy, good, excellent. -अपवादः, -निहा disparagement, detraction. -आकरः 1. 'a mine of merits', one endowed with all virtues; Bh. 2. 92. -2. N. of Śiva. -आढ्य a, rich in virtues. -आत्मन् a, having qualities. -आधारः 'a receptacle of virtues', a virtuous or meritorious person. -आश्रय a, virtuous, excellent. -ईश्वरः 1. the Supreme Being. -2. the Chitrakūṭa mountain. -उत्कर्षः excellence of merit, possession of superior qualities. -उत्कर्षितं panegyric, eulogium. -उत्कृष्ट a, superior in merit. -उपेत a, endowed with good qualities; S. 1. 12. -ओचः-वं superior or abundant merits. -कथनं 1. extolling, praising. -2. a condition or state of mind of the hero of a drama to which he is reduced by Cupid. -कर्मेत् न. 1. an unessential or secondary action. -2. (in gram.) the secondary or less immediate (i.e. indirect) object of an action; e. g. in the example नेताऽश्वस्य सुग्नं सुग्नस्य वा, सुग्नं is a गुणकर्मन्. -कार a, productive of good qualities, profitable, salutary. (-रः) 1. a cook who prepares side-dishes or any secondary articles of food. -2.

an epithet of Bhīma. -कतिनं. -श्रावा, -स्तुतिः f. praise, extolling. -गानं singing of merits, panegyric, praise. -गृध्नु a. 1. desiring good qualities. -2. possessing enviable or good qualities. -गृह्य a, appreciating or admiring merits (wherever they may be), attached to merits; appreciative: ननु वक्तृविशेषानिःस्पृहा गुणगृह्या वचने विपश्चितः Ki. 2. 5. -ग्रहणं appreciating merits. -ग्रहीतृ, -ग्राहक, -ग्राहिन् a, appreciating the merits (of others); Ratn. 1. 6: Si. 20. 82: Bv. 1. 9. -ग्रामः a collection of virtues or merits; गुरु-तरगुणग्रामांभोजस्फुटोऽञ्जलचन्द्रिका Bh. 3. 116; गुणयति गुणग्रामं Git. 2; Bv. 1. 103. -घातिन् a, detractor, envious, censorious. -ज्ञ a, knowing how to admire or appreciate merits, appreciative; भगवति कमलालये भूयानगुणज्ञासि Mu. 2; गुणा गुणज्ञे-षु गुणा भवन्ति H. Pr. 47. -त्रयं, त्रितयं the three constituent properties of nature; i. e. सत्त्वं, रजस् and तमस्. °आभासः life. -दोषो (du.) virtue and vice; °कथा; Pt. 2. 62. -धर्मः the virtue or duty incidental to the possession of certain qualities. -निधिः a store of virtues. -पद्मी a woman having feet as thin as cords. -पूगं great merits. -प्रकर्षः excellence of merits, great merit. -भोक्त्वा a, perceiving the properties of things. -महत् n. superior quality. -रागः delighting in the merits of others. -राशिः an epithet of Śiva. -लक्षणं mark or indication of an internal property. -लयनिका, -लयनी a tent. -लुब्ध a. 1. desirous of merits. -2. attached to merits. -वचनं, वाचकः a word which connotes an attribute or quality, an adjective, or substantive used attributively; as श्वेत in श्वेतोऽश्वः. -वादः pointing out good merits. -विवेचना discrimination in appreciating the merits of others, a just sense of merit. -वृक्षः, -वृक्षकः a mast or a post to which a ship or boat is fastened. -द्वयः f. 1. a secondary or unessential condition or relation (opp. मुख्यद्वयं). -2. the character or style of merits. -वैशेष्यं pre-eminence of merit. -शब्दः an adjective. -संख्यानं 'enumeration of

the three essential qualities'; a term applied to the Sāṅkhya (including the Yoga) system of philosophy. -संगः 1. association with qualities or merits. -2. attachment to objects of sense or worldly pleasures. -संपन्न f. excellence or richness of merits, great merit, perfection. -सागरः 1. 'an ocean of merit', a very meritorious man. -2. an epithet of Brāhmā. -हीन a. 1. void of merit, meritless. -2. poor (as food).

गुणकः [गुण-गुल्] 1 A calculator. -2 A multiplier (in math.).

गुणतः ind. 1 According to the three chief qualities (of all existing things). -2 According to property. -3 According to merit.

गुणता, -स्त्वं 1 Subordination, dependence. -2 Virtue, excellence, good qualities. -3 Being endowed with, or possession of, qualities in general. -4 Multiplication. -5 The state of a rope or cord.

गुणनं [गुण-ल्युट्] 1 Multiplication. -2 Enumeration. -3 Describing merits or qualities, pointing out or enumerating merits; इह रसभणने कृतहरिगुणने मधुरिपुपदसेवके Git. 7. -नी Examining books, studying; collating and correcting copies to determine the value of variants.

गुणनिका [गुण भावे शुच् स्वार्थे क] 1 Study, repeated reading, repetition; विशेषविदुषः शास्त्रं यत्तद्विदुमाह्वते पुरः। हे-नुः परिचयस्यैव वक्तुर्गुणनिकैव सा ॥ Si. 2. 75 (अत्रोद्धितं Malli.). -2 Dancing, the science or profession of dancing. -3 The prologue or introduction to a drama. -4 A garland, necklace; हरिद्रव्यां चित्तामणिगुणनिका A. L. 3. -5 Determining the value of the various readings of a manuscript. -6 A cypher, the character in arithmetic which expresses nothing.

गुणनीय a. [गुण करणे अनीयट्] 1 To be multiplied. -2 To be enumerated. -3 To be advised. -यः Study, practice. -वं The multiplicand.

गुणमय a. 1 Consisting of single threads. -2 Consisting of the three constituent properties of nature. -3 Possessed of merits, meritorious.

गुणवत् a. 1 Endowed with good qualities, virtuous, meritorious, good, excellent; Pt. 1. 101. -2 Endowed with qualities.

गुणवत्ता. -त्वं 1 The possession of good qualities ; गुणवत्तापि परमयोजना R. 8. 31. -2 Excellence, superiority.

गुणिका A tumour, a swelling.

गुणित *p. p.* [गुण कर्मणि क] 1 Multiplied. -2 Heaped together, collected. -3 Enumerated.

गुणित् *a.* [गुण -इत्] 1 Possessed of or endowed with merits, meritorious;

गुणी गुणं वेत्ति न वेत्ति निगुणः ; Ms. 8. 73; Y. 2. 78. -2 Good, auspicious ; **गुणित्यहनि** Dk. 61. -3 Familiar with the merits of anything. -4 Possessing qualities (as an object). -5 Possessed of the three qualities; Ve. 6. 42. -6 Having (subordinate) parts, principal (opp. गुण); **गुणगुणितोरेव संबन्धः.** -नी A bow.

गुणीभूत *a.* 1 Deprived of the original meaning or importance. -2 Made secondary or subordinate. -3 Invested with attributes. -4 Made or having become a merit or ornament. -5 Varied according to qualities. -6 Having a certain force or application (as a word &c.). -**Comp.** -व्यंग्यं (in Rhet.) the second of the three divisions of Kāvya (poetry), in which the charm of the suggested sense is not more striking than that of the expressed one. S. D. thus defines it: -अपरं तु गुणीभूत-व्यंग्यं वाच्यादनुत्तमे व्यंग्ये । 265. This division of Kāvya is further subdivided into 8 classes; see S. D. 266 and K. P. 5.

गुण्य *a.* [गुण-यत्] 1 Endowed with merits or virtues; **गुण्यगुण्य इति न व्यजीगमत्** Si. 14. 47. -2 To be enumerated. -3 To be described or praised. -4 To be multiplied, the multiplicand.

गुंद् 10 U. (गुंढयति-ते, गुंढित) 1 To encircle, surround, envelop, enclose. -2 To hide, conceal.

गुंढनं 1 Concealing, covering, hiding. -2 Smearing, as in भस्मगुंढनं.

गुंढित *a.* 1 Surrounded, covered. -2 Pounded, ground, reduced to dust.

गुंद् 10 P. (गुंढयति, गुंढित) 1 To cover, hide. -2 To pound, reduce to powder.

गुंद् [गुंद्-अच्] 1 A kind of fragrant dust. -2 Pounding, grinding.

गुंद्कः 1 Dust, powder. -2 An

oil-vessel. -3 A soft or low pleasing tone. -4 Dirty flour or meal

गुंढनं Concealing, covering, hiding.

गुंढिकः Flour, meal, powder.

गुंढित *a.* 1 Pounded, ground. -2 Covered with dust.

गुत्सः =गुच्छ *q. v.*

गुत्सकः [गुत्स-स्वार्थादौ कन्] 1 A bundle, bunch. -2 A nosegay. -3 A cow-tail, chowrie. -4 The section or chapter of a book.

गुद् 1 A. (गोदते, गुदित) To play. **गुदं** The anus; Y. 3. 93; Ms. 5. 136; S. 282. -**Comp.** -अंकुरः piles.

-आवर्तः obstruction of the bowels. -उद्धवः piles. -ओष्ठः the opening of the anus. -कीलः, -कीलकः piles.

-ग्रहः constipation, flatulence. -पाकः inflammation of the anus. -धंसः prolapsus ani. -वर्त्मन् *n.* the anus.

-स्तम्भः constipation.

गुध् I. 4 P. (गुधयति, गुधित) To wrap up, cover, envelop, clothe.

-II. 9 P. (गुध्नाति) To be angry.

-III. 1 A. (गोधते) To play, sport.

गुधित *a.* Surrounded, enclosed.

गुधेर *a.* Protecting; a defender.

गुदलः The sound of a small ob

long drum.

गुदा (द्रा) लः The Chātaka bird.

गुद् 10 P. (गुंढयति) To lie.

गुंद् A kind of grass.

गुप् I. 1 P. (गोपायति, गोपायित or

गुप्त) 1 To guard, protect, defend, watch over; गोपायति कुलस्त्रिय आत्मानं Mb.; जुगोपात्मानमचरतः R. 1. 21;

जुगोप गौरूपधरागिबोर्धौ 2. 3; Bk. 17. 80. -2 To hide, conceal; किं वक्षश्चर-

पानतिव्यतिकरव्याजेन गोपायते Amar. 22; see गुप्त. -II. 1 A. (जुगुप्सते

strictly desid. of गुप्) 1 To despise, shun, abhor, detest, censure; (with

abl, sometimes acc. also); पापाञ्ज-

गुप्सते Sk.; किं त्वं मामञ्जुगुप्सिष्ठाः

Bk. 15. 19; Y. 3. 296. -2 To hide, conceal (गोपते in this sense). -III.

4 P. (गुप्यति) To be confused or disturbed. -IV. 10 U. (गोपयति-ते)

1 To shine. -2 To speak. -3 To con-

ceal; तव गोप्यते किमिव Si. 9. 59, 11. 34; (the following stanza from कवि-

रहस्य illustrates the root in its different conjugations:—गोपायति क्षितिभि-

मां चतुरन्वितीनां पापाञ्जुगुप्सत उदारमतिः स-

देव! विचिं न गोपयति यस्तु वणीयकेभ्यो धीरो

न गुप्यति महत्यपि कार्यजाते ॥)

गुपिलः A king. -2 A protector.

गुप्त *p. p.* [गुप् कर्मणि क] 1 Pro-

protected, preserved, guarded; R. 10. 60. -2 Hidden, concealed, kept

secret; Ms. 2. 150, 7. 76, 8. 374.

-3 Secret, private. -4 Invisible, withdrawn from sight. -5 Joined.

-सः An appellation usually (though

not necessarily) added to the name

of a Vaisya; as चन्द्रगुप्तः, समुद्रगुप्तः &c.

(Usually शर्मेन् or देव is added to the

name of a Brāhmaṇa; गुप्त, भूति or

इत्त to that of a Vaisya; and हास to

that of a Sūdra; cf. शर्मा देवश्च विप्रस्य

वर्मा नाता च भूमजः । भूतिर्देवश्च वैश्यस्य दासः

शद्रस्य कारयेत्). -2 An epithet

of Vishnu. -सं *ind.* Secretly, pri-

vately, apart. -सा One of the principal

female characters in a poetical

composition, a lady married to an-

other (परकीया) who conceals her

lover's caresses and endearments

past, present or future; वृत्तसुरतगोपना

वर्तमानसुरतगोपना and वर्तमानसुरत-

गोपना; see Rasamanjarī 24. -**Comp.**

-कथा a secret or confidential com-

munication, a secret. -गतिः a spy,

an emissary. -चर *a.* going secretly.

(-रः) 1 an epithet of Balarāma. -2 a.

spy, an emissary. -दानं a secret

gift or present. -वेशः a disguise.

गुप्तकः A preserver.

गुप्तिः *f.* [गुप्-भावे क्तिन्] 1 Preserv-

ing, protection; सर्वस्यास्य तु सर्गस्य

गुप्त्यर्थे Ms. 1. 87, 94, 99; Y. 1. 198.

-2 Concealing, hiding. -3 Covering,

sheathing; असिधारस्तु कोषगुप्तिः K.

11. -4 A hole in the ground, a cavern,

sink, cellar. -5 Digging a hole

in the ground. -6 A means of pro-

tection, fortification, rampart; Ku.

6. 38 -7 Confinement, prison; सर-

भस इव गुप्तिस्फोटनकः करोति Si. 11.

60. -8 The lower deck of a boat. -9

A leak in a ship. -10 Check, stop-

page.

गोपः (पी.) [गुप्-अच्] 1 One

who guards or protects; बालिगोप्यो

जगुयशः R. 4. 20. -2 Hiding, con-

cealment. -3 Reviling, abuse. -4

Flurry, agitation. -5 Light, lustre,

splendour.

गोपनं [गुप् भावे ल्युट्] 1 Guarding,

protecting. -2 Hiding, concealing.

-3 Reviling, abuse. -4 Flurry, hurry,

alarm. -5 Light, lustre. -6 Envy,

jealousy. -7 Perplexity, confusion.
-ना 1 Protection. -2 Light, lustre.
गोपनीय *a.* 1 To be preserved or protected. -2 To be prevented. -3 To be concealed or hidden. -4 Secret, mysterious.

गोपायक *a.* A preserver, defender, one who guard-.

गोपायनं Protecting, guarding, defending.

गोपायित *a.* Protected, defended.

गोपायितृ *m.* A protector.

गोपित्-गोपित *a.* Protecting, preserving.

गोप्य *a.* (स्त्री *f.*) [गुप् तृच्] 1 A protector, preserver, guardian; तस्मिन्वन गोपति गहमानि R. 2. 14; 1. 55; M. 5. 20; Bg. 11. 18. -3 One who hides or conceals. -*m.* An epithet of Vishnu.

गोप्य *a.* [गुप् कर्मणि यत्] 1 To be protected. -2 To be kept secret or hidden; Pt. 1. 100. -3 To be kept, to be taken care of. -4 To be cherished. -प्यः 1 A servant, slave. -2 A son of a female slave. -Comp. -आधिः a pledge to be carefully preserved.

गोप्यकः A slave, servant.

गुफ् or गुप् 6 P. (गु-गुं कति गुं कति) -1 To put string or weave together, tie, wind round; गुं कतिः शिरसि देण्यो भवन् Si. 14. 30; विश्व-भिराम गुणगौरव गुं कतिनां Bv. 1. 71; Bk. 7. 105. -2 (fig.) To write, compose.

गु (गुं) कति *p. p.* Strung together, tied, woven.

गुं कः [गुं-घञ्] 1 Tying, stringing together; गुं कः वाणीनां B. R. 1. 1. -2 Putting together, composing, arrangement. -3 A bracelet. -4 A whisker, a mustachio.

गुं कना [गुं-युच्] 1 Stringing together. -2 Arranging, composing. -3 Good adjustment (of words and their senses), good composition; -1 केयं सन्धार्योः सम्यग्रचना गुं कना मता.

गुर् I. 6 A. [गुर्ते, गुर्ते-गुर्णे] 1 To make an effort or exertion. -II. 4 A. (*p. p.* गुर्णे) 1 To hurt, kill, injure. -2 To go.

गुर्णं [गुर् भावे ल्युट्] Effort, perseverance.

गुरु *a.* (रु-र्वी) *f.* [गृकु उच्च Un. 1. 24.] compar. गरीयस्; superl. गरिष्ठ) 1 Heavy, weighty (opp. लघु); (fig. also); तेन धूर्जगतो गुर्वी सचिवेषु निचि-

विपे R. 1. 34; 3. 35; 12. 102; Rs. 1. 7. -2 Great, large, long, extended, -3 Long (in duration or length), अरिनगुर्वी Bh. 2. 69; गुरुपु-द्विसेष्वेषु गच्छन्तु Ms. 83. -4 Important, momentous, great; विभवगुरु-भिः कुलैः S. 4. 18; स्वार्थान्तरां गुरुन-रा प्रणयिक्रियैव V. 4. 15; Ku. 3. 13. Bh. 3. 7; R. 14. 33. -5 Arduous, difficult (to bear); कान्तिरिष्टगुरुणा चापि Ms. 1. -6 Great, excessive, violent, intense; गुरुः प्रहर्षः प्रवभुव नात्मनि R. 3. 17; गुर्वे विरहदुःखं S. 4. 15; Bg. 6. 22. -7 Venerable, respectable. -8 Heavy, hard of digestion (as food). -9 Best, excellent. -10 Dear, beloved. -11 Haughty, proud (as a speech). -12 (In prosody) Long, as a syllable, either in itself, or being short, followed by a conjunct consonant &c.; *e. g.* ई in ईह् or न् in तस्कर (It is usually represented by न in works on prosody; नञौ नौ चेच्छालिनी वेदलैः &c.). -13 Irresistible, unassailable; Mā. 6. 1. -14 Mighty, powerful. -15 Valuable, highly prized. -16 Grievous. -रुः 1 (*a.*) A father; न केवलं तदुदरेकपा-यिवः क्षितावभूदकथनं गुर्गेऽपि सः R. 3. 31, 48; 4. 1. 8. 29. (*b.*) Forefather, ancestor; U. 5. 28. -2 Any venerable or respectable person, an elderly personage or relative, the elders (pl.) शुभ्रस्व गुरुन् S. 4. 17; Bg. 2. 5; Bv. 2. 7, 18, 19, 49; आज्ञा गुरुणां ह्यविचारणीया R. 14. 46. -3 A teacher, preceptor; गुरुशिष्यौ. -4 Particularly, a religious teacher, spiritual preceptor; तौ गुरुगुरुपत्नी च प्रीत्या प्रतिनन्दतुः R. 1. 57; (technically a *Guru* is one who performs the purificatory ceremonies over a boy and instructs him in the Vedas; स गुरुः क्रियाः कृत्वा वेदमस्मै प्रयच्छति Y. 1. 34). -5 A lord, head, superintendent, ruler; वर्णाश्रमाणां गुरुवे स वर्णा R. 5. 19 the head of the castes or orders; गुरुर्नृपाणां गुरुवे निवेद्य 2. 68. -6 N. of Brihaspati, the preceptor of the gods; गुरुं नेवसहस्रेण चोदयामास वासवः Ku. 2. 29; Pt. 1. 230. -7 The planet Jupiter; गुरुका-व्याहृतां बिभ्रच्छास्त्रीमभिनभः श्रियं Si. 2. 2. -8 The propounder of a new doctrine. -9 The lunar asterism called पुष्य. -10 N. of Droṇa, teacher of

the Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas. -11 N. of Prithākara, the leader of a school of the Mimāṃsikas (called after him Prithākara). -12 The superior spirit. -Comp. -अग्रः a long syllable. -अग्रना 1. the wife of a Guru. -2. a woman entitled to great respect. -अर्थ *a.* important. (-र्थः) a preceptor's fee for instructing a pupil; गुर्वर्थमहर्तुमहं यन्निदेय R. 5. 17. -उत्तम *a.* highly revered. (-नः) the Supreme soul. -कारः worship, adoration. -कार्यं 1. a serious or weighty affair. -2. the office of a spiritual teacher. -कृत *a.* 1. worshipped. -2. made much of; Bh. 3. 20. -क्रमः instruction handed down through a series of teachers, traditional instruction. -द्वयः white mustard. -चर्या attendance upon a preceptor; Mā. 9. 51. -जनः any venerable person, an elderly relative, the elders collectively; नापेक्षितो गुरुजनः K. 158. Bv. 2. 7. -नृत्यः 1. the bed (wife) of a teacher. -2. violation or violator of a teacher's bed. -तत्पगः-तत्पिन् *m.* 1. one who violates his teacher's bed (wife), (ranked in Hindu law as a sinner of the worst kind, committer of an *अतिपातक*; cf. Ms. 11. 103). -2. one who defiles his step-mother. -दक्षिणा a fee given to a spiritual preceptor; R. 5. 1. -दानं a guru's gift. -दैवतः the constellation पुष्य. -पत्रा the tamarind tree. -पाक *a.* difficult of digestion. -पूजा 1. the ceremonies in propitiation of Brihaspati when a work is to be performed or undertaken. -2. the worship of one's spiritual preceptor. -प्रसादः the product of a *guru's* blessing, *i. e.* learning. -भं 1. the constellation पुष्य. -2. a bow. -3. the sign *pisces* of the zodiac. -मर्दलः a kind of drum or tabour. -रत्नं 1. topaz. -2. a gem brought from the Himalaya and the Indus. -लाघवं relative importance or value. S. 5. -वर्तिन्, -वासिन् *m.* a student (ब्रह्मचारिन्) who resides at his preceptor's house. -वारः, -वासरः Thursday. -वृत्तिः *f.* the conduct of a pupil towards his preceptor. -व्यथ *a.* greatly distressed, heavy with grief. -शिखारिन् *m.* an epithet of the Himalaya.

गुरुक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 A little heavy.

-2 Long (in prosody.)

गुरुतम *a.* Most important. -नः 1 A best teacher. -2 N. of Vishnu.

गुरुता, त्वं 1 Weight, heaviness. -2 Burden, trouble -3 Dignity, greatness; U. 6. 19; लोकं गुरुत्वं विपरीततां वा स्वचेष्टितान्येव नरं नयेति H. 2 46, Si. 16. 27. -4 Respectability, veneration. -5 The office of a teacher. -6 Importance. -7 Universal gravitation.

गु (गु) जैरः 1 The district of Gujarāth. -2 An inhabitant of Gujarāth; तेषां मार्गे परिचयवशादङ्कितं गुर्जराणां यः संतापं क्षियिलमकरोत् सोमनाथं विलोक्य Vikr. 18. 97.

गुर्विणी, गुर्वी A pregnant woman; *e. g.* गुर्विणी नानुगच्छति न सृष्टिं रजस्वलां. -वी The wife of a preceptor.

गुई See गूई.

गुर्व 1 P. (गुर्वति) 1 To endeavour, try. -2 To raise or elevate.

गुलः Molasses; cf. गुद. -ली 1 A pill. -2 Small-pox.

गुल्यः Sweetness, a sweet taste.

गुलिका 1 A ball. -2 A pearl.

गुलिकः A sparrow.

गुलुच्छः, गुलुळः A bunch or cluster; see गुच्छ.

गुल्फः The ankle; आगुल्फकर्णोपणमार्गपुष्पं Ku. 7. 55; गुल्फावलेखिना K. 10.

गुल्मः, -ल्मं [गुद् मक् डत्यलः Tv.] 1 A clump or cluster of trees, a thicket, wood, bush; Ms. 1. 48; 7. 192; 12. 58; Y. 2. 229. -2 A troop of soldiers, a division of an army, consisting of 45 foot, 27 horse, 9 chariots and 9 elephants. -3 A fort. -4 The spleen. -5 A chronic enlargement of the spleen. -6 A village police-station. -7 A wharf of stairs (Mar. चाट). -8 Disciplining an army, keeping it in a posture of defence. -ल्मी 1 A cluster or clump of trees. -2 Jujube. -3 Small cardamoms. -4 A tent. -Comp. -केतुः a small sort of cane, sorrel. -केश *a.* having bushy hair. -मूलं fresh ginger. -वातः, -उदरः a disease of the spleen.

गुल्मिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Growing in a clump or cluster. -2 Having a diseased spleen, or a spleen affected by गुल्म. -3 Composed of different divisions (as a force &c.).

गुल्म-वृक्षः The betel-nut tree.

गुष्पित *a.* Ved. Interlaced, intertwined.

गुह् 1 U. (गूहि-ते, जुगूह, जुगूहे, अगूहीत्, अगूहिष्ट, अगूह, अघुषत्-त, गूहिष्य-ति-ते, घोष्यति-ते, गूहिषुं, गोदुं, गूह) To cover, hide, conceal, keep secret; गुह्यं च गूहति गुणान् प्रकटीकरोति Bh. 2. 72; गूहेत्कूर्म इवांगानि Ms. 7. 105; R. 14. 49; Bk. 16. 41. -2 To cover with clothes.

गुहः [गुह्-क] 1 An epithet of Kārtikeya; गुह इवाप्रतिहतशक्तिः K. 8; Ku. 5. 14. -2 A horse. -3 N. of a Chāṇḍāla or Nishāda, king of Śringavera and a friend of Rāma. -4 An epithet of Vishnu; also of Siva. -Comp. -राजः the peculiar form of construction of a temple. -षष्ठी the sixth day in the first fortnight of मार्गशीर्ष.

गुहा 1 A cave, cavern, hiding-place; गुहानिबद्धप्रतिशब्दरीचं R. 2. 28, 51; धर्मस्य तत्त्वं निहितं गुहायां Mb. -2 Hiding, concealing. -3 A pit, hole in the ground. -4 The heart. -5 Intellect. -Comp. -आहित *a.* placed in the heart. -चरं Brahman. -मुख *a.* 'cave-mouthed,' wide-mouthed, open-mouthed. -शयः 1. a mouse. -2. a tiger or lion. -3. the Supreme soul.

गुहिनं A wood, thicket.

गुहिलं Wealth, property.

गुहेरः 1 A guardian, protector. -2 A blacksmith.

गुह्य *pot. p.* 1 To be concealed, covered or kept secret, private; गुह्यं च गूहति Bh. 2. 72. -2 Secret, solitary, retired. -3 Mysterious; Bg. 18. 63. -ह्यः 1 Hypocrisy. -2 An epithet of Vishnu. -3 A tortoise. -ह्यं 1 A secret, mystery; मोनं चैवास्मि गुह्यानां Bg. 10. 38; 9. 2; Ms. 12. 117; Pt. 2. 45. -2 A privy, the male or female organ of generation. -3 The anus. -Comp. -गुरुः an epithet of Siva. -हीपकः the fire-fly. -निच्यदः urine. -पुष्पः the Aśvattha tree ('with concealed blossoms'). -भाषितं 1. secret speech or conversation. -2. a secret. -मयः an epithet of Kārtikeya.

गुह्यकः N. of a class of demigods, who, like the Yakshas, are attendants of Kubera and guardians of his treasures; गुह्यकस्तं यथाचे Me. 5, Ms. 12. 47. -Comp. -भाषिपतिः

-ईश्वरः an epithet of Kubera.

गूढ *p. p.* [गुह्-क] 1 Hidden, concealed, kept secret. -2 Covered. -3 Invisible, latent. -4 Secret, private. -5 Disguised. -ढं 1 A solitary or private place. -2 A private part. -3 A mystery. -Comp. -अंगः a tortoise. -अंत्रिः a snake. -आत्मन् (the compound word being गूढोत्मन् thus accounted for in Sk.; भवेद् वर्णोपमाद् हंसः सिंहो वर्णविपर्ययात्। गूढोत्मा वर्णविकृतेवर्णलोपात्त्वषोढरः) the Supreme soul. -उपन्नः, -जः one of the 12 kinds of sons in Hindu law; he is a son born secretly of a woman, when her husband is absent, the real father being unknown; गूहे प्रच्छन्न उत्पन्नो गूढजस्तु ज्ञतः स्मृतः Y. 2. 129; Ms. 9. 159, 170. -चार-चारिन् *a.* going about secretly. (-*m.*) a spy, secret emissary. -नीढः the wag-tail. -पथः 1. a hidden path. -2. a by-path. -3. the mind, intellect. -पाद्, पादः a snake. -पुरुषः a spy, secret emissary, disguised agent. -पुष्पकः the Bakula tree. -भाषितं secret intelligence, private communication. -मार्गः 1. a passage under-ground. -2. a defile. -मैथुनः a crow. -वचस् *m.* 'a concealed witness', one placed to overhear secretly what has been said by the defendant.

गूहनं Concealing, hiding.

गू 6 P. (गुवति) To void by stool.

गूः *f.* 1 Dirt. -2 Ordure, excrement.

गूथः -थं Feces, ordure.

गून *a.* Voided by stool (as ordure).

गूर = गुर *q. v.*

गुरणं See गुरण.

गूतं (गू) *a.* Ved. Agreeable, thankful.

गूतिः *f.* Ved. Praise, approval.

गूई (गूई) 1 A. (गू(गु) दैते) 1 To play, sport. -2 To leap, jump. -II. 10 P. (गूदयति) 1 To play, sport -2 To dwell, inhabit.

गूईः A jump.

गूधे 10 P. (गूधयति) Ved. To praise, extol.

गूवाक See गुवाक.

गूषणा The eye in a peacock's tail.

गृ 1 P. (गरति) 1 To sprinkle, moisten, wet. -2 To grant.

गृज्, गृज् 1 P. (गर्जति or गृजति) To sound, roar, grumble &c.

गुंजनः 1 A small red variety of garlic. -2 A turnip. -3 The tops of hemp chewed to produce intoxication, the *Gānjā*. -नं The meat of an animal destroyed by poisoned arrows.

गृडि (डी) वः A species of jackal.

गृत्स *a.* 1 Clever; dexterous; judicious, wise. -2 A sharp fellow, sharper. -त्सः The god of love.

गृथ 4 P. (गृध्रति, गृद्ध) 1 To covet; desire, strive after greedily. -2 To long for, be desirous of. -*Caus.* (गृध्रयति) 1 To make desirous or greedy. -2 To deceive, cheat (*Atm.*).

गृधु *a.* [गृध्र-कु] Lustful, libidinous. -धुः The God of love.

गृधु *a.* [गृध्र-कु] 1 Greedy, covetous; अगृध्ररादरे सोऽर्थे R. 1. 21. -2 Eager, desirous.

गृध्र्य, -ध्या *a.* [गृध्र कर्मणि क्यप्] Desire, greediness.

गृध्र *a.* [गृध्र-कन्] Greedy, covetous. -ध्रः, -ध्रं A vulture; मार्जारस्य हि दोषेण हतो गृध्रो जरद्भवः H. 1. 50; R. 12. 50, 54. -ध्री The female vulture. -**Comp.** -कूटः N. of a mountain near Rājagriha. -पतिः -राजः the lord of the vultures. an epithet of Jātāyu; अस्थैवासीन्महति शिखरे गृध्रराजस्य वासः U. 2. 25. -वाज, -वाजित *a.* furnished with vulture-feathers (as an arrow).

गृध्र Similar to a vulture (in greediness).

गृध्रिका the mother of vultures a daughter of Kaśyapa and Tāmra.

गृध्र *a.* Bad, wicked. -*f.* 1 The wind escaping at the anus (अपान). -2 Understanding, reason, intellect.

गृध्रसी 1 Lumbago. -2 Rheumatism affecting the loins.

गृभ Ved. A house; cf. गृहं.

गृभिः Ved. Grasping, holding.

गृभीत *a.* 1 Seized. -2 Impregnated, bearing fruit.

गृष्टिः *f.* [गृह्णाति सकृत् गर्भं, ग्रह कर्तृणि किच् ण्वो० Tv.] 1 A cow which has had only one calf, a young cow (सकृत्प्रसूता गौः) आपीनभारोद्धनप्रयत्नाद् गृष्टिः R. 2. 18; स्त्री तावत्संकृतं पठन्ति दत्तनवनास्या इव गृष्टि सुसुशब्दं कपोति Mk. 3. -2 (In comp. with the

names of other animals) Any young female animal; वनिनागृष्टिः a young she-elephant. -3 A woman who has one child only. -*m.* A boat.

गृहं [गृह्णे धर्मचरणय, ग्रह गेहधे क Tv.] 1 A house, dwelling, habitation, mansion; न गृहं गृहमित्याहुर्गृहिणी गृहमुच्यते Pt. 4. 81. 5. 15; पश्य वानरमुखेण सुगृही निगृहीकृता Pt. 1. 390. -2 A wife; (the next quotation in 1 is sometimes erroneously cited as an illustration). -3 The wife of a householder, न हि सति कुन्धुर्ये सूर्यवदया गृहाय R. 7. 71. 5. 10, Mv. 4. 28. -4 A sign of the zodiac. -5 A name or appellation. -**हाः** (*m. pl.*) 1 A house, dwelling; इमे भौ गृहाः Mu. 1. स्फटिकोपलविग्रहा गृहाः शशभृङ्गान्तर्नरकमित्तयः N. 2. 74; तत्रागार धनपतिगृहानुत्तरेणामदीयं Me. 75. -2 A wife. -3 The inhabitants of a house, family. -**हः** Ved. An assistant, or servant. In comp. oft. rendered by 'domestic,' 'household' or 'tame': *e. g.* ° कपोतः 'a tame pigeon'; ° कार्याणि-कर्मणि 'household duties'; ° शकुंतिका 'tame bird' U. 1. 45 &c. -**Comp.** -अक्षः a loophole, eyelet-hole, a round or oblong window. -**ईशः**, -ईश्वरः 1. a house-holder. -2. a regent of a sign of the zodiac. -अयनिकः a house-holder. -अर्थः domestic affairs, any household matter; गृहार्थोऽभिपरिष्क्रिया Ms. 2. 67. -अभिपालिन् *m.* a watchman. -अम्लं a kind of sour-gruel -अवग्रहणी the threshold. -अदमन् *m.* a flat oblong stone upon which condiments are ground; (Mar. पाटा). -आगत *a.* one who has come to a house. (-तः) a guest. -आचारः household or domestic business; U. 2. -आरामः, -वाटी, -वाटिका a garden attached to a house. -आशया the betel-tree. -आश्रमः the order of a house-holder, the second stage in the religious life of a Brāhmaṇa; see आश्रम. -आश्रिन् *m.* a householder. -उत्पातः any domestic nuisance. -उपकरणं a domestic utensil, anything required for household use. -कच्छपः गृहदमन् q.v. -कपोतः-तकः a tame or domestic pigeon. -करणं 1. household affairs. -2. house-building. -कर्तृ *m.* 'a house-builder,' a kind of

sparrow. -कर्मन् *m.* 1. household affairs. -2. a domestic rite. °कः, °कारः, °दासः a male, domestic servant; गृहस्वयंभूरयो हरिणक्षपानां येनार्क्रियत सततं गृहकर्मदानाः Bh. 1. 1. -कलहः domestic feud, intestine broils. -कारकः a house-builder, mason; Y. 5. 146. -कारिन् *m.* 1. a house-builder. -2. a kind of wa-p. -कुक्कुटः a domestic cock. -कार्यं household affairs; Ms. 5. 150. -गोधा. -गोधिका the small house-lizard. -चूली a house with two rooms contiguous to each other, but one facing west, the other east. -छिद्रे 1. a family-secret or scandal. -2. family dissensions. -जः, -जातः a slave born in the house. -जनः family, members of a family, especially the wife; Mu. 1. -जालिका deceit, disguise. -ज्ञानिन् (also गृहज्ञानिन्) 'wise only in the inside of the house', inexperienced, stupid, foolish. -तटी a terrace in front of the house. -**राहः** setting a house on fire, incendiarism. -दासः a domestic slave. -दीप्तिः *f.* the splendour or ornament of a house, a virtuous woman. -देवता the goddess of a house; (*pl.*) a class of household deities. -देहली the threshold of a house; यासां बलिः सपदि मद्गृहदेहलीनां Mk. 1. 9. -नमनं wind. -नाशनः a wild pigeon. -नीडः a sparrow. -पतिः 1. a householder, a man who has entered on the second stage of life, one who, after having completed his studies, is married and settled. -2. a sacrificer. -3. the virtue of a householder; *i. e.* hospitality. -4. Ved. an epithet of Agni. -5. the maintenance of the sacred and perpetual fire. -पत्नी Ved. 'the mistress of a house,' the wife of the householder. -पालः 1. the guardian of a house. -2. a house-dog. -पोतकः the site of a house, the ground on which it stands and which surrounds it. -प्रवेशः a solemn entrance into a house according to prescribed rites. -बभ्रुः a domestic ichneumon. -बलिः a domestic oblation, offering of the remnants of a meal to all creatures, such as animals, supernatural beings, and particularly household deities; Ms. 3. 265. °दिशः a crane. °धुज् *m.* 1. a crow. -2. a sparrow; नीधारमैर्गृहबलिभुजानाकुलमामचैत्याः Ms.

23. देवता a deity to whom a domestic oblation is offered. —भंगः 1. one who is driven from his house, an exile. —2. destroying a house. —3. breaking into a house. —4. failure, ruin or destruction of a house, firm &c. —भञ्जनं 1. breaking down or destroying a house. —2. causing the decay or ruin of a family. —भर्तृ m. the master of a house. —भूमिः f. the site of a house. —भेदिन् a. 1. prying into domestic affairs. —2. causing domestic quarrels. —भोजिन् m. an inmate of the same house, tenant. —भणिः a lamp. —माचिका a bat. —श्वः a dog. —मेघः a multitude of houses. —मेघ a. 1. one who performs the domestic rites. —2. connected with the duties of a householder. (—घः) 1. a householder. —2. a domestic sacrifice. —मेधिन् m. a householder, a married Brāhmaṇa who has a household; (गृहेदरे मेधते संगच्छते Malli.) : प्रजाये गृहमेधिनाम् R. 1. 7; see गृहपति above. (—नी) the wife of a householder, a house-wife. —यंत्रं a stick or other instrument to which, on solemn occasions, flags are fastened; गृहयंत्रपताकाश्रीरपौरादरनिर्मिता Ku. 6. 41. —रक्ष family-dissensions. —वाटिका, वाटी a garden attached to a house. —वित्तः the owner of a house. —शुकः a domestic parrot, one kept for pleasure; Amaru. 13. —संवेशकः a house-builder by profession. —स्थः a householder, one who has entered on the stage of a householder; संकटा ह्यहितामीनां प्रत्यक्षैः गृहस्थता U. 1. 9; see गृहपति above and Ms. 3. 68; 6. 90. —आश्रमः the life of a householder; see गृहाश्रम. —धर्मः the duty of a householder. —स्तूपा the pillar of a house.

गृहयाध्यः A householder; (according to Tv. the form गृह्याय given in शब्दकल्पद्रुम is not correct).

गृह्यालु a. Disposed to catch hold of or seize.

गृहा (हो) लिका A small house-lizard.

गृहिणी 'The mistress of a house', a wife, house-wife, (the lady in charge of the house); न गृहं गृहिणी-स्याद्गृहिणी गृहमुच्यते । गृहं तु गृहिणीही-नं कतिपारादतिरिच्यते Pt. 4. 81. —Comp —पद the position or dignity of the

mistress of the house : यात्येवं गृहिणी-पदं युवतयो वानाः कुलस्थाधयः S. 4. 17; स्थिता गृहिणीपदे 18.

गृहिन् a. [गृह-इनि] Possessing a house. —m The master of a house, a householder; पीड्यते गृहिणः कथं नु तनयाविम्वदुःखेनैवः S. 4. 5; U. 2. 22; Sānti. 2. 24. Pt. 2. 61.

गृहीभू To serve as a house; S. 7. 20.

गृह्य a. [गृह-क्वप्] 1 To be attracted or pleased, as in गुणगृह्य q. v. —2 Domestic. —3 Not master of oneself, dependent. —4 Tame, domesticated. —5 Situated out-side of; ग्रामगृह्या सेना 'an army out-side a village'.

—ह्यः 1 The inmate of a house. —2 A tame animal or bird. —3 The domestic fire. —ह्य The anus. —Comp.

—अग्निः a sacred fire which every Brāhmaṇa is enjoined to maintain.

गृह्यक a. 1 Tame, domestic. —2 Dependent. —कः A tame animal.

गृहणी Sour gruel made from the fermentations of rice water.

गृहीत See under ग्रह्.

गृह्या A village adjoining to a city.

गृ 1. 9 P. (गृणाति, गृण्) 1 To utter a sound, call out, invoke, नामावि नाम गृणतामश्नुतस्वाय कल्पतां Mv. 7. 15. —2 To announce, speak, utter, proclaim; R. 10. 63. —3 To relate, promulgate. —4 To praise, extol; के-चिद्धिताः प्राञ्जल्यो गृणन्ति Bg. 11. 21; Bk. 8. 77. —With अनु to encourage, Bk. 8. 77. —II. 6 P. (गिरति or गिरति) 1 To swallow, devour, eat up. —2 To send forth, pour out, spit out, or eject, from the mouth. —With अव्, Atm.) to eat, devour; तथावगिरमापैश्च पिशाचैर्भोसञ्चोषितं Bk. 8. 30. —III. 10 A. (गारयते) 1 To make known, relate. —2 To teach.

गिर्ण a. [गृ कर्मणि-क्त] 1 Swallowed, eaten up. —2 Described, praised.

गीर्णः f. [गृ भावे क्तिन्] 1 Praise. —2 Fame. —3 Eating up, swallowing.

गैडु(दुकः) A ball for playing with (also गैडुक).

गेप् 1 A. (गेपते) To shake, tremble.

गेव् 1 A. (गेवते) To serve.

गेष् 1 A. (गेष्ठते, गेष्ज) To seek, search, investigate; cf. गवेष्.

गेहं [गो गणेशो गंधर्वो वा ईहः ईप्सितो यत्र Tv.] A house, habitation; सा नारी विधवा जाता गेहे रोहिति तत्पतिः Subhāsh. N. B. The loc. of this word is used with several words to form aluk Tat. compounds; e. g. गेहेक्ष्वे-दिन् a. 'bellowing at home only', i. e. a coward, poltroon. गेहेहाहिन् a. 'sharp at home only' i. e. a coward. गेहेनार्दिन् a. 'shouting defiance at home only'; i. e. a coward, dunghill-cock. गेहे. मेहिन् a. 'making water at home'; i. e. indolent. गेहेव्याडः a braggadocio, braggart, boaster. गेहेशूरः 'a house-hero', a carpet-knight, boasting coward.

गेहिन् a. (नी f.) = गृहिन् q. v.

गेहिनी A wife, the mistress of the house; धैर्यं यस्य पिता क्षमा च जननी शान्तिश्चिरं गेहिनी Sānti. 4. 9; मदेहिन्याः प्रिय इति सखे चेतसा कातरेण Me. 77.

गेह्य a. Domestic, being in a house. —ह्यं 1 Domestic affair. —2 Wealth.

गै 1 P. (गायति, जगै, अगासीत, गास्व-ति, गातुं, गीत) 1 To sing, sing a song; अहो साधु रमिलेन गीतं Mk. 3; श्रीष्मसम-यमधिकृत्य गीयतां S. 1; Ms. 4. 64; 9. 42. —2 To speak or recite in a singing tone. —3 To relate, declare, tell (especially in metrical language); गीतश्चायमर्थो गिरस्ता Māl. 2. —4 To describe, relate or celebrate in song; चारणद्वंद्वगीतः S. 2. 14. प्रभवस्तस्य गीय-ते Ku. 2. 5. —Caus. (गापयति-ते) To cause to sing or praise in song; जयो-दाहरणं बाह्योर्गापयामास किन्नरान् R. 4. 78, 15. 33.

गातव्य a. To be sung; what may be sung.

गातृ a. (जी f.) [गै-गाने लृच्] 1 Singer. —2 Angry. —m. 1 A singer. —2 A Gandharva.

ग. यः A song, singing.

गायकः-यिकः [गै-यकन्] 1 A musician, singer. —2 A chanter of sacred poems or Purāṇas.

गाथा 1 Verse. —2 A religious verse, but not belonging to any one of the Vedas. —3 A stanza. —4 A song. —5 A Prākṛita dialect. —6 N. of the Aryā metre. —Comp. —कारः a writer of Prākṛita verses.

गाथिका A song, verse; Y. 1. 45.

गानं [गै भावे ल्युट्] 1 Singing, a song. —2 A sound. —3 Going. —4 Praise.

गानिन् a. 1 Going, moving. —2

Singing, praising. —नी A plant used in clearing the voice.

गेय *pot. p.* [गै कर्त्तरि निः पठ्] 1 A singer, one who sings; गेयो मणवकः साक्षां P. III. 4. 68 Sk. —2 To be sung. —यं 1 A song, singing, also the art of singing; गेयं केन विनीतौ वां R. 15. 69; Me. 86; अनन्ता वाङ्मय-स्थाहो गेयस्येव विचित्रता Si. 2. 72.

गेष्णः 1 A singer, a professional singer. —2 An actor.

गेष्णुः [गै डगुच्] A singer, an actor.

गैर *a.* (शी f.) [गिरौ भवः अण्] Coming from a mountain, mountain-born.

गैरिक *a.* (की f.) [गिरौ भवः टञ्] Mountain-born. —कः, —कं Red chalk; Si. 5. 391. —कं Gold.

गैरेय *a.* [गिरौ भवः टञ्] Mountain-born. —यं Bitumen, red chalk.

गो *m. f.* (*Nom.* गौः) [गच्छत्यनेन, गम् करण डे Tv.] 1 Cattle, kine (pl.). —2 Anything coming from a cow; such as milk, flesh, leather &c. —3 The stars. —4 The sky. —5 The thunder-bolt of Indra. —6 A ray of light. —7 A diamond. —8 Heaven. —9 An arrow. —*f.* 1 A cow; जुगोप गोरूपधरामिवोर्वा R. 2. 3; क्षीरि-पयः संतु गावः Mk. 10. 60. —2 The earth; दुहोह गां स यज्ञाय R. 1. 26. गामात्तसारं रघुरप्यवेक्ष्य 5. 26, 11. 36; Bg. 15. 13; सैकोऽनुगृह्णतु गां Mu. 3. 2; Me. 30. —3 Speech, words; रघोरुत्तरामपि गां निशम्य R. 5. 12, 2. 59; Ki. 4. 20. —4 The goddess of speech, Sarasvatī. —5 A mother. —6 A quarter of the compass. —7 Water (pl.). —8 The eye. —9 A region of the sky. —*m.* 1 A bull, an ox; असंजातकिणस्कंधः सुखं स्वपिति गौर्गण्डिः K. P. 10; Ms. 4. 72; cf. जरत्रव. —2 The hair of the body. —3 An organ of sense. —4 The sign Taurus of the zodiac. —5 The sun. —6 The number 'nine' (in math.). —7 The moog. —8 A singer. —9 A billion. —10 A cow-sacrifice. —11 A house. —*Comp.* —कण्टकः, —कं 1. a road or spot trodden down by oxen and thus made impassable. —2. the cow's hoof. —3. the print of a cow's hoof. —कर्ण *a.* having cow's ears. (—कः) 1. a cow's ear. —2. a mule. —3. a snake. —4. a span (from the

tip of the thumb to that of the ring-finger). —5. N. of a place of pilgrimage in the south, sacred to Siva; श्रितगोकर्णनिकेतनीश्वरं R. 5. 33. —6. a kind of deer. —7. a kind of arrow. —क्रिशाश-किगटिका the Śarika bird. —किलः, —कीलः 1. a plough. —2. a pestle. —कुलं 1. a herd of kine; वृष्टिव्याकुलगोकिलावनर-सादृश्यं गोवर्धनं Git. 4; गाकुलम्य तुषातिम्य Mb. —2. a cow-house. —3. N. of a village (where Krishna was brought up). —कुलिक *a.* 1. one who does not help a cow in the mud. —2. squint-eyed. —कुले-ह्ना an epithet of Durgā. —कृतं cow-dung. —क्षीरं cow's milk. —क्षुरं —रकं a cow's hoof. —खा a nail. —गृष्टिः a young cow which has had only one calf. —गोशुगं a pair of oxen. —गोष्ठं a cow-pen, cattle-shed. —ग्रथिः 1. dried cowdung. —2. a cow-house. —ग्रहः capture of cattle. —घासः the ceremony of offering a morsel (of grass) to a cow when performing an expiatory rite. —घातः. —घातकः, —घातिन् *m.* a cow-killer. —घृतं 1. rain-water. —2. clarified butter coming from a cow. —घ्न *a.* 1. destructive to cows. —2. one who has killed a cow. —3. one for whom a cow is killed, a guest. —चदनं a kind of sandal-wood. —चर *a.* 1. grazed over by cattle. —2. frequenting, dwelling, resorting to, haunting; पितृसन्नगोचरः Ku. 5. 77. —3. within the scope, power, or range of; अवा-ङ्मनसगोचरं R. 10. 15; ३० बुद्धिः दृष्टिः, श्रवणं &c. —4. moving on earth. —5. accessible to, attainable. —6. circulating, having a particular meaning, prevalent. (—रः) 1. the range of cattle, pasturage; उपारताः पश्चिमरात्रि-गोचरात् Ki. 4. 10. —2. (*a.*) a district, department, province, sphere. (*b.*) an abode, dwelling-place. —3. range of the organs of sense, an object of sense; श्रवणगोचरे तिष्ठ be within ear-shot; नयनगोचरं या to become visible. —4. scope, range, in general; हतुर्गोति न गोचरं Bh. 2. 16. —5. (*fig.*) grip, hold, power, influence, control; कः कालस्य न गोच-रतिरगतः Pt. 1. 146; गोचरीभूतमङ्गोः U. 6. 26; Māl. 5. 24; अपि नाम मना-गवतीर्णोऽसि रतिरमणबाणगोचरं Māl. 1. —6. horizon. —7. the range of the

planet from the Lagna or from sol's station. (गोचरीकृ to place within the range (of sight), make current. —चर्मन् *n.* 1. a cow's hide. —2. a particular man-use of surface thus denoted by Vāsiṣṭha—दशहस्ते न वदेन दशवदन् समन्तः) पञ्च चाम्यधिकान् दशदेन वदेचर्म चोच्यते ||. —वसनः an epithet of Siva. —चारकः cowherd. —चारणं the tending or feeding of cows. —ज *n.* born in the earth (rice &c.). —जरः an old ox or bull. —जलं the urine of a bull or cow. —जागरिकं auspiciousness, happiness. (—कः) a preparer of food, baker. —जान *a.* born in the heaven (gods). —नहजः an excellent bull or cow. —तीर्थं a cowhouse. —त्रं [गां भूमिं त्रयते चैक] 1. a cowpen. —2. a stable in general. —3. a family, race, lineage; गोत्रेण मादरोऽस्मि Sk.; ३० कौशिकगो-त्राः, वसिष्ठगोत्राः &c.: Ms. 3. 109, 9. 141. —4. a name, appellation, जगद् गोत्रस्थलिते च का न तं N. 1. 30; S. 6. 4; see 'स्थलित' below; महोवा-कं विराचितपदं गेयमुद्गतुकामा Me. 86. —5. a multitude. —6. increase. —7. a forest. —8. a field. —9. a road. —10. possessions, wealth. —11. an umbrella, a parasol. —12. knowledge of futurity. —13. a genus, class, species. —14. a caste, tribe, caste according to families. (—त्रः) a mountain. (—त्रा) 1. a multitude of cows. —2. the earth. 'कर्तुः, कारिन् *m.* the founder of a family. 'कीला the earth. 'ज *a.* born in the same family, gentile, a relation; Y. 2. 135. 'पदः a genea-logical table, pedigree. 'प्रवरः the oldest member or founder of a family. 'निद *m.* an epithet of Indra; इति क्षतो गोत्रनिदप्यमर्षणः R. 3. 53, 6. 73; Ku. 2. 52. 'स्थलनं, 'स्थलितं blundering or mistaking in calling (one) by his name, calling by a wrong name; स्मरसि स्मर मेखलागुणैस्त गात्रस्थलितेषु बंधनं Ku. 4. 8. —द *a.* giving cows. (—दः) brain. (—दा) N. of the river Godāvarī. —द्व *a.* Ved. giving cows. (—द्वः) an epithet of Indra. (—त्रं) a crown (protecting the head). —दंष्ट *a.* armed with a coat of mail. (—तं) 1. yellow orpi-ment. —2. a white fossil substance. —दानं 1. the gift of a cow. —2. the ceremony of tonsure or cutting the hair; अयास्य गोदानविधेरनन्तं R. 3.

33; (see Mallinātha's explanation of the word); कृतगोदानमंगला: U. 1: (Rām. explains the word differently). -3. the part of the head close to the right ear. -दाय *a.* intending to give cows. -दारण 1. a plough. -2. a spade, hoe. -दावरी *N.* of a river in the south. -दुह *m.*, -दुह: 'cow-milker' a cowherd. -दोह: 1. the milking of cows. -2. the milk of cows. -3. the time of milking cows. -दोहन 1. the time of milking cows. -2. the milking of cows. -दोहनी a milk-pail. -द्वय: the urine of a bull or cow. -धन 1. a herd or multitude of cows, cattle. -2. possession of cows. (-न:) a broad-pointed arrow. -धर: a mountain. -धर्म: the law of cattle, rules relating to cattle. -धुन:, -धून: 1. wheat. -2. the orange. °चूर्ण wheat flour; °संभव a sour paste. -धूलि: 'dust of the cows,' the time of sunset or evening twilight (so called because cows, which generally return home at about sunset, raise up clouds of dust by their treading on the earth). -धेनु: a milch-cow with a calf. -ध्र: a mountain. -नंदा an epithet of the wife of Siva. -नंदी the female of the Sārāsa bird. -नर्द: 1. the (Indian) crane. -2. an epithet of Siva (bellowing like a bull). -3. *N.* of a country. -नर्दीय: an epithet of Patanjali, author of the Mahābhāṣya. -नस:, -नास: 1. a kind of snake. -2. a kind of gem. -नसा the mouth of a cow. -नाय: 1. a bull. -2. an owner of land. -3. a herdsman. -4. an owner of kine. -नाय: a cowherd. -नासा the projecting snout of a cow or ox. -नास a kind of gem. -निष्यंद: cow's urine. -प: 1. a cowherd (considered as belonging to a mixed tribe); गोपवेशस्य विष्णो: Me. 15. -2. the chief of a cowpen. -3. the superintendent of a village. -4. a king. -5. a protector, guardian. °अनसी the wood of a thatch. °आदविका a cowherd. °कन्या 1. the daughter of a cowherd. -2. a nymph of Vrindāvana. °अध्याक्ष:, °इक्ष:, °ईश: the chief of herdsmen, an epithet of Kṛishṇa. °हल: the black nut-tree. °भद्र the fibrous root

of a water-lily. °रस: gum myrrh. °वधू: *f.* a cowherd's wife. °वधूदी a young cowherdess, a young wife of a cowherd; गोपवधूदीहु हूलचौराय Bhāṣhā P. 1. (-पक:) 1. the superintendent of a district. -2. myrrh. (-पिका) 1. a cowherdess. -2. protectress. (-पी) a cowherd's wife (especially applied to the cowherdresses of Vrindāvana, the companions of Kṛishṇa in his juvenile sports). -3. a milk-maid. -3. a protectress. -4. Nature, elementary nature. -पति: 1. an owner of cows. -2. a bull. -3. a leader, chief. -4. the sun. -5. Indra. -6. *N.* of Kṛishṇa. -7. *N.* of Siva. -8. *N.* of Varuṇa. -9. a king. -पद्यु: a sacrificial cow. -पा: *m.* Ved. 1. a herdsman. -2. protector, or guardian. 1. -पानसी a curved beam which supports a thatch. -पाल: 1. a cowherd. -2. a king. -3. an epithet of Siva. -4. an epithet of Kṛishṇa. °धानी a cow-pen, cow-shed. -पालक: 1. a cowherd. -2. a king. -3. an epithet of Siva; also of Kṛishṇa. -पालि: an epithet of Siva. -पालिका, -पाली the wife of a cowherd. -पित्तं bile of cows, ox-bile (from which the yellow pigment गोरोचना is prepared; Pt. 1. 94). -पीत: a species of wagtail. -पीय: protection. (-यं) a holy place, a place of pilgrimage. -पुच्छ a cow's tail. (-च्छ:) 1. a sort of monkey. -2. a sort of necklace consisting of two or four or thirty-four strings. -पुटिकं the head of Siva's bull. -पुत्र: 1. a young bull. -2. an epithet of Karna. -पुर 1. a town-gate; Māl. 9.1. -2. a principal gate; Ki. 5. -3. the ornamental gate-way of a temple. -पुरीषं cowdung. -प्रकांड an excellent cow or bull. -प्रचार: pasture-ground, pasturage for cattle; Y. 2. 166. -प्रत(त)र: 1. a ford for cattle. -2. a place of pilgrimage on the Sarayū. -प्रवेश: the time when cows return home, sunset or evening-twilight. -फणा 1. a bandage hollowed out so as to fit the chin or nose &c. -2. a sling. -बाल: the hair of cows. -भुज् *m.* a king. -भृत् *m.* a mountain. -भक्षिका a gadfly. -मघ *a.* granting cattle or

cows. -मंडल 1. the globe. -2. a multitude of cows. -मतं = गव्यति *q.* v. -मनल्लिका a tractable cow, an excellent cow. -मथ: a cowherd. -महिषग *N.* of one of the Mātṛis attending on कार्तिकेय. -मांसं beef. -मायु 1. a kind of frog. -2. a jackal अनुहं कुहते घनध्वनिं न हि गोमायुस्तानि केसरी Si. 16. 25. -3. bile of a cow. -4. *N.* of a Gandharva. -मुख:, -मुखं [गोमुखमिव मुखमस्य] a kind of musical instrument; Bg. 1. 13. (-ख:) 1. a crocodile, shark. -2. a hole of a particular shape in a wall made by thieves. (-खं) 1. a house built unevenly. -2. spreading unguents, smearing. (-खं, -खी) a cloth-bag of the shape of a gnomon containing a rosary, the beads of which are counted by the hand thrust inside. (-खी) the chasm in the Himālaya mountains through which the Ganges flows. -मूढ *a.* stupid as a bull. -मूत्रं cow's urine. -मूत्रिका 1. an artificial verse, the second of which repeats nearly all the syllables of the first. (Mall. thus defines it:—वर्णानामेकरूपत्वं यद्येकांतरमर्थयोः गोमूत्रिकेति तत्प्रहृष्टं तद्विदो विदुः || see Si. 19. 46). -2. a form of calculation. -मृग: a kind of ox (गवय). -मेद: a gem brought from the Himālaya and Indus, described as of four different colours:—white, pale-yellow, red, and dark-blue. -मेदक: 1. see गोमेद. -2. a kind of poison (काकोल). -3. smearing the body with unguents. -मेध:, -यज्ञ: a cow-sacrifice. -यानं a carriage drawn by oxen. -युक्त *a.* drawn by oxen. -युतं a cattle-station. -रक्ष: 1. a cowherd. -2. keeping or tending cattle. -3. the orange. -4. an epithet of Siva. °जंबू *f.* wheat. -रंकु: 1. a water-fowl. -2. a prisoner. -3. a naked man, a mendicant wandering about without clothes. -4. a chanter. -रवं saffron. -रस: cow's milk. -2. curds. -3. buttermilk. -4. the flavour of a sentence, कौ रसो गोरसं विना Udb. °जं buttermilk. -राज: an excellent bull. -रादिका, -रादी the Sārikā bird. -रुतं a measure of distance equal to two Krosas. -रूपं the form of a cow. (-प:) *N.* of Siva. -रोचं yellow orpiment. -रोच-

ना a bright yellow pigment prepared from the urine or bile of a cow, or found in the head of a cow. —लवण a measure of salt given to a cow. —लांगु (गु) लः a kind of monkey with a dark body, red cheeks, and a tail like that of a cow; Māl. 9. 30. —लोकः a part of heaven. cow-world. —लोमी a prostitute. —वत्सः a calf. °आदिन् *m.* a wolf. —वर्धनः a celebrated hill in वृंशवन the country about Mathurā. (This hill was lifted up and supported by Kṛishṇa upon one finger for seven days to shelter the cowherds from a storm of rain sent by Indra to test Kṛishṇa's divinity.) °धरः, °धरिन् *m.* an epithet of Kṛishṇa. —वशा a barren cow. —वाटे, -वत्सः a cow-pen. —वासन *a.* covered with an ox-hide. —विकर्तः, —विकर्तृ *m.* 1. the killer of a cow. —2. a husbandman. —विततः a horse-sacrifice having many cows. —विदः 1. a cow-keeper, a chief herdsman. —2. N. of Kṛishṇa. —3. Brihaspati. °द्वादशी the twelfth day in the light half of the month of कार्तिग. —विष् *f.*, —विष्टा cowdung. —विसर्गः day-break (when cows are let loose to graze in forests). —वीथिः *f.* N. of that portion of the moon's path which contains the asterisms भाद्रपदा, रेवती and अधिनी, or according to some, हस्त, चित्रा and स्वाती. —वीथे the price received for milk. —वृंह a drove of cattle. —वृंशरकः an excellent bull or cow. —वृषः, —वृषभः an excellent bull. °ध्वजः an epithet of Śiva. —वैद्यः a quack doctor. —व्रजः 1. a cow-pen. —2. a herd of cows. —3. a place where cattle graze. —व्रत, —व्रतिन् *a.* one who imitates a cow in frugality. —शकृत् *n.* cowdung. —शतं a present of a hundred cows to a Brāhmaṇa. —शालं, —ला a cow-stall. —शोर्षः, —शे a kind of sandal. —षड्-गवे three pairs of kine. —षन्, —षा *a.* Ved. acquiring or bestowing cows. —षा (सा) तिः 1. acquiring cattle. —2. giving cattle. —ष्टोमः a kind of sacrifice lasting for one day. —संख्यः a cow-herd. —सदृक्षः a species of ox (गवय). —सर्गः the time at which cows are usually let loose, day-break; see गोविसर्ग. —सवः a kind of cow-sacrifice (not performed in the Kali age). —सहस्रं a kind of present (महादान). —(सी) N. of two holidays on the fifteenth day

of the dark half of कार्तिक and ज्येष्ठ. —सूत्रिका a rope fastened at both ends having separate halters for each ox or cow. —स्तनः 1. the udder of a cow. —2. a cluster of blossoms, nosegay &c. —3. a pearl-necklace of four strings. —स्तना, —नी a bunch of grapes. —स्थानं, —कं a cow-pen. —स्वानिन् *m.* 1. an owner of cows. —2. a religious mendicant. —3. an honorary title affixed to proper names; (e. g. वैशदेवगोस्वामिन्). —हत्या cow-slaughter. —हृल्लं (sometimes written हल्लं) cowdung. —हित *a.* cherishing or protecting kine. —(तः) N. of Viṣṇu.

गोमत् *a.* 1 Rich in cows. —2 Possessing or containing cattle. —3 Mixed with milk. —*n.* Possession of cattle, property consisting in herds. —ती N. of a river.

गोमय *a.* 1 Consisting of cattle. —2 Defiled with cow-dung. —यः, —यं Cow-dung. —यं Cowdung cake; उपल-शकलनेतद्देवकं गोमयानां Mu. 3. 15.

—Comp. —उट्या 1. a kind of beetle found in cow-dung —2. a gad-fly. —छत्रं, —पियं a mushroom, a fungus.

गोभिन् *a.* Rich in herds. —*m.* 1 An owner of cattle. —2 A jackal. —3 A worshipper. —4 An attendant on a Buddha.

गोष्ठः-ष्ठं [गावस्तिष्ठत्यत्र घञर्थे क षत्वम्] (Usually गोष्ठ only) 1 A cowpen, cowhouse, cow-station. —2 A station of cowherds. —ष्ठः An assembly or meeting. —3 An epithet of Śiva. —ष्ठ A purificatory ऋद्ध ceremony. °पतिः a chief herdsman. °वेदिका a mound or altar in a cowpen. °श्वः a dog in a cowpen which barks at every one; applied figuratively to a slanderous person, one who stays idly at home and slanders his neighbours. गोष्ठेपंडितः 'wise in a cowpen,' a braggart, vain boaster. गोष्ठेक्ष्वेदिन् *m.* a boasting coward; also गोष्ठेपटु, गोष्ठेप्रगल्भः, शूरः &c.

गोष्पहं 1 A cow's foot. —2 The mark or impression of a cow's foot in the soil. —3 The quantity of water sufficient to fill such an impression; i. e. a very small puddle. —4 As much as a cow's footprint will hold. —5 A spot frequented by cows.

गोहृन्वः The water-melon.

गोणी 1 A sack. —2 A measure of capacity equal to a Drona. —3 Ragged garment, torn clothes.

गोडः 1 A fleshy navel. —2 A person with a fleshy navel. —3 A man of a low tribe, a mountaineer, especially one inhabiting the eastern portion of the Vindhya range between the Narmadā and Kṛishṇā.

गोतमः 1 N. of a sage belonging to the family of Angiras, father of Satānanda and husband of Ahalyā. —2 N. of a sage, the founder of Nyāya philosophy.

गोतमी Ahalyā, wife of गोतम. —Comp. —पुनः an epithet of Satānanda.

गोघा [गुध्यते, वेष्टयते बाहुरनया करणे घञ] 1 A leathern fence fastened round the left arm to prevent injury from the bow-string. —2 The alligator. —3 A sinew chord.

गोधिः [गोनेत्रं धीयते यस्मिन् आधारे इञ्] 1 The forehead. —2 The Gange-tic alligator.

गोधिका A kind of lizard.

गोधेरः A protector, guardian.

गोपः, —गोपनं See under गुप्.

गोरुपं Energy, continued effort, perseverance.

गोर्दः Brain; (also गोर्द).

गोलः, —ला, —लं [गृह् अच् डत्य लः] 1 A ball, globe; Māl. 7. 1. —2 The celestial or terrestrial globe. —3 A circle. —4 A sphere, anything round or globular. —लः 1 A widow's bastard; cf. कुंड. —2 The conjunction of several 'planets' or the presence of several in one sign. —3 Myrrh. —ला 1 A wooden ball with which children play. —2 A large globular water-jar. —3 Red arsenic. —4 Ink. —5 A woman's female friend. —6 N. of Durgā. —7 N. of the river Godāvarī. —Comp. —अध्यायः N. of an astronomical work by Bhāskarāchārya. —यंत्रं a kind of astronomical instrument.

गोलकः [गृह् अच् डत्य लः] 1 A ball, globe. —2 A wooden ball for playing with. —3 A globular water-jar. —4 A widow's bastard. —5 A conjunction of six or more planets. —6 Ma-

lasses. -7 Gum myrrh. -कं The heaven of Krishna.

गोलासः, -ग A mushroom.

गोष्ट 1 A. (गोष्ठे) To assemble, collect, heap together.

गोष्ठिः छी f. 1 An assembly, meeting. -2 Society, association. -3 Conversation, chitchat, discourse. **गोष्ठी सत्कविभिः समं** Bh. 1. 28; Māl. 10. 25; तेनैव सह सर्वथा गोष्ठीमनुभवति Pt. 2. -4 A multitude or collection. -5 Family connections, relatives, especially such as require to be maintained. -6 A kind of dramatic composition in one act. ° **पतिः** 1. the chief of an assembly, president. -2. the master of a family.

गोसः [गां जलं स्याति गो-क] 1 Gum myrrh. -2 Early morning, day-break. -3 Hot season.

गोहः Ved. 1 A house. -2 A hiding-place, a lair.

गोहनं Covering, hiding.

गोहिरं The heel.

गौजिकः, -गः A goldsmith.

गौडः 1 N. of a country : the स्कंदपुराण thus describes its position:—वंगदेशं समारभ्य भुवनेशांतगः शिवे । गौडदेशः समाख्यातः सर्वविद्याविचारदः ॥ -2 A particular subdivision of Brāhmanas. -डाः (pl.) The inhabitants of Gauḍa. -डी 1 Spirit distilled from molasses; **गौडी पैठी च माध्वी च विज्ञेया त्रिविधा सुरा** Ms. 11. 95. -2 One of the Rāginis. -3 (In rhet.) One of the *Ritis* or *Vrittis* or styles of poetic composition : S. D. mentions four *Ritis*, while K. P. only three, **गौडी** being another name for परुषा वृत्ति; **ओजः प्रकाशकैस्तेः (वर्णैः) तु परुषा (i. e. गौडी)** M. P. 7; **ओजः प्रकाशकैर्वर्णैर्बोध आडंबरः पुनः समासबहुला गौडी** S. D. 627. -डे Sweetmeats.

गौडिक a. Relating to molasses. -कः Sugar-cane. -कं Rum.

गौण a. (णी f.) [गुणमधिकृत्य प्रवृत्ता गौणी, तत आगतः अण्] 1 Subordinate, secondary, unessential. -2 (In gram.) Indirect or less immediate (opp. मुख्य or प्रधान); **गौणे कर्मणि बुद्धादेः प्रधाने नीहृक्त्वहं** Sk. -3 Figurative, metaphorical, used in a secondary sense (as a word or

sense). -4 Founded on some resemblance between the primary and secondary sense of a word; as in **गौणीलक्षणा**. -5 Relating to enumeration or multiplication. -6 Attributive. -Comp. -पक्षः the minor or weaker side of an argument &c.

गौणिक a. 1 Relating to the three qualities (सत्त्व, रजस् and तमस्). -2 Having qualities. -3 Subordinate. -4 Resembling a sack.

गौण्यं Subordination, inferior position or rank.

गौतमः N. of (1) the sage Bhāradvāja; (2) of Satānanda, Gotama's son; (3) N. of Kṛipā, Droṇa's brother-in-law; (4) of Buddha; (5) of the propounder of the Nyāya system of philosophy. -Comp. -संभवा the river Godāvarī.

गौतमी 1 N. of Kṛipā, wife of Droṇa. -2 An epithet of the Godāvarī. -3 The teaching of Buddha. -4 The Nyāya system of philosophy propounded by Gautama. -5 Turmeric. -6 A kind of yellow pigment. -7 An epithet of Durgā. -8 N. of the river Gomati.

गौधमीनं A field where wheat is grown.

गौनर्दः An epithet of Patanjali, the author of the Māhābhāṣya.

गौपिकः The son of a Gopī or herdsmen's wife.

गौपुच्छ a. Like a cow's tail.

गौपुच्छिक a. Belonging to a cow's tail, bought for it.

गौप्तेयः The son of a Vaisya woman.

गौर a. (रा or री f.) 1 White; **कैलासगौरं वृषमारुरुक्षोः** R. 2. 35; **द्विरुद्वेग्नचछेदगौरस्य तस्य** Me. 59, 52; Rs. 1. 6. -2 Yellowish, pale-red; **गौरोचनाक्षेपनितांतगौरे** Ku. 7. 17; R. 6. 65; **गौरांगि गर्वे न कदापि कुर्वाः** R. G. -3 Reddish. -4 Shining, brilliant. -5 Pure, clean, beautiful. -रः 1 The white colour. -2 The yellowish colour. -3 The reddish colour. -4 White mustard. -5 The moon. -6 A kind of buffalo. -7 A kind of deer. -8 The planet Jupiter. -9 N. of Chaitanya. -रं 1 The filament of a lotus.

-2 Saffron. -3 Gold. -Comp. -अंगः N. of (1) Vishṇu. (2) Kṛishṇa. -आस्यः a kind of black monkey, with a white face. -खरः a wild monkey. -सर्षपः white mustard (considered as a kind of weight).

गौरश्यं The office of a herdsman.

गौरवं a. [गुरोर्भावेः कर्म० वा अण्] Belonging to a Guru or teacher. -वं 1 Weight, heaviness (lit.); **जघनं** S. 3. 8; **सुरेन्द्रमात्राश्रितगर्भगौरवात्** R. 3. 11. -2 Importance, high value or estimation; **स्वविक्रमे गौरवमाद्धानं** R. 14. 18; 18. 39; **कार्यगौरवेण** Mu. 5; importance or urgent nature; U. 6. 7. -3 Respect, regard, consideration; **तथापि यन्मन्यपि ते गुरुनिव्यस्ति गौरवं** Si. 2. 71; **प्रयोजनापेक्षितया प्रभूणां प्रायश्चलं गौरवमाश्रितेषु** Ku. 3. 1; Amaru. 19. -4 Respectability, dignity, venerableness; **कोऽर्थी गतो गौरवं** Pt. 1. 146; Ms. 2. 145. -5 Cumbrousness. -6 (In prosody) Length (as of a syllable). -7 Depth (as of meaning); **यच्चार्यतो गौरवं** Māl. 1. 7. -Comp. -आसनं a seat of honour. -ईरित a. praised, famed, celebrated. **गौरवित** a. Highly esteemed or honoured.

गौरिका A virgin, a young girl. **गौरिलः** 1 White mustard. -2 Dust of iron or steel.

गौरी 1 N. of Pārvatī; as in **गौरीनाथ**. -2 A young girl eight years old; **अष्टवर्षा भवेद्गौरी**. -3 A young girl prior to menstruation, virgin, maid. -4 A woman with a white or yellowish complexion. -5 The earth. -6 Turmeric. -7 A yellow pigment or dye; (called **गौरीचन**). -8 The wife of Varuṇa. -9 The Mallikā creeper. -10 The Tulasi plant. -11 The Manjishṭhā plant. -12 Speech. -Comp. -कांतः, -नाथः an epithet of Siva. -गुरुः the Himālaya mountain; **गौरीगुरोर्गह्वरमाविवेश** R. 2. 26; Ki. 5. 21. -जः N. of Kārtikeya. (-जं) talc. -पहः the horizontal plate of the Linga or Phallus of Siva, symbolizing the female organ. -पुत्रः N. of Kārtikeya. -ललितं a yellow orpiment. -सुतः 1. N. of कर्तिकेय. -2. the son of a girl married when 8 years old.

गौरुतल्पिकः The violator of the preceptor's bed.

गौलक्षणिकः One who knows the good or bad marks of a cow.

गौलिमिकः A single soldier of a troop.

गौल्यं 1 Syrup. -2 Spirituous liquor.

गौशतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Possessing a hundred cows.

गौष्टीनं Thesite of an old cow-pen.

गौसहस्रिक *a.* Possessing a thousand cows.

ग्रिधः *f.* Ved. Eating, consuming.

ग्न्या Ved. A woman.

ग्रमा The earth.

ग्रथ् or **ग्रंथ** 1 *A.* (ग्रथते, ग्रंथते) 1 To be crooked. -2 To be wicked. -3 To bend.

ग्रथनं 1 Coagulation, thickening, becoming obstructed or clogged with knotty lumps. -2 Stringing together. -3 Composing, writing; (न also in these two senses).

ग्रथः [ग्रथ् वा नङ्] A cluster, bunch, tuft.

ग्रथित *p. p.* [ग्रथ् संदर्भे क नलोपः] 1 Strung or tied together. -2 Composed; कालिदासग्रथितवस्तुना नाटकेन *S.* 1. 72. -3 Arranged, classed. -4 Thickened, coagulated. -5 Knotty. -6 Hardened. -7 Hurt, injured. -8 Seized, taken possession of. -9 Overcome. -तं A tumor with hard knots.

ग्रंथ 1. 9. P., 10 U., 1 *A.* (ग्रंथति, ग्रन्थति, ग्रंथयति-ने, also, ग्रथति, ग्रथते) 1 To fasten, tie or string together; *Bk.* 7. 105; सज्जो ग्रथयते &c. -2 To arrange, class together, connect in a regular series. -3 To wind round. -4 To write, compose; ग्रन्थानि काव्यशास्त्रिनं विततार्थरश्मि *K.* P. 10. -5 To form, make, produce; ग्रन्थन्ति बाष्पाब्जिनिकरं पद्मपन्थयः *K.* 60; *Bk.* 17. 69. -6 To set or strew with.

ग्रंथः [ग्रथ् संदर्भे भावे घञ्] 1 Binding, stringing together (*fig.* also). -2 A work, treatise, composition, literary production, book; ग्रन्थारम्भे, ग्रन्थकृत्, ग्रन्थसमाप्ति &c. -3 Wealth, property. -4 A verse consisting of 32 syllables, written in the Anuṣṭubh metre. -**Comp.** -कर्तृ, *m.* -कारः -कृत् *m.*, a writer, an author; ग्रन्थारम्भे समुचितेष्ट-

वतां ग्रन्थकल्पराशति *K.* P. 1. -कृदी, -कृदी 1. a library. -2. a studio. -विस्तरः, विस्तारः voluminousness, diffuse style. -संधिः a section or chapter of a work; (for the several names by which sections, or chapters of works in Sanskrit, are called, see under अन्धाय).

ग्रथनं, -ना [ग्रथ् भावे लुट्] 1 Stringing or tying together. -2 Composing, writing.

ग्रंथिः 1 A knot, bunch, protuberance in general; स्तनौ मांसग्रंथी कनक-कलशाविलुपान्तै *Bh.* 3. 20; so नेदोऽग्रंथि. -2 A tie or knot of a cord, garment &c.; इहमुपहितसूत्रमग्रंथिना स्कंध-हेतु *S.* 1. 18; *Mk.* 1. 1; *Ms.* 2. 43; *Bh.* 1. 57. -3 A knot tied in the end of a garment for keeping money; hence, purse, money, property; कुसीदाद् शरिद्रौ परकरगतग्रंथि-शमनात् *Pt.* 1. 11. -4 The joint or knot of a reed, cane &c. -5 A joint of the body. -6 Crookedness, distortion, falsehood, perversion of truth. -7 Swelling and hardening of the vessels of the body. -**Comp.** -छेदकः -भेदः, मोचकः a cut-purse, a pick pocket; अंगुलीर्ग्रंथिनिदम्ब छेदयेत् ग्रथने ग्रहे *Ms.* 9. 277; *Y.* 2. 274; *S.* 6. -पर्णः, -जै 1. N. of a fragrant tree; न ग्रंथिपण्णियाश्चरन्ति कस्तूरिका-गंधसृगास्तृणेषु *Vikr.* 1. 17. -2. a kind of perfume. -बंधनं 1. tying together the garments of the bride and the bridegroom at the marriage ceremony. -2. tying a knot. -3. a ligament. -मूलं garlic. -हरः a minister.

ग्रंथिकः 1 An astrologer, a fortune-teller. -2 The name assumed by Nakula when at the palace of Virāṭa. -3 A kind of disease of the outer ear.

ग्रंथित See ग्रथित.

ग्रंथिन *m.* 1 One who reads books, bookish; अज्ञेभ्यो ग्रंथिनः श्रेष्ठा ग्रंथि-भ्यो धारिणो वराः *Ms.* 12. 103. -2 Learned, well-read. -3 Relating to books.

ग्रंथिमत् *a.* Knotty, tied by a knot; *Ku.* 3. 46.

ग्रंथिल *a.* [ग्रंथिर्वचनेऽस्य सिध्मालिच्] Knotted, knotty. -लं 1 The root of long pepper. -2 Undried ginger.

ग्रस् 1. 1 *A.* [ग्रसते, ग्रस्त] 1 To swallow, devour, eat up, consume;

स इमां ग्रथिर्वा कृत्स्नां सक्षिप्य ग्रसते पुनः *Mh.* : *Bg.* 11. 30. -2 To seize. -3 To eclipse; इदं च ग्रसते दिनेश्वरनिशा-प्रापेभ्यो भावुरौ *Bh.* 2. 34; हिमांशुनाशु ग्रसते तन्मन्त्रविम्बः स्फुटं फलं *Si.* 2. 49. -4 To slur over words. -5 To destroy. -**With** सं to destroy; *Bk.* 12. 4. -II. 1 P., 10 U. (ग्रसति, ग्रसयति-ने) To eat, devour.

ग्रसनं [ग्रस् भावे लुट्] 1 Swallowing, eating. -2 Seizing. -3 A partial eclipse of the sun or moon. -4 A mouthful.

ग्रसिष्णु *a.* Accustomed to swallow. -*m.* The Supreme Soul.

ग्रस्त *p. p.* [ग्रस् कर्मणि क] 1 Eaten, devoured. -2 Seized, stricken, affected, possessed; ग्रहं विपद्, जरा *U.* 6. 39. -3 Slurred; मुक्तं *U.* 5. 13; आनिष *Pt.* 1. 193. -4 Eclipsed. -5 Taken, seized. -स्तं A word or sentence half-uttered or slurred over. -**Comp.** -अस्तं the setting of the sun or moon while eclipsed. -उदयः rising of the sun or moon while eclipsed.

ग्रस्तिः *f.* The act of swallowing or devouring.

ग्रसः [ग्रस् कर्मणि घञ्] 1 A mouthful, a quantity of anything equal to a mouthful; *Ms.* 3. 133; 6. 28; *Y.* 3. 55. -2 Food, nourishment. -3 The part of the sun or moon eclipsed. -4 The morsel bitten. -5 The act of swallowing. -6 Slurring, indistinct pronunciation; fault in the pronunciation of the gutturals. -7 (In geom.) A piece cut out by the intersection of two circles -8 An eclipse. -**Comp.** -आच्छादनं food and clothing; *i. e.* bare subsistence. -ग्रन्थ्यं any extraneous substance lodged in the throat.

ग्रह 9 U. (In Vedic literature ग्रह्; गृह्णाति, जमाह, अपह्रीत्, ग्रहीतुं, गृहीत *caus.* ग्राहयति; *desid.* जिघृक्षति) 1 To seize, take, take or catch hold of, lay hold of, catch, grasp; तथोर्जगद्ग्रहः पावान् राजा राज्ञी च नागधी *R.* 1. 57; आलाने गृह्यते हस्ती वाजी वल्गासु गृह्यते *Mk.* 1. 50; तं कंठे जमाह *K.* 363; पार्णि गृहीत्वा, चरणं गृहीत्वा &c. -2 To receive, take, accept, exact; प्रजानानि च भूत्यर्थं स ताभ्यो बलिमग्रहीत् *R.* 1. 18; *Ms.* 7. 124; 9. 162. -3 To apprehend, capture,

take prisoner ; बन्दिग्रहं गृहीत्वा V. 1 ; यास्तत्र चोरान् गृहीयात् Ms. 8. 34. -4 To arrest, stop, catch; Bg. 6. 35. -5 To captivate, attract ; महाराजगृहीत-हृदयया नया V. 4 ; हृदये गृह्यते नारी Mk. 1. 50 ; माधुयेमीडे हरिणान् गृहीतुं R. 18. 13. -6 To win over, persuade, induce to one's side ; लुब्धमर्थेन गृहीयात् Chap. 33 ; Pt. 1. 69, 184. -7 (Hence) To please, gratify, satisfy, propitiate ; गृहीतुमा-यान् परिचर्यया इहर्मेनानुभावाहि नितान्तम-धिनः Si. 1. 17. 33. -8 To affect, seize or possess (as a demon, spirit &c.) ; as in पिदाचगृहीत, वेताल-गृहीत. -9 To assume, take ; द्युतिमद्गृहीद् महर्गणः Si. 9. 23 ; Bk. 19. 29. -10 To learn, know, recognize, understand ; Ki. 10. 8, Pt. 1. 43. -11 To re- gard, consider, believe, take for ; मयापि सृष्टिदुब्धित्वा तथैव गृहीतं S. 6 ; परिहासविजल्पितं स्वै परमार्थेन न गृह्यतां वचः S. 2. 18 ; एवं जनो गृह्यति M. 1 ; Mn. 3. -12 To catch or perceive (as by an organ of sense) ; ज्यानिनादन्य गृह्यतीत्योः R. 11. 15. -13 To master, grasp, comprehend ; R. 18. 46. -14 To guess, conjecture, infer ; नेत्रदक्कविकारैश्च गृह्यतेऽतर्गतं मनः Ms. 8. 26. -15 To utter, mention (as a name) ; यदि मन्यान्यस्य नामापि न गृहीतं K. 305 ; न तु नामापि गृहीयान् पत्यौ प्रेते परस्य तु Ms. 5. 157. -16 To buy, purchase ; कियता मूत्थेनैतत्पु-स्तकं गृहीतं Pt. 2 ; Y. 2. 169 ; Ms. 8. 201. -17 To deprive (one) of, take away from, rob or seize away ; Bk. 9. 9 ; 15. 63. -18 To wear, put on (as clothes &c.) ; वासांसि जीर्णा-नि यथा विहाय नवानि गृह्णाति नरोऽपरा-णि Bg. 2. 22. -19 To conceive. -20 To observe (as a fast). -21 To eclipse. -22 To undertake, under- go, begin. -23 To take up, draw (water.) -24 To stop, intercept. -25 To withdraw, draw back. -26 To include. -27 To receive hospitably (as a guest). [The senses of this root may be variously modified according to the noun with which it is joined]. -Caus. 1 To cause to take, catch, seize or accept. -2 To give away in mar- riage; Ku. 1. 52 -3 To teach, make one acquainted with. -4 To make one deliver over to. -5 To be-

come familiar with. -WITH अनुसं- to salute humbly. -अप to take away, tear off. -अभि to seize forcibly. -II. 1 P., 10 U. (ग्रहति, ग्राह-यति-ते) To take, receive, &c.

गृहीत p. p. [ग्रह-कर्मणि-क्] 1 Taken, seized, caught, held, grasped, laid hold of ; केचेषु गृहीतः. -2 Obtained, acquired, gained. -3 Received, ac- cepted. -4 Robbed. -5 Collected. -6 Agreed, promised. -7 Per- ceived, known, understood, learnt. -8 Worn (see ग्रह). -Comp. -अर्थ a. knowing the meaning or sense, अगृहीतार्थः 3 वास S. 6. -गर्भा a pregnant woman. -दिश 1. run away, fugitive, dispersed. -2. disap- peared. -देह a. incarnate. -नामन् a. called by name ; U. 1. 48 ; छ° whose name is auspiciously in- voked 'a respectful way of speak- ing of venerable or dead persons. -विद्य a. versed in science, learn- ed. -वेतन a. paid, remunerated. -श्वापद a. the beasts in which are confined or tracked.

गृहीतिन् a. Who has grasped or comprehended (with loc.); गृहीती घ- द्स्वंगेषु Dk. 120.

गृह्य a. 1 To be taken or received. -2 To be sized. -3 To be observ- ed, perceptible, perceivable. -4 To be acknowledged or admitted. -5 To be trusted or relied on ; to be honored. -6 Taking the side of, adopting or choosing as best. -7 Dependent, subservient. -ह्यः The anus.

ग्रहः [ग्रह-अच्] 1 Seizing, grasping, laying hold of, seizure, रुरुधुः कच्च- ग्रहेः li. 19. 31. -2 A grip, grasp, hold ; कर्कटकग्रहान् Pt. 1. 260. -3 Taking, receiving, accepting ; receipt. -4 Stealing, robbing ; अ- गलीर्ग्रथिमेहस्य छेद्यग्रथमे ग्रहे Ms. 9. 277 ; so गोग्रहः. -5 Booty, spoil. -6 Eclipse ; see ग्रहण. -7 A planet, (the planets are nine : -सूर्यश्चंद्रो मं- गलश्च बुधश्चापि बृहस्पतिः । शुक्रः शनिश्चरो राहः केतुश्चेति ग्रहा नव ॥) ; नक्षत्रताराग्रहसकु- लापि (रात्रि) R. 6. 22, 3. 13, 12. 28 ; गुरुणा रतनभरणं मुखचन्द्रेण भास्व- ता । इन्द्रश्चराभ्यां पादभ्यां रेजे ग्रहमथीव सा ॥ Bh. 1. 17. -8 Mentioning ; ut- terance, repeating (as of a name) ; नामजातिग्रहं स्वेषामभिज्ञोहेण कुर्वतेः Ms. 8. 271 ; Amaru. 83. -9 A shark,

crocodile. -10 An imp in general. -11 A particular class of evil de- mons supposed to seize upon children and produce convulsions &c. -12 Apprehension, perception. -13 An organ or instrument of apprehension. -14 Tenacity, per- severance, persistence. -15 Purpose, design. -16 Favour, patronage. -17 The place of a planet in the fixed zodiac. -18 The number 'nine'. -19 Any state of mind which proceeds from magical influ- ences. -20 A house. -21 A spoon- ful, ladleful. -22 A ladle or ves- sel. -23 The middle of a bow. -24 A moveable point in the heavens. -25 Keeping back, obstructing. -26 Taking away, depriving ; प्राण° Pt. 1. 295. -Comp. -अधीन a. subject to planetary influence. -अवमर्दनः an epithet of Rāhu. (-नं) friction of the planets. -अधीशः the sun. -आधारः, -आश्रयः polar star (as the fixed centre of the planets). -आमयः 1. epilepsy. -2. demonia- cal possession. -आलुचनं pouncing on one's prey, tearing it to pieces ; इधेनो महालुचने Mk. 3. 20. -ईशः the sun. -कलालः an epithet of Rāhu. -गतिः the motion of the planets. -चितकः an astrologer. -इश the aspect of a planet, the time during which it continues to exercise its influence. -देवता the deity that presides over a planet. -नायकः 1. the sun. -2. an epithet of Saturn. -निमहौ (du.) reward and puni- shment. -नेमिः the moon. -पातिः 1. the sun. -2. the moon. -पीडनं, -पीडा 1. oppression caused by a planet. -2. an eclipse ; शाशिवाकरयो- ग्रहपीडनं Bh. 2. 91 ; H. 1. 51 ; Pt. 2. 19. -पुषः the sun. -भक्तिः f. division of countries &c. with re- spect to the presiding planets. -भो- जनः oblation offered to the planets. -मंडलं, -ली the circle of the planets. -यज्ञः, -यागः worship or sa- crifice offered to the planets. -युतिः conjunction of planets. -युद्धं oppo- sition of planets. -राजः 1. the sun. -2. the moon. -3. Jupiter. -वर्षः the planetary year. -विप्रः an astrologer. -ज्ञातिः f, propitia- tion of planets by sacrifices &c. -शृंगादकं triangular position of the

planets with reference to one another. —संगमः conjunction of planets.

ग्रहकः A prisoner.

ग्रहणं [ग्रह भवे ल्युट्] 1 Seizing, catching, seizure; आ ग्रहणे शुचिः Ms. 5. 130. —2 Receiving, accepting, taking; आचारधूमग्रहणात् R. 7. 27. —3 Mentioning, uttering; नामग्रहणं. —4 Wearing, putting on; सौत्तरच्छ-दन्ध्यास्त नेपथ्यग्रहणाय सः R. 17. 21. —5 An eclipse; Y. 1. 218. —6 Understanding, comprehension, knowledge; न परेषां ग्रहणस्य सोचरां N. 2. 95. —7 Learning, acquiring, grasping mentally, mastering; लिप्येया-द्वयग्रहणं वाङ्मयं नदीमुखेनैव समुद्रावि-हत् R. 3. 28. —8 Taking up of sound, echo; अद्रिग्रहणमुत्तिर्गतिर्नैवयथः Me. 44. —9 The hand. —10 An organ of sense. —11 A prisoner, captive. —12 Taking by the hand, marrying. —13 Taking captive, imprisonment. —14 Gaining, obtaining, purchasing. —15 Choosing. —16 Taking or drawing up. —17 Attraction. —18 Containing, enclosing. —19 Undertaking, undergoing. —20 Service. —21 Mentioning with praise, respecting. —22 Acceptation, meaning. —23 Assent, agreement. —24 Inviting, calling, addressing. —Comp. —अवः close of study.

ग्रहणक a. Containing, involving.

ग्रहणिः, —णी f. 1 An imaginary organ supposed to lie between the stomach and the intestines. —2 The small intestines or that part of the alimentary canal where the bile assists digestion and from which vital warmth is diffused. —3 Diarrhoea, dysentery. —Comp. —हरः cloves.

ग्रहणीय a. Acceptable.

ग्रहीत a. 1 Taking, accepting. —2 Unyielding, relentless, obstinate; निष्ठाखिलवापि वापिका प्रससाद ग्रही-त्वेव मानिनी N. 2. 77.

ग्रहीतव्य a. 1 To be taken, seized or received, acceptable. —2 To be taken up or drawn (as a fluid). —3 To be apprehended or perceived, to be learnt or acquired.

ग्रहीतृ a. (वी f.) [ग्रह-तृच् इटो दीर्घः] 1 A taker, an acceptor; as in गुण-ग्रहीतृ q. v. —2 Perceiver, observant. —3 Debtor. —4 Purchaser.

ग्राह a. (वी f.) [ग्रह भवे घञ्] Seiz-

ing, clutching, taking, holding, re-ceiving &c. —1 Seizing, grasp- ing. —2 A crocodile, shark; ग्राह- ती Bh. 3. 45. —3 A prisoner. —4 Accept- ing. —5 Understanding, knowledge. —6 Persistence, importunity. —7 De- termination, resolve; Bg. 17. 19. —8 A disease. —9 Any large fish or marine animal. —10 Morbid affec- tion, disease. —12 Beginning, un- der-taking. —ह्री A female crocodile.

ग्राह ind (At the end of comp.) Taking, seizing; वाग्ग्रह गृहीत V. 1.

ग्राहक a. (हिका f.) [ग्रह-कृत्] One who receives, takes &c. —कः 1 A hawk, falcon. —2 A curer of poison. —3 A purchaser. —4 A police-officer.

ग्राहकत्वं Sensibility, power of feel- ing; Mā. 1. 41.

ग्राहिः 1 A female evil spirit. —2 A swoon.

ग्रहिन a. Made to take or seize.

ग्रहिनृ a. [ग्रह-णिन्] 1 Seizing, taking, holding. —2 Picking, gather- ing. —3 Containing. —4 Drawing, at- tracting, alluring. —5 Obtaining, gaining. —6 Searching through, scrutinizing. —7 Choosing, selecting. —8 Perceiving, observing. —9 Accept- ing. —10 Astringent. —11 Obstructing. —m. The wood-apple tree. —णी Adverse fate (प्रतिकूल).

ग्रहण a. Seizing, laying hold of.

ग्राह्य a. [ग्रह-य्यत्] 1 To be taken or seized &c., see ग्रह. —2 To be un- derstood; Pt. 1. 47. —3 Acceptable. —3 To be received in a hospitable manner. —5 To be admitted in evi- dence. —ह्य A present.

ग्रामः [ग्र-मन् आदत्तदेशः] 1 A village, hamlet; पत्तने स्थितानिःपि ग्रामे रत्नपरीक्षा M. 1; त्यजेत्तु कुलस्यार्थे ग्रामस्यार्थे कुलं त्यजेत् । ग्रामे जनपदस्यार्थे स्वाम्यर्थे पृथि-र्त्यजेत् ॥ H. 1. 149; R. 1. 44; Me. 30. —2 A race, com- munity. —3 A multitude, collection (of anything); e. g. गुणग्राम, इन्द्रिय-ग्राम; Bg. 8. 19, 9. 8. —4 A gamut, scale in music. —Comp. —अधिकृतः —अध्यक्षः, —ईशः, —ईश्वरः superintendent, head, chief of a village. —अंतः the border of a village, space near a vil- lage; Ms. 4. 116, 11. 79. —अंतरः another village. —अतिक the neighbourhood of a village. —अंतीय a. situated in the neighbourhood of a village. —अ- space near a village. —आचारः a

village custom. —आग्रानं hunting. —उपाध्वयः the village priest. —वंदकः 1. 'the village-pest', one who is a source of trouble to the village. —2. a tale-bearer. —कान a. 1. one wishing to take possession of a village. —2. fond of living in villages. —कुकुटः a do- mestic cock. —कुमारः 1. one beauti- ful in a village. —2. a village-boy. —कूटः 1. the noblest man in a village. —2. a Śūdra. —गृह्य a. being outside a village. —गोवृद्धः the herds- man of a village. —घातः plundering a village. —वैविन् m. an epithet of Indra. —चर्या sexual intercourse; (विलंबेन) —चैत्यः a sacred fig-tree of a village; Me. 23. —ज, —जात a. 1. village-born, rustic. —2. grown in cultivated ground. —जालं a number of villages, a district. —जीः 1. the leader or chief of a village or community. —2. a leader or chief in general. —3. a barber. —4. an epithet of Vishnu. —5. a libidinous man. (—f.) 1. a whore, harlot. —2. the indigo plant. —पुत्रः a bastard, the son of a harlot. —त-क्षः a village-carpenter. —देवता the tutelary deity of a village. —दुमः a sacred tree in a village. —धर्मः sexual intercourse. —पालः 1. the guardian of a village. —2. army for the protection of a village. —प्रेष्यः the messenger or servant of a com- munity or village. —नहुगुरिका a riot, fray, village tumult. —मुखं a market. —वृगः a dog. —याजकः, —याजिनृ m. 1. 'the village priest', a priest who conducts the religious ceremonies for all classes and is consequently considered as a de- graded Brāhmaṇa. —2. the attend- ant of an idol. —गुडः a riot, fray. —हृडनं plundering a village. —वासः (ग्रामवासः also) 1. a villager. —2. residence in a village. —बंडः an impotent man (बीज). —संकरः the common sewer or drain of a village. —संचः a village-corporation. —सिंहः a dog. —स्य a. 1. a villager. —2. a co-villager. —दासकः a sister's husband.

ग्रामकः 1 A villager. —2 The col- lective department of celestial pleasures.

ग्रामटिका A wretched or miser.

able village : कविप्रमदिकार्यदन-
दुर्विग्रह P. R. 1.

ग्रामयनि Den P. To invite or call.

ग्रामिक *a.* (*की f.*) 1 Rural, rustic.
-2 (In music) Chromatic. -3 Rule.

-कः 1 The headman of a village ;
Ms. 7. 116, 118. -2 A villager.

ग्रामि *a.* 1 Rustic, rural. -2
Libidinous. -*m.* 1 A villager, pea-
sant. -2 The head of a village. -*पौ*
The indigo plant.

ग्रामीण *a.* [ग्रामे भवः खञ्] 1 Vulgar.
rude. -2 Chromatic. -3 Belonging
to a village. -*णः* 1 A villager; ग्रामीण-
वध्वस्तमलक्षिता जनैश्चिरं वृत्तिनमुपरि व्य-
लीकृत्यन् Si. 12. 37; Amaru. 11. -2
A dog. -3 A crow. -4 A hog.

ग्रामीय *a.* Belonging to a village.
-*यः* A villager, boor, churl.

ग्रामेय *a.* (*यी f.*) Village-born,
rustic. -*यी* A harlot, prostitute.

ग्राम्य *a.* [ग्राम-यत्] 1 Relating to
or used in a village; Ms. 6. 3; 7.
120. -2 Living in a village, rural.
rustic; अल्पव्ययेन सुंदरि ग्राम्यजनो नि-
ष्टमश्रान्ति Chand. M. 1. -3 Domestic-
ated, tame (as an animal). -4 Cul-
tivated (opp. वन्य 'growing wild').
-5 Low, vulgar, used only by low
people (as a word); चुंबनं हेहि मे भार्ये
कामचांडालतृषये R. G., or कदस्ते हरते
मनः S. D. 574, are instances of ग्राम्य
expressions. -6 Indecent, obscene.
-7 Relating to sexual pleasures. -8
Relating to a musical scale. -*म्यः*
1 A tame hog. -2 The first two
signs of the zodiac, Aries and
Taurus. -*म्या* The Indigo plant.
-*म्यं* 1 A rustic speech. -2 Food pre-
pared in a village. -3 Sexual inter-
course. -4 Acceptance. -*Comp.*
-अश्वः an ass. -कर्मन् *n.* 1 the occupa-
tion of a villager -2. sexual plea-
sure, -कुंकुमं safflower. -धर्मः 1. the
duty of a villager. -2. sexual inter-
course, copulation. -3. the right of a
villager (as opp. to that of a 'recluse').
-पशुः a domestic animal. -बुद्धि *a.*
boorish, clownish, ignorant. -नृपः
a dog. -वल्लभा a harlot, prostitute.
-सुखं sexual intercourse, copula-

tion

ग्रावन् *a.* Hard, solid. -*m.* 1 A
stone or rock; किं हि नानैवदुने मडनं
त्यकावुने ग्रावणः संभवत इति Mv. 1;
अवि ग्रावा रेतिव्यपि इलति वज्रस्य हृदयं
U. 1. 28; Si. 4. 23. -2 A mountain.
-3 A cloud.

ग्रीवा [गिरव्यनग, गृचनिपि० Up. 1.
152] The neck, the back part of
the neck, ग्रीवाभग निरामं मुहुरत्पतति
ह्यने इत्तद्वि. S. 1. 7. -*Comp.* -वंदा
a bell hanging down from the neck
of a horse.

ग्रीवाङ्किका See ग्रीवा.

ग्रीविन *a.* Long-necked, handsome-
necked. -*m.* A camel.

ग्रीष्म *a.* [गृस्ते रसान् ; गृस्-मनिन
Up. 1. 147] Hot, warm. -*ष्मः* 1
The summer, the hot season, cor-
responding to the months of Jyesh-
tha and Shāḍha; ग्रीष्मसमयमधिकृत्य
गीयतां S. 1; R. 16. 54; Bv. 1. 35.
-2 Heat, warmth. -*स्मी* The नवमल्लि-
का plant. -*Comp.* -कालीन *a.* per-
taining to summer. -उद्भवा, -जा,
-भवा the Navamallikā creeper,
(double jasmine).

ग्रुच् 1 P. (ग्रेचति) 1 To steal,
rob. -2 To go.

ग्रव (*की f.*), ग्रैवेय (*यी f.*) *a.*
[ग्रीवायां भवः ; अण् ढञ् वा] Being on or
belonging to the neck ; Si. 18. 10.
-वं, -यं 1 A collar or necklace. -
A chain worn round the neck of an
elephant; नासस्तु कोरेणां ग्रैवं त्रिपरी-
च्छेदिनामपि R. 4. 43, 75.

ग्रैव्यक [ग्रीवायां बद्धोऽलंकारः, ढकञ्]
1 A neck-ornament ; *e g.* अस्माकं स-
खि वाससी न रुचिरे ग्रैव्यकां नोऽज्ज्वलं S.
D. 3. -2 A chain worn round the
neck of an elephant.

ग्रैष्म, ग्रैष्मिक *a.* Relating to
summer.

ग्रैष्मिक *a.* (*ष्मिका f.*) 1 Sown in
summer. -2 To be paid in summer
(as a debt).

ग्लस् 1 A. (ग्लसते, ग्लस्त) To eat,
devour.

ग्लह् 1 U, 10 U. (ग्लहति-ते, ग्लह-
यति-ते) 1 To gamble, to win by

gambling. -2 To take, receive.

ग्लहः [cf. P. III. 3. 70] 1 A dice-
player. -2 A stake, wager, bet; व्या-
त्युक्षीमभिसरणग्लहामदीव्यन् Si. 8. 32.
-3 A die. -4 Gambling, playing.
-5 A dice-box. -6 Cast of the dice,
game at dice. -7 A chess-man.

ग्लुच् 1 P. (ग्लेचति, ग्लुक) 1 To
go, move. -2 To steal, rob. -3 To
take away, deprive of; बहूनामग्लुच्
प्रापानग्लोचि च रणे यशः Bk. 15. 30.

ग्लुच् 1 P. (ग्लुचति) 1 To rob. -2
To go.

ग्लेप् 1 A. (ग्लेपते) 1 To be poor
or miserable. -2 To shake, tremble.
-3 To move or go.

ग्लेव् 1 A. (ग्लेवते) To serve, wor-
ship.

ग्लेष् 1 A. (ग्लेषते) To seek, search,
investigate.

ग्लै 1 P. (ग्लायति, ग्लान) 1 To feel
aversion or dislike, be unwilling or
disinclined to do anything (with
inf.). -2 To be fatigued or wearied,
feel tired or exhausted. -3 To de-
spend, sink in spirit, be dejected ;
Bk. 19. 17, 6. 12. -4 To wane,
fade, faint away. -*Caus.* (ग्ल-ग्ल-
पयति, but प्रग्लापयति) 1 To cause to
fade away, wither up ; S. 3. 18; Ku.
3. 49. -2 To tire out, exhaust. -3
To injure, trouble, hurt. -4 To
emaciate, waste ; Ku. 5. 29; U. 3. 5.

ग्लपनं 1 Withering, drying up.
-2 Exhaustion.

ग्लान *p. p.* [ग्लै कर्तरि क्] 1 Weary,
languid, tired, fatigued, exhausted.
-2 Sick, ill. -*नं* 1 Exhaustion. -2
Disease.

ग्लानिः *f.* [ग्लै भावे नि] 1 Exhaust-
tion, languor, fatigue; मनश्च ग्लानि-
पृच्छति Ms. 1. 53 ; अंगग्लानि मुरतज-
नितां Me. 70, 31; Sānti. 4. 4. -2 De-
cay, decline; आलोक्ष्य परग्लानिर्द्वयं
नीतिरितीयती Si. 2. 30; यदा यदा हि
धर्मस्य ग्लानिर्भवति भारत Bg. 4. 7. -3
Debility, weakness. -4 Displeasure,
unwillingness, sickness.

ग्लास्तु *a.* [ग्लै-स्तु] Languid, wearied.

ग्लौ *m.* 1 The moon. -2 Camphor.
-3 The earth.

घ.

घ *a.* (Used only as the last member of comp.) Striking, killing, destroying : as in पाणिघ्न, राजघ्न &c. — **घ** : 1 A bell. —2 Rattling, gurgling or tinkling noise.

घष् 1 *A.* (घषे) 1 To shed or diffuse lustre. —2 To flow, stream.

घग्घ 1 *P.* (घन्घते) 1 To laugh —2 To laugh at, deride.

घट 1 *A.* (घटते, जघटे, अघटित, घटित, घटित) 1 To be busy with, strive after, exert oneself for, be intently occupied with anything (with inf., loc., or dat.); इयितां त्रातुमलं घटस्व Bk. 10. 40; अंगदेन समं यो-जुमघटित 15. 77, 12. 26, 16. 23; 20. 24; 22. 31. —2 To happen, take place, be possible; प्राणैस्तपोभिरथवाऽभिमतं मदीयैः कृत्यं घटेत रुद्धो यदि तत्कृतं स्यात् Māl. 1. 9 if it can be effected; कस्यापरस्यो-जुमयैः प्रसूनै-र्वादित्रसृष्टिर्घटेते भटस्य N. 22. 22; उभ-यथापि घटते Ve. 3; प्रसदिति ब्रूयामिद-मसति कोपे न घटते Ratn. 2. 19 is not proper &c. —3 To be united with; Māl. 2. 8. —4 To come to, reach. —**Caus.** (घटयति) 1 To unite, join, bring together; इत्थं नारीर्घटयितुमलं कामिभिः Si. 9. 87; अनेन भैरवे घटयि-ष्यतस्तथा N. 1. 46; कुधा संधि भीमो विघटयति यूयं घटयत Ve. 1. 10; Bk. 11. 11. —2 To bring or place near to, bring in contact with, put on; घटयति घनं कंठाक्षे रसाज्ज पयोधरौ Ratn. 3. 9; घटय जघने कांक्षी Gīt. 12. —3 To accomplish, bring about, effect; तदर्थः स्वानर्थान् घटयति च मौनं च भजते Māl. 1. 14; (अभिमतं) आनी-य कृदिति घटयति Ratn. 1. 7; Bh. 2. 120. —4 To form, fashion, shape, work out, make; एवमभिधाय वेनदेय...अघटयत् Pt. 1; कति कथं घटि-तवानुपतेन चेतः S. Til. 3; घटय भुज-बंधनं Gīt. 10. —5 To prompt, impel; स्नेहौघो घटयति मां तथापि वक्तु Bk. 10. 73. —6 To rub, touch. —7 To exert oneself for. —8 To move, agitate. —II. 10 *U.* (घटयति, घटित) 1 To

hurt, injure, kill. —2 To unite, join, bring or collect together. —3 To shine.

घटः [घटञ्च्] 1 A large earthen water-jar, pitcher, ear. water-pot; 100 कूपे पश्य पयोनिधायपि घटो गृह्णाति तुल्यं जलं Bh. 2. 49. —2 The sign Aquarius of the zodiac (also called कुम्भ). —3 An elephant's frontal sinus. —4 Suspending the breath as a religious exercise. —5 A measure equal to 20 dropas. —6 A part of a column. —7 A border. —8 A peculiar form of a temple. —**Comp.** —आटोपः covering for a carriage or any article of furniture. —उद्भवः, —जः, —योनिः, —संभवः epithets of the sage Agastya. —ऊधस् *f.* (forming घटोन्नी) a cow with a full udder : गाः काटिदाः स्प-र्शयता घटोन्नीः R. 2. 49. —कर्परः 1. *N.* of a poet. —2 a piece of a broken jar, pot-sherd : जीविय देन कविना य-मकैः परेण तस्मै वहेयमुक्तं घटकपरेण Ghaṭ. 22. —कारः, —कृत *m.* a pot-ter. —ग्रहः a water-bearer. —वारी a procuress : cf. कुम्भारी. —पर्यन्तन the ceremony of performing the funeral rites of a *putita* or apostate (who is unwilling to go back to his caste &c.) during his very life-time. —भेदनकं an instrument used in making pots. —राजः a water-jar of baked clay. —स्थापनं placing a water-pot as a type of Durgā.

घटक *a.* [घटयति घटञ्च्] 1 Exerting oneself, striving for; एते सत्पुरुषाः परार्थघटकाः स्वार्थं परित्यज्य ये Bh. 2. 74. —2 Bringing about, accomplishing. —3 Forming a constituent part, constituent, component. —कः 1 A tree that produces fruit without apparent flowers. —2 A match-maker, an agent who ascertains genealogies and negotiates matrimonial alliances. —3 A genealogist.

घटनं, —ना [घटय्च्] 1 Effort, exertion. —2 Happening, occurring —3 Accomplishment, bringing about,

effecting : — *अवर्जितघटना*. —4 घटना *m.* an accident, something that happens. —5 घटना *m.* an accident, something that happens. —6 घटना *m.* an accident, something that happens. —7 घटना *m.* an accident, something that happens. —8 घटना *m.* an accident, something that happens. —9 घटना *m.* an accident, something that happens. —10 घटना *m.* an accident, something that happens. —11 घटना *m.* an accident, something that happens. —12 घटना *m.* an accident, something that happens. —13 घटना *m.* an accident, something that happens. —14 घटना *m.* an accident, something that happens. —15 घटना *m.* an accident, something that happens. —16 घटना *m.* an accident, something that happens. —17 घटना *m.* an accident, something that happens. —18 घटना *m.* an accident, something that happens. —19 घटना *m.* an accident, something that happens. —20 घटना *m.* an accident, something that happens. —21 घटना *m.* an accident, something that happens. —22 घटना *m.* an accident, something that happens. —23 घटना *m.* an accident, something that happens. —24 घटना *m.* an accident, something that happens. —25 घटना *m.* an accident, something that happens. —26 घटना *m.* an accident, something that happens. —27 घटना *m.* an accident, something that happens. —28 घटना *m.* an accident, something that happens. —29 घटना *m.* an accident, something that happens. —30 घटना *m.* an accident, something that happens. —31 घटना *m.* an accident, something that happens. —32 घटना *m.* an accident, something that happens. —33 घटना *m.* an accident, something that happens. —34 घटना *m.* an accident, something that happens. —35 घटना *m.* an accident, something that happens. —36 घटना *m.* an accident, something that happens. —37 घटना *m.* an accident, something that happens. —38 घटना *m.* an accident, something that happens. —39 घटना *m.* an accident, something that happens. —40 घटना *m.* an accident, something that happens. —41 घटना *m.* an accident, something that happens. —42 घटना *m.* an accident, something that happens. —43 घटना *m.* an accident, something that happens. —44 घटना *m.* an accident, something that happens. —45 घटना *m.* an accident, something that happens. —46 घटना *m.* an accident, something that happens. —47 घटना *m.* an accident, something that happens. —48 घटना *m.* an accident, something that happens. —49 घटना *m.* an accident, something that happens. —50 घटना *m.* an accident, something that happens. —51 घटना *m.* an accident, something that happens. —52 घटना *m.* an accident, something that happens. —53 घटना *m.* an accident, something that happens. —54 घटना *m.* an accident, something that happens. —55 घटना *m.* an accident, something that happens. —56 घटना *m.* an accident, something that happens. —57 घटना *m.* an accident, something that happens. —58 घटना *m.* an accident, something that happens. —59 घटना *m.* an accident, something that happens. —60 घटना *m.* an accident, something that happens. —61 घटना *m.* an accident, something that happens. —62 घटना *m.* an accident, something that happens. —63 घटना *m.* an accident, something that happens. —64 घटना *m.* an accident, something that happens. —65 घटना *m.* an accident, something that happens. —66 घटना *m.* an accident, something that happens. —67 घटना *m.* an accident, something that happens. —68 घटना *m.* an accident, something that happens. —69 घटना *m.* an accident, something that happens. —70 घटना *m.* an accident, something that happens. —71 घटना *m.* an accident, something that happens. —72 घटना *m.* an accident, something that happens. —73 घटना *m.* an accident, something that happens. —74 घटना *m.* an accident, something that happens. —75 घटना *m.* an accident, something that happens. —76 घटना *m.* an accident, something that happens. —77 घटना *m.* an accident, something that happens. —78 घटना *m.* an accident, something that happens. —79 घटना *m.* an accident, something that happens. —80 घटना *m.* an accident, something that happens. —81 घटना *m.* an accident, something that happens. —82 घटना *m.* an accident, something that happens. —83 घटना *m.* an accident, something that happens. —84 घटना *m.* an accident, something that happens. —85 घटना *m.* an accident, something that happens. —86 घटना *m.* an accident, something that happens. —87 घटना *m.* an accident, something that happens. —88 घटना *m.* an accident, something that happens. —89 घटना *m.* an accident, something that happens. —90 घटना *m.* an accident, something that happens. —91 घटना *m.* an accident, something that happens. —92 घटना *m.* an accident, something that happens. —93 घटना *m.* an accident, something that happens. —94 घटना *m.* an accident, something that happens. —95 घटना *m.* an accident, something that happens. —96 घटना *m.* an accident, something that happens. —97 घटना *m.* an accident, something that happens. —98 घटना *m.* an accident, something that happens. —99 घटना *m.* an accident, something that happens. —100 घटना *m.* an accident, something that happens.

घटिकः [घटेन तमनि टत्] 1 A water-man. —कं The hip, the posterior. **घटिका** 1 A small water-jar, bucket, a small earthen vessel : नद्यः इनशानघटिका इव वर्जनीयाः Pt. 1. 192 : एष क्रीडति कूपदंघ्रघटिकान्यायप्रसक्तो विधिः Mk. 10. 59. —2 A measure of time equal to 24 minutes. —3 A water-pot used in calculating the Ghatikās of the day. —4 The ankle. **घटित** *p. p.* [घटयिच्] 1 Un-ited, joined, connected : Māl. 10. 23. —2 Planned, devised. —3 Happened. —4 Effected, produced. —5 Made or composed of.

घटित् *m.* The sign Aquarius of the zodiac (also called कुम्भ).

घटिधम *a.* One who blows into a water-jar or pot. —**मः** A potter.

घटिधय *a.* One who drinks a pitcherful (of water &c.).

घटी 1 A small jar. —2 A measure of time equal to 24 minutes. —3 A small water-pot used in calculating the Ghatikās or time of the day. —**Comp.** —कारः a potter. —ग्रहः, —ग्रह *a.* see घटग्रह. —यंत्रं 1. a machine for raising water (largely used in India), the rope and bucket of a well; see अरघह. —2. a contrivance (like a clepsydra) to ascertain the ghatikās or time of the day.

घटिघटः An epithet of Siva.

घटोदकचः N. of a son of Bhīma by a female demon named हिडिंबा.

He was a very powerful person and fought valiantly in the great war between the Pandavas and Kauravas on the side of the former, but was slain by Karna with the Śakti or missile he had received from Indra; cf. Mu. 2. 15.]

घट् 1 A (घट्ते), usually 10 U. (घट्तेति, घट्ट) 1 To shake, stir about; as in वायुघट्टना कर्तः. -2 To touch, rub, rub the hands over: विद्वज्जननघट्टितेन योगा Mk. 1. 34, Bk. 14. 2. -3 To smooth, stroke -4 To speak spitefully or malignantly. -5 To disturb.

घटः [घट्-घट्] 1 A landing place, steps on the side of a river leading to the waters (Mar. घाट). -2 Stirring, agitating. -3 A toll-station. -Comp. -कुटी a toll station. 'प्रभातन्याय see under न्याय. -जीविन् m. 1. a ferryman. 2. a man of a mixed tribe; (वैदिकार्थं राजकाज्जतः). -3. attendant at a landing place.

घटनं Shaking, moving.

घटना [घट्-घट्] 1 Shaking, moving, stirring round, agitating. -2 Rubbing. -3 A means of livelihood, practice, business, profession.

घटित a. [घट्-कर्मणि क्] 1 Shaken. -2 Produced.

घण् 8 U. (घणोति, घणते) To shine.

घंश् 1. 10. P. (घंटति, घंटयति) 1 To speak. -2 To shine.

घंट a. Shining, splendid -टः 1 N of Siva. -2 A kind of sauce, a kind of dish. -Comp. -फलकः a shield with a ringing sound.

घंटा [घट्-अच्] 1 A bell. -2 A plate of iron or mixed metal struck as a clock. -Comp. -अगारं a belfry. -फलकः, -कं a shield furnished with small bells. -तडः a bellman. -नादः the sound of a bell. -पथः 1. the chief road through a village, a highway, main road; (दक्षप्रदेशे राजमार्गे घंटापथः स्मृतः Kau. 1. 1.) -2. N. of Mallinātha's command on the Kīrātārjunīyam; (किरातार्जुनसमये घंटापथं

कर्तुं नूनं तन्मये Malli -शब्दः 1. bell-meta. -2 the sound of a bell.

घंटिका A snail bell.

घटित् a. 1 Furnished with bell's. -2 Sounding like a bell. -m. An epithet of Siva.

घंटुः 1 A string of bells tied on an elephant's chest by way of ornament. -2 Heat, light.

घंडः A bee.

घन a [ह्रस्वपूर्णे अर्धघनदेशश्च Tv]. 1 Compact, firm, hard, solid; सज्जन घनाघनः Mā. 9. 33; नासा घनास्थिका Y. 3. 89; R. 11. 18. -2 Thick, close, dense; घनाविरलावः U. 2. 27; R. 8. 91; Amaru. 57. -3 Thick-set, full, fully developed (as breasts); घनघनि घणुने कुवघुगगने घुगमद्वचि-रुषित Git. 7; अगुरुवतुष्कं भवति गुरु द्यो घनकुवघुग्ने शक्तिवदाऽसौ Srut. 8; Bh. 1. 8; Amaru. 28. -4 Deep (as sound); Mā. 2. 12; Mu. 1. 21. -5 Uninterrupted, permanent. -6 Impenetrable. -7 Great, excessive, violent. -8 Complete. -9 Auspicious, fortunate. -10 Coarse, gross. -11 Engrossed by, full or replete with; Mā. 1. 32; निवृत्ति ° U. 6. 11. -नः A cloud; घनोदयः प्राक् तदनन्तरं पयः S. 7. 30; घनचक्रकलापी निःसपदोऽस्य जातः V. 4. 10. -2 An iron club, a mace. -3 The body. -4 The cube of a number (in math). -5 Extension, diffusion. -6 A collection, multitude, quantity, mass, assemblage. -7 Talc -8 Phlegm. -9 Any compact mass or substance. -10 Hardness, firmness. -11 A particular manner of reciting Vedic texts; thus the padas नमो रुद्रायः ये repeated in this manner would stand thus.—नमो रुद्रायो रुद्रायो नमो नमो रुद्रायो ये ये रुद्रायो नमो रुद्रायो ये. -नं 1 A cymbal, a bell, a gong. -2 Iron. -3 Tin. -4 Skin, rind, bark. -5 A mode of dancing. -Comp. -अव्ययः, -अंतः ' disappearance of the clouds ', the season succeeding the rains, autumn; (शरद्); R. 3. 37. -अज्ञानी N. of Durgā. -अंबु n. ' rain. -आकरः the rainy season. -आगमः, -उदयः ' the approach of clouds ', the rainy season; घनागमः कामिजन प्रियः प्रिये Rs. 2. 1. -आमयः the date-trees. -आमयः the atmos-

phere, firmament. -उत्तमः the face. -उपकः hail. -अघः gathering of clouds. -रूपः hail. -कालः the rainy season. -गर्जितं 1. thunder, peal or thundering noise of clouds, roar of thunder. -2. a deep loud roar. -गोलकः alloy of gold and silver. -घनः the cube of a cube. -जंबाल, thick mire. -ज्वाल lightning -तालः a kind of bird (सारंग). -तोलः the Cātaka bird. -धातुः lymph. -ध्वनि a. roaring. (-निः) 1. a deep or low tone. -2. the muttering of thunder clouds; Si. 16. 25. -नाभिः smoke (being supposed to be a principal ingredient in clouds; Me. 5). -नीहारः thick hoar-frost or mist. -पदं the cube root. -पदवी ' the path of clouds ', firmament, sky; कामिजन-पदवीमने रुसंख्यैः Ki. 5. 34. -पाषंडः a peacock. -फलं (in geom.) the solid or cubical contents of a body or of an excavation. -भूलं cube root (in math.). -रसः 1. a thick juice. -2. extract, decoction. -3. camphor. -4. water (m. or n.). -वरं the face. -वर्गः the square of a cube, the sixth power (in math.). -वर्तन् n. the sky; घनवर्तनं सहस्रैव कुर्वन् Ki. 5. 17. -वल्लीका, -वल्ली lightning. -वातः a thick oppressive breeze or air. -वीथिः the sky. -शब्दः thunder, peal of thunder. -वासः a kind of pumpkin gourd. -वाहनः 1. Siva. -2. Indra. -इयम a. ' dark like a cloud ', deep-black, dark. (-मः) an epithet (1) of Rāma, (2) of Kṛishṇa. -समयः the rainy season. -सारः 1. camphor; घनसारनीहारहार &c. Dk. 1 (mentioned among white substances). -2. mercury. -3. water. -स्वनः, -शब्दः, -रवः the roaring of clouds. -हस्तसंख्या the contents of an excavation or of a solid (in math.).

घनीकृ 8 U. 1 To make compact, harden, thicken, solidify. -2 To congeal, condense.

घनीभू 1 P. To be thickened, condensed or congealed, be increased or deepened; U. 2. 26.

घनीयति Den. P. To long for solid food.

घनाघन a. 1 Fond of slaughter, striking down. -2 Cruel, hurting, mischievous. -3 Even, uniform, compact. -नः 1 Indra. -2 A vicious elephant, or one in rut or intoxi-

cation. -3 A thick or raining cloud.
-4 Mutual collision or contact.

घं 1 A. (घन्ते) To go, move.

घर् 10 P. (घारयति) To cover.

घरः A house.

घरट्टः A grinding stone.

घर्घर a. 1 Indistinct, purring, gurgling (as a sound); घर्घरत्वा पारङ्ग-
शानं सरित् Mal. 6. 19, U. 4. 29. -2
Murmuring, muttering (as clouds).
-रः 1 An indistinct or low
murmur, a low, murmuring or gur-
gling sound. -2 Noise in general.
-3 A door, gate. -4 Creaking,
crackling, rattling &c. -5 The pass
of a mountain. -6 A sliding door,
curtain. -7 Mirth, laughter. -8 An
owl. -9 A fire of chaff.

घर्घरा, -री 1 A bell used as an
ornament. -2 A girdle of small
bells. -3 The Ganges. -4 A kind
of lute. -5 A bell hanging on the
neck of a horse. -6 One of the
notes in music (n. also).

घर्घरिका 1 A bell used as an or-
nament. -2 A kind of musical in-
strument. -3 Fried grain.

घर्घरितं The grunting of a hog.

घर् 1 P. (घर्ति) To go.

घर्मः a. [घरति अंगत्; घृ-सेके कर्तरे
मक् ति गुणः Up. 1. 146] Hot.
-र्मः 1 Heat, warmth : H. 1. 97.
-2 The hot season, summer; नि-श्वा-
सहार्थशुक्रमाजगाम घर्मः प्रियावेद्यनिवोप-
देष्टु R. 16. 49. -3 Sweat, perspira-
tion; Si. 1. 58. -4 A cauldron,
boiler -5 Sunshine; U. 2. 9, 3. 5.
-6 A cavity in the earth shaped like
a boiler. -7 A hot day. -8 Ved. A
sacrifice. -9 Juice. -10 Milk (of
cows). -Comp. -अंशुः the sun; S.
5. 14. -अंतः the rainy season
-अंशु, अंशस् n., -उदक, -जलं sweat,
perspiration; S. 1. 30; Mā 9. 17,
1. 37. -चर्चिका eruptions caused by
heat and suppressed perspiration.
-छेदः cessation of heat. -सीधतिः
the sun; R. 11. 64. -कुवा, -कुह् f.
a cow giving warm milk for offer-
ings. -सुतिः the sun; Ki. 5. 41.
-पयस् n. sweat, perspiration; Si.
9. 35. -दिमः 1. the sun. -2. heat,
radiance. -स्वेद a. Ved. coming with
splendour, or showering down
water, or coming to the oblation

Say); perspiring with heat (R.
and R.).

घस् 1. 2. P. (घसति, घस्ते, घस्त) To eat, devour (a defective root used only to form certain tenses of अद्).

घनः The eater, devourer.

घासिः Ved. Food.

घस्तर a. [घस् -कनच्] 1 Voracious, gantonous; जवानलो घस्तरः
Br. 1. 34. -2 Devourer, destroyer;
दुग्दसतचमुयस्तरौ द्रणिगिरिणि Ve. 3. 36.

घस a. [घस् -रक्] Hurtful, in-
jurious. -सः 1 A day; वज्रा गनिद्वयति
भविष्यति सुवर्गेषु Subāsh. -2 The
sun; Mv. 6. 8. -सं Saffron.

घातः [घस् कर्मणि घत्] 1 Food. -2
Meadow or pasture grass : घातभावा-
त् Pt. 5 : घातमुष्टि परगवे दद्यात् संवत्सरं
तु यः Mb. -Comp. -कुंदं, -स्थानं a
pasture. -कूटं hay-rick.

घासिः [घस् बा० इप्] 1 Fire. -2
Grass.

घाटः, -टा [घट् -अच्] The back
of the neck. -टः 1 A pitcher. -2 A
landing place.

घांटिकः 1 A bell-ringer. -2 A
bard who sings in chorus, especi-
ally in honour of gods or kings.
-3 The Dhattūra plant.

घातः [हन्-णिच् घत्] 1 A blow, stroke,
bruise, hit; ज्याघातः S. 3. 13; नयन-
स्वात Git. 10; ५० पार्ष्णिघातः, शि-
रोघात &c -2 Killing, hurting, de-
struction, slaughter; वियागो मुग्धाद्याः
स खलु रिपुष तावाधिरभूत् U. 3. 44; प-
शुघातः Git. 1; Y. 2. 159; 3. 252.
-3 An arrow. -4 Power. -5 The
product of a sum in multiplica-
tion. (In comp. translated by
'inauspicious'; द्विवसः). -4 Comp.
-चंद्रः the moon when in an in-
auspicious mansion determined by
one's natal zodiacal sign. -तिथिः an
inauspicious lunar day. -नक्षत्रं an
inauspicious constellation. -वारः an
inauspicious day of the week. -स्था-
नं a slaughter-house, place for exe-
cution.

घातक a [हन्-णिच् घुत्] Killing,
de troying, a killer, destroyer, mur-
derer &c.

घातन a. [हन्-णिच् भावे ल्यट्] A
killer, murderer. -नं 1 Striking,
killing, slaughter. -2 Killing (as
an animal at a sacrifice), immolat-
ing.

घातिः [हन्-णिच् इट्] 1 Striking
Killing. -2 Cow-dung, killing birds.
-घाति-घात.

घातिन् a. (की०) [हन्-णिच् णि]
1 Striking, killing. -2 Cattle-dung or
killing (Mā- &c.) -3 Destructive.
-Comp. -पक्षिन्. -विहगः a hawk
falcon.

घातुक a. (की०) [हन्-णिच् उक्त्]
1 Killing, destructive, mischievous,
hurting. -2 Cruel, savage, feroci-
ous.

घात्य a. [हन्-णिच् ण्यत्] Proper
or fit to be killed.

घारः See under घ.

घार्तिकः [घृतेन विवृतः ठञ्] A kind
of dish or cake prepared with clar-
ified butter which is full of small
holes; and hence one of the learned
tools in the Panchatantra says
on seeing the cake served to him;
“छिद्रेष्वनर्थो बहलीभवति”.

घासः See under घस्.

घु 1 A. (घवते, घुन) To sound,
make an indistinct noise.

घुः The indistinct sound of a
pigeon.

घुट् I. 6 P. (घुटति, घुटित) 1 To
strike again, retaliate, resist. -2 To
protect, preserve. -II. 1 A. (घोट-
ते) 1 To come back, return. -2 To
barter, exchange.

घुटः, घुटिः, -टी f., घुटिकः, -का The
ankle.

घुड् 6 P. (घुडति) To prevent,
defend.

घुण् I. 1 A., 6 P. (घोणते, घुणति, घु-
णित) To roll, whirl, stagger, reel.
-II. 1 A. To take, receive.

घुणः [घुण्-क] A particular kind
of insect found in timber. -Comp.
-अक्षरं, -लिपिः f. an incision in
wood or in the leaf of a book made
by an insect or worm and resem-
bling somewhat the form of a letter.
-न्यायः see under न्याय.

घुटः, घुटः, घुटिका The ankle.

घुटिक Cow-dung found in woods.

घुडः A large black bee.

घुर् 6 P. (घुरति, घुरित) 1 To
sound, make a noise, snore, snort;
grunt (as a pig, dog &c.); कः कः
कुचन घुर्घ्रायितघुरीघोरो घुर्घुकरः K.
P. 7. -2 To be frightful or terrible.
-3 To cry in distress.

घुरणः A sound.
घुरघुरायते Den. A. To utter gurgling sounds.

घुरी The nostrils, especially of a hog; **घुरुरायितघुरीघोरौ घुरेच्छुकरः** K. P. 7.

घुरुरः 1 Guinea-worm. -2 Snorting, growling, grumbling. -रा Growling &c. (as of a dog).

घुरुरकः, -रिका A gurgling sound.
घुरुरायते Den. A. To murmur, hum, whisper.

घुरुरी 1 The grunting of a hog. -2 The mole-cricket.

घुलघुलारवः A sort of pigeon.

घुष् I. 1 P., 10 U. (घोषति, घोषयति-ते, घोषित, घृष्ट or घोषित) 1 To sound, make any sound or noise. -2 To cry or proclaim aloud, announce or declare publicly; स स पापाहृते तासां कु-
ष्यंत इति घुष्यतां S. 6. 22; घोषयतु म-
न्मथनिदेशं Git. 10; इति घोषयतीव डिडि-
मः करिणो हस्तिपकाहतः कणन् H. 2. 86; R. 9. 10. -3 To praise. -4 To fill with cries, make resonant. -II. 1 A. (घुषते) To be beautiful or brilliant.

घुष् a. Sounding.

घुषित a. [घुष् क] Proclaimed, sounded, declared; also घुष्ट.

घुष्ट A cart, carriage.

घोषः [घुष्-भावे घञ्] 1 Noise, tumult, cry or sound in general; स घोषो धातराष्ट्राणां इदृशानि व्यदारयत् Bg. 1. 19; so रय°, तूर्य°, दंख° &c. -2 The thundering of clouds; स्निग्धगंभीरघोषं Me. 64. -3 Proclamation. -4 Rumour, report. -5 A herdsman; ह्यंगवानमाशाय घोषवृद्धा-
नुपस्थितान् R. 1. 45. -6 A hamlet, station of cowherds; गंगायां घोषः K. P. 2; घोषादानीय Mk. 7. -7 (In gram.) The soft sound heard in the articulation of the soft consonants. -8 A Kāyastha. -9 A vowel. -10 A gnat, mosquito. -11 An epithet of Siva. -घं Bell-metal.

घोषकः [घोष स्वार्थे क] A crier, proclaimer.

घोषवत् a. Making a sound, sounding. -2 Sonant. -ती A lute

घोषण, -णा [घुष् भावे ल्युट्] Proclamation, declaring or speaking aloud, public announcement; व्याघा-
तो जवघोषणादिषु बलादस्मद्वलानां कृतः
Mk. 3. 26; R. 12. 72. -2 Speak-
ing loudly, making a great noise.

घोषयितु 1 A crier, bard, herald. -2 A Brahmana. -3 A cuckoo. -4 A captive.

घुसृणं Saffron; यत्र स्त्रीणां मसृण-
घुसृणालेपनोष्णा कुक्षीः Vikr. 18. 31.

घृकः An owl. -Comp. -अरिः a crow. -नारिनी the Ganges.

घृत्कारः Hooting; Māl 5. 19; U. 2. 29.

घृत् 4 A. (घृयते) To kill, hurt.

घूर्ण 1 A., 6 P. [घूर्णते, घूर्णति, घूर्णत] To roll about, move to and fro, whirl, turn round, shake, reel, stagger; योषितामतिमदनं जुघूर्णुर्विश्रमा-
तिशयपूषे वपूषि Si. 10. 32; भयात्के-
चिदघूर्णेषु Bk. 15. 32, 118; Si. 11. 18; अद्यापि तां घुरतज्जागरघूर्णमानां
Ch. P. 5; भूपालाः कमलाविलासमद्विरो-
न्मीलनमदघूर्णिताः Bv. 4. 42. -Caus. (घूर्णयति-ते) To cause to shake, reel or roll about; नयनान्यरुणानि घूर्णयन्, Ku. 4. 12; Si. 2. 16; Bh. 1. 89 (with prepositions like आ, वि the root retains the same meaning).

घूर्ण a. Shaking, moving to and fro. -घः Whirling, rolling. -Comp.

-वायुः a whirlwind.

घूर्णन, -ना [घृष्-भावे-ल्युट्] Shaking, reeling, whirling or turning round, revolving; मौलिघूर्णनचलत् Git. 9; घूर्णनामात्रपतनभ्रमणादर्शनादिकृत् S. D.

घूर्णि [भावे-इन्] Rolling, revolving.

घृ I. 1 P. (घरति, घृत) To sprinkle. -II. 10 U. (घारयति-ते, घारित) To sprinkle over, wet, moisten. -III. 3 P. (जिघर्षति) 1 To sprinkle. -2 To shine. -IV. 5 U. (घोषति, घृणते) 1 To sprinkle. -2 To shine.

घारः [घृ-घञ्] Sprinkling, wetting.

घृत a. [घृ-क] 1 Sprinkled. -2 Illumined. -तं 1 Ghee, clarified butter; (सर्वविलीनमाज्यं स्याद् घनीभूतं घृतं भवेत् Say.) -2 Butter. -3 Water. -Comp. -अन्नः, -अर्चिस् m. blazing fire. -अवनिः the spot on the sacrificial post which is smeared with ghee.

-आहवनः fire. -आहुतिः f. an oblation of ghee. -आहः l. the Sarala tree.

-2. turpentine -उद्दः 'ocean of ghee' one of the seven oceans. -ओदनः, boiled rice mixed with ghee. -कुल्या a stream of ghee. -केशः 1. fire. -2. one whose locks are unctuous.

-सीधितिः fire. -धारा a continuous stream of ghee. -निगिञ्ज a. shining. (-m.) fire. -परी an epithet

of the goddess Liā. -पशः a sacrificial victim represented by ghee.

-पूरः, -वरः a kind of sweetmeat; also

-पूषकः. -पृच् a. accompanied with ghee. -पृष्ट a. having a shining body. -प्रतीकः, -प्रयस् m., प्रसक्तः fire. -मंडः the scum of melted butter. -योनिः fire. -लेखनी a ladle for ghee.

घृतवत् a. Greasy.

घृतिन् a. Containing ghee.

घृतली A cock-roach.

घृण 8 P. (घृणति, घृण) To shine, burn. -II 1 A (घृणते) To seize.

घृणः 1 Heat, ardour. -2 Sunshine. -3 A Day.

घृणा [घृ-नक्] 1 Compassion, pity, tenderness; तां विलोक्य वनितावेष

घृणां पत्रिणा सह मुमोक्ष राघवः R. 11. 17; 9. 81; Ki. 15. 13. -2 Disgust, aversion, contempt; तत्त्याज तोषं परपुष्टघृष्टे घृणां च वणिक्काणिते वितेने N. 3. 60; 1. 20; R. 11. 65. -3 Re-
proach, censure. -Comp. -आर्चैः m. fire.

घृणालु a. Compassionate, merciful, tender-hearted.

घृण a. [घृ-निनि-गुणभ.वः] 1 Dis-
pleasing. -2 Shining. -णिः 1 Heat, sunshine. -2 A ray of light. -3 The sun. -4 A wave. -n. Water. -Comp. -निधिः the sun. (f.) the Ganges.

घृणन् a. Merciful, tender-hearted, kind; Pt. 1. 424. -2 Censorious, abusive.

घृताची a. 1 Greasy, abounding in ghee. -2 Containing water. -3 Shining. -f. 1 Night. -2 N. of Sarasvatī. -3 N. of an *apsaras*; N. 2. 109 (the following are the principal nymphs of Indra's heaven; घृताची मेनका रंभा उर्वशी च तिलोत्तमा। सु-
केशी मंजुघोषाद्याः कथ्यन्तेऽप्सरसो ब्रुवैः). -Comp. -गर्भसंभवा large cardamoms.

घृष् 1 P. (घर्षति, घृष्ट) 1 To rub, strike against; अद्यापि तत्कनककुंडल-
घृष्टमारयं Ch. P. 11; Pt. 1. 144. -2 To brush, furbish, polish. -3 To crush, grind, pound; द्रौपद्या ननु मत्स्य-
राजभवने घृष्टं न किं चंदनं Pt. 3. 175. -4 To compete, rival (as in संघर्षे q. v.).

घर्षः 1 Rubbing, friction. -2 Grind-
ing.

घर्षक *a.* Rubbing. —कः A polisher.

घर्षण *a.* Rubbing, grinding. —ण 1 Rubbing, friction. —2 Grinding, pounding. —णी Turmeric.

घर्षित *a.* Rubbed, pounded, brushed.

घृष्ट *a.* [कर्मणि-क] Rubbed, &c.

घृष्टिः [कर्तरि-किच्] A hog. —*f.* 1 Grinding, pounding, rubbing. —2 Emulation, rivalry, competition.

घृष्टिः A hog.

घोषः Intermediate space.

घोटः, घोटकः A horse —Comp. —अरिः a buffalo.

घोटी, घोटीका A mare, horse in general; अटीकसेऽग करिघोटीपदाति-जुषि वाटीभुवि क्षितिभुजां *Asvad.* 5.

घोण (न) सः A sort of reptile.

घोणा 1 The nose; घोणोन्नतं मुखं *Mk.* 9. 16. —2 The nose of a horse, snout (of a hog); घुर्धुरायमाणघोर-घोण *K.* 78.

घोणिन् *m.* A hog.

घोंटा The jujube tree. —2 The betel-nut tree. —3 A timber tree.

घोर *a.* [घृ-अच् *Up.* 5. 64] 1 Terrific, frightful, horrible, awful; शिवाघोरस्वनां पश्चाद्बुधे विकृतेति तां *R.*

12. 39; or नास्तिक कर्मणि घोरे मां नियोज-यसि कशव *Mb.*; घोरं लोकं दित्तमयशः *U.* 7. 6; *Ms.* 1. 50; 12. 54. —2 Vig-
lent, vehement. —3 Ved. Venera-
ble, awful, sublime. —रः N. of
Siva. —रा Night. —रे 1 Horror,
awfulness. —2 Poison. —3 Venera-
bleness. —4 Magic formulae and
charms. —5 Saffron. —Comp. —आ-
कृति, -दर्शन *a.* frightful in appear-
ance, terrific, hideous. (—नः) an owl.
—घुर्धुर bell metal. —घोरतरः Siva. —पुष्पं
brass. —रासनः, —रासिन्. —वाशनः, —वाशिन्
m. a jackal. —रूपः an epithet of
Siva.

घोलः, —लं Butter-milk having
no water in it; (तत्तु मस्नेहमजलं मथि-
तं घोलमुच्यते *Susr.*).

घ्न *a.* (घ्नी *f.*) (Used only at
the end of comp.) Killing, destroy-
ing, removing, curing; ब्राह्मणघ्नः,
बालघ्नः, वातघ्नः, पित्तघ्नः; depriving
one of, taking away; पुण्यघ्न, धर्मघ्न
&c.

घ्नसः Ved. A day.

घ्रा 1 P. (जिघ्रति, जघ्रौ, अघ्रात्-अघ्रा-
सीत्, घ्रात-घ्राण) 1 To smell, smell at,
perceive by smell; स्फुरन्नापि गजो हति
जिघ्रन्नापि भुजंगमः *H.* 3. 14; *Bv.* 1. 99.
—2 To kiss. —*Caus.* (प्रापयति) To cause

to smell; *Bk.* 15. 102. (Prepositions
like अव, आ, उप, वि, सं &c. are added
to this root without any material
change of meaning: संघनाप्राय चोर्वर्थाः
Ms. 21. आमोदमुपजिघ्रन्तौ *R.* 1. 43; see
Bk. 2. 10, 14. 12. *R.* 3. 3; 13. 70;
Ms. 4. 209 and 210.

घ्राण *p.* [घ् कर्मणि-क] Smell.
—णः, —ण 1 Smell. —2 Smelling. —3
The nose (also *m.*). —णं 1 The act of
smelling; घ्राणेन सूकरा हन्ति *Ms.* 3.
241. —2 Odour, scent. —3 The nose. बु-
द्धिद्वयाणि चक्षुःश्रोत्रघ्राणस्सनास्वगाख्या-
नि *Sân. K.* 20; *Ku.* 3. 47, 12. 6. 27; *Ms.*
5. 135. —Comp. —हृदियं the organ or
sense of smell; नासाग्रवर्ति घ्राणं *T. S.*
—चक्षुस् *a.* 'having nose for the
eyes', blind (who smells out his
way). —तर्पण *a.* grateful or pleasant
to the nose, fragrant, odorous.
(—णं) fragrance, odour. —पाकः
a disease of the nose.

घ्रात *p. p.* Smelled smelled at.
घ्रातः *a.* To be smelled at. —न्धं
Odour.

घ्रातिः *f.* 1 The act of smelling;
घ्रातिरप्रेयमद्ययोः *Ms.* 11. 68. —2 Smell.
—3 The nose.

घ्रेय *a.* To be smelled at. —यं
Smell, odour.

ङ.

(No word in general use begins
with this letter).

ङः 1 An object of sense. —2 De-
sire, wish. —3 An epithet of Siva.

ङु 1 A. (ङक्ते) To sound.

च.

च *a.* 1 Seedless. —2 Bad, vile.

—चः An epithet of Siva. —2 Chew-
ing, eating. —3 The moon. —4 A
tortoise. —5 A thief. —*ind.* A parti-
cle expressing 1 Copulation (and,
also as well as, moreover) used to
join words or assertions together;
(in this sense it is used with each

of the words or assertions which
it joins together; or it is used
after the last of the words or as-
sertions so joined, but it never
stands first in a sentence); मनो नि-
ष्ठाशून्यं भ्रमति च किमप्यालिखति च *Mál.*
1. 31; तौ गुरुर्गुरुपत्नी च प्रीत्या प्रतिन-
न्दतुः *R.* 1. 57; *Ms.* 1. 64; 3. 5;

कुलेन कांस्या वयसा नवेन गुणैश्च तैस्तैर्वि-
नयप्रधानैः *R.* 6. 79; *Ms.* 1. 105; 3.
116. —2 Disjunction (but, still, yet);
शांतमिदमाश्रमपदं स्फुरति च बाहुः *S. l.*
16. —3 Certainty, determination,
(indeed, certainly, exactly, quite,
having the force of एव); अतीतः प-
थानं तव च महिमा वाङ्मनसयोः *G. M.*;

ते तु यावत् एवाञ्च तावाञ्च इदृशे स तैः R. 12. 45. -4 Condition (if=चेत्); जी-
वितुं चच्छते (= इच्छते चेद्) मूढ हेतुं मे
गदतः शुणु Mb.; लोभश्चास्ति (अस्ति चेद्)
गुणेन किं Bh. 2. 45 v. 1. -5 It is
often used expletively (पादभरणार्थे);
भीमः पार्थस्तथैव च G. M. (Lexico-
graphers give, besides the above, the
following senses of च which are
included in the general idea of *copulation*; 1 अन्वाच्य joining a sub-
ordinate fact with a principal one;
भो भिक्षाम्भ गां चानय; see अन्वाच्य.
-2 समाहार collective combination;
as पाणी च पादौ च पण्यपादं. -2 इतर-
रयोग or mutual connection, as ह्यश्च
न्यग्रोधश्च ह्यक्षन्यग्रोधौ. -4 सम्बन्ध aggregation;
as पचति च पठति च. च is
frequently repeated with two as-
sertions (1) in the sense of 'on the
one hand-on the other hand',
'though-yet', to denote antithesis;
न सुलभा सकलैर्दुमुखी च सा किमपि चेद-
मनंगविचक्षितं V. 2. 9; 4. 3; R. 16.
7; or (2) to express simultaneous
or undelayed occurrence of two
events (no sooner than, as soon
as); ते च प्रपुरुदन्वंतं बुद्धये चादिपू-
षः R. 10.6; 3. 40; 11. 50, 81;
Ku. 3. 58, 66; S. 6. 7; Mā. 9. 39.
चक्र 1 U. (चकति-ते, चकित) 1 To
be satiated, be contented or satisfied.
-2 To repel, resist. -3 To shine.
चकित a. [चक्र कर्तरि कृ] 1 Shaking;
trembling (through fear); भय°, सा-
ध्वस°; Me. 27. -2 Frightened, made
to tremble, startled; व्याधानुसारचकि-
ता हिरणीव याति Mk. 1. 17; A. Caru.
46; Me. 14. -3 Afraid, timid, ap-
prehensive; चकितविलोकितसकलदिशा
Gīt. 2; पौलस्त्यचकितेश्वराः (दिशः) R.
10. 73. -तं 1 Trembling. -2 Alarm,
fear. -तं ind. With fear, in a
startled manner, alarmingly, with
awe; चकितमुपैति तथापि पार्थमेव M. 1.
11; सभयचकितं Gīt. 5; Sānti. 4. 4.
चकास् 2 P. (rarely A.) (चकास्ति-
स्ते, चकासांचकार, अचकासीत् चकासित) 1
To shine, be bright; गङ्गाङ्गि चकासित
नीलनलिनश्रीमोचनं लोचनं Gīt. 10; च-
कासतं चारुचमूरचर्णना Si. 1. 8; Bk.
3. 37. -2 (Fig.) *To be happy or
prosperous; वितन्वति क्षेममदेवमातृकाश्चि-
राय तस्मिन् कुवश्चकासते Ki. 1. 17.
-Caus. To cause to shine, illumina-
te. Si. 3. 6. -With वि to shine,
be bright.

चकासित a. Shining, splendid,
bright.

चकोरः [चक्र-चक्रौ ओरन् Up. 1
64] A kind of bird, the Greek
partridge (said to feed on moon-
beams); उद्योत्स्नापानमहालसेन वपुषा म-
त्ताश्चकोरांगनाः Vb. 1. 11; इतश्चकोर-
क्षि विलोक्येति R. 6. 59; 7. 25;
रफुद्धररीधवे तव वदनचन्द्रमा रोचयति
लोचनचकोरं Gīt. 10. (चकोरकः also.)

चक् 10 P. (चक्रयति) 1 To suffer.
-2 To give or inflict pain, trouble.

चकल a. Round, circular.

चकसः Dishonesty, crookedness,
fraud.

चक्रं [क्रियते अनेन, कृ घञर्थे क नि°
द्विबम् Tv.] 1 The wheel of a carriage;
चक्रवत्परिवर्तते दुःखानि च सुखानि च H.
1. 173. -2 A potter's wheel. -3 A
sharp circular missile weapon, a
disc (especially applied to the weapon
of Vishṇu). -4 An oil mill. -5 A
circle, ring; कलापचक्रेषु निवेशिताननं
Rs. 2. 14. -6 A troop, multi-
tude, collection. Si. 20. 17. -7
A realm, sovereignty. -8 A
province, district, a group of
of villages. -9 A form of military
array in a circle. -10 A circle or
depression of the body. -11 A cycle,
cycle of years. -12 The horizon.
-13 An army, a host. -14 Section
of a book. -15 A whirlpool. -16
The winding of a river. -17 An
astronomical circle; राशि° the zodiac.
-18 Circular flight (of birds &c.).
-19 A particular constellation in
the form of a hexagon. -20 Range,
department in general. -21 The
convolutions or spiral marks of the
शालिग्राम. -22 A crooked or fraudu-
lent contrivance. -क्रः 1 The ruddy
goose (also called चक्रवाक). -2 A
multitude, troop, group. -Comp.
-अंगः 1. a gander having a curved
neck. -2. a carriage. -3. the ruddy
goose (चक्रवाक). (-गौ) a goose. (-गं) a
parasol. -अटः 1. a juggler, snake-
catcher. -2. a rogue, knave, cheat.
-3. a particular coin, a *dināra*.
-अधिवारं m. the orange tree
-आकार, आकृति a. circular, round.
-आद्यः an epithet of Vishṇu.
-आदत्तः whirling or rotatory
motion. -आह्वः, -आह्वः the
ruddy goose; -ईश्वरः 1. 'lord

of the discus', N. of Vishṇu.
-2. the officer in charge of a
district. -उपजीविन् m. an oil-
man. -कारकं 1. a nail. -2. a kind
of perfume. -गङ्गुः a round pillow.
-गतिः f. rotation, revolution.
-गुच्छः the Asoka tree. -ग्रहणं, -णी
f. a rampart, an entrenchment.
-चर a. moving in a circle. (-रः) a
juggler. -चारिन् m. a chariot. -चू-
डामणिः a round jewel in a coronet
or diadem. -जीवकः, -जीविन् m. a
potter. -तीर्थं N. of a holy place.
-दंष्ट्रः a hog. -धर a. 1. bearing or
having a wheel. -2. carrying a dis-
cus. -3. driving in a carriage. (-रः) 1.
an epithet of Vishṇu; चक्रधरप्रभावः
R. 16. 55. -2. a sovereign, governor
or ruler of a province -3. a village
tumbler or juggler. -4. a snake.
-धारा the periphery of a wheel.
-नदी the Gaṇḍakī river. -नानिः
the nave of a wheel. -नामन् m. 1.
the ruddy goose (चक्रवाक). -2. a
pyritic ore of iron. -नाटकः 1. the
leader of a troop. -2. a kind of
perfume. -नेमिः f. the periphery or
circumference of a wheel; नीचैर्न चक्र-
व्युत्तिरि च दशा चक्रनेमिक्रमेण Me. 109.
-पणिः an epithet of Vishṇu.
-पादः, -पादकः 1. a carriage. -2. an
elephant. -पालः 1. the governor
of a province. -2. an officer in charge
of a division of an army. -3. horizon.
-4. a circle. -5. one who carries
discus. -फलं a kind of discus
-बधुः, -बाधवः the sun. -बालः, -डः
बालः, -लं, -डं 1. a ring, circle. -2.
collection, group, multitude, mass
कैरवचक्रवालं Bh. 2. 74; प्रकटयसि किं
मुचैरविषां चक्रवालं Ratn. 4. 16; Mv
6. 4; Mn. 3. 21.; K. 126, 176
-3. horizon. (-लः) 1. a mythical range
of mountains supposed to encircle
the orb of the earth like a wall
and to be the limit of light and
darkness. -2. the ruddy goose.
-बालधिः a dog. -भृन् m. 1. one who
holds a discus. -2. N. of Vishṇu.
-अहिनी night. -अमः, -अमिः f. a
lathe or grindstone; आरोग्य चक्रश्च
सिमुष्णते जास्वद्वैव यत्नोद्धिस्ति विभरि
R. 6. 32. -आतिः f. revolution of
wheels; V. 1. 5. -मंडलिन् m. a
species of cobra. -मुखः a hog
-मुषलः a battle carried on with
the discus and club. -यानं a wheel

चंचु [चंचु-उन्] 1 Moving, shaking, trembling, tremulous; श्रुलैव भीतहरिणीशि-
शुचंचलाक्षी Ch P. 27; चंचुकुंडल Gīt. 7;
Amaru. 79. -2 (Fig.) Inconstant, fickle,
unsteady; भोगा मेयविनाममध्योवलसत्सौ-
रामिनीचंचलाः Bh. 3. 54; Ki. 2. 19;
मनश्चंचलमस्थिरं Bg. 6. 26. -लः 1
The wind. -2 A lover -3 A libertine.
-ला 1 Lightning. -2 Lakshmi, the
goddess of wealth.

चंचु *a.* [चंचु-उन्] 1 Celebrated, re-
nowned, known. -2 Clever (as अक्षर-
चंचु); ओष्ठेन रामो रामोष्ठविचंचुवनचंचु रा
Si. 2. 14; see चंचु. -चुः A deer. -चुः,
-चूः *f.* A beak, bill. -Comp. -पुटः,
-द the bill of a bird when shut;
चंचुपुटं चपलयति चक्रापोताः R. G.;
Bv. 2. 99; अनोचि चंचुपुटमौनमुद्रा वि-
हायसा तेन विहाय भूयः N. 3. 99; वय-
लिखचंचुपुटेन पक्षी 2. 2, 4; Amaru.
13. -प्रहारः a peck with the beak.
-भूत-भूत, *m.* a bird. -सूचिः the
tailor bird.

चंचुका A beak, bill.

चंचुर *a.* Clever, expert.

चट I. 1 P. (चटति, चटति) 1 To
break, fall off, separate. -2 To rain.
-3 To cover. -II. 10 U. (चटयति-ते)
1 To kill, injure. -2 To pierce,
break.

चटकः A sparrow.

चटका, चटिका 1 A hen-sparrow.
-2 The root of long pepper.

चटनं 1 Cracking, splitting. -2
Falling off in small pieces.

चटुः, -टु *n.* [च-उन्] 1 Kind or flat-
tering words, see चट. -2 A scream.
-3 A devotional posture among
ascetics. -टुः The belly.

चटुल *a.* [चट-उल्] 1 Trembling,
tremulous, unsteady, moving about,
shaking; आयस्तनैतत जश्चटुलायपादं
Si. 5. 6; वासातिमाचचटलैः स्मरतः सु-
नेत्रैः R. 9. 58; चटुलशफराङ्गनप्रक्षिता-
नि Me. 40; Mu. 3. 24; Si. 5. 10, 13. -2
Fickle, inconstant (as a lover &c.).
किं लब्धं चटुल स्वयंह नयता सौभाग्यनेतां
इसां Amaru. 14; चटलप्रेम्णा दयतेन
71. -3 Fine, beautiful, agreeable;
इति चटुलचाटुपटुचारु मुचैरिणो राधिका
मधि वचनजातं Gīt. 10. -ला Light-
ning.

चटुलोल, चटुलोल *a.* 1 Tremulous.
-2 Lovely, beautiful. -3 Talking
sweet words.

चटचटा The sound of the clash-

ing of weapons, cracking of fire &c.

चटचटयते Den. A. To crackle,
rattle.

चटचटयनं Crackling.

चट्टः P. (चणति) 1 To sound. -2
To go. -3 To injure, hurt, kill.

चणः *f.* (At the end of comp.)
Renowned, celebrated, skilled in,
famous for: अक्षरचणः. -णः The
chick-pea.

चणकः Chick-pea; उस्तितोपि हि
चणकः शक्तः किं भट्टकं भट्टु Pt. 1.
132. -Comp. -अम्लं sour pease.
-आत्मजः the sage चणक.

चंड *a.* 1 (a) Fierce, violent,
impetuous. (b) Passionate, angry,
wrathful; अथैकधनोपरधचंडात् सुतोः
कुशातुप्रतिष्ठ विभेषि R. 2. 49; M. 3.
20; see चंडी below. -2 Hot, warm,
as in चंडांशु. -3 Active, quick. -4
Pungent, acrid. -5 Mischievous
evil. -6 Circumcised. -डः 1 An
evil being or demon. -2 Siva. -3
Skanda. -4 The tamarind tree. -डं
1 Heat, warmth. -2 Passion, wrath.
-adv. Violently, fiercely, angrily.
-Comp -अंशुः, -शीघ्रितिः, -भानुः the
sun. -नायिका an epithet of Durgā
-मुंडा a form of Durgā; (=चण्डा q
v.). -सृगः a wild animal. -विक्रम
a. of impetuous valour, fierce in
prowess.

चंडवन् *a.* Violent, warm. -ती N.
of Durgā.

चंडा, -डी *f.* 1 An epithet of Durgā.
-2 A passionate or angry woman; चं
डी चंडं हंत भुज्यता मां M. 3. 20; चंडी
मामवधूय ५ उपतिष्ठं जातानुतापेव सा V. 4.
38; R. 12. 5; Me. 104. -डी 1 A
term of endearment applied to one's
mistress. -2 Hurt, injury. -Comp.
-इश्वरः, -पतिः an epithet of Siva;
पुणः यायः स्निग्धवन्गुरोर्धम चंडीश्वरस्त
Me. 33 -कुसुमः red oleander.

चंडिः *f.* चंडिका N. of Durgā.

चंडिमन *m.* 1 Passion, violence, im-
petuosity, wrath -2 Heat, warmth.

चंडिलः A barber.

चंडीकृः 8 U. To enrage, make angry
or violent, provoke.

चंडातः The fragrant oleander.

चंडातकः, -कं A short petticoat.

चंडाल *a.* [चंड-आल्] Wicked or
cruel in deeds, of black deeds (कृ-
कर्मन्); cf. कर्मचंडाल. -लः A gene-
ral name for the lowest and most

despised of the mixed castes origi-
nating from a Sūdra father and a
Brāhmaṇa mother. -2 A man of this
caste, an outcast, चंडालः किमथे हि
जतिरथवा Bh. 3. 56; Ms. 5. 131.
10. 12, 16; 11. 176. -Comp. -वह-
की the lute of a Chāṇḍāla, a com-
mon or vulgar lute.

चंडलिका 1 The lute of a Chāṇḍāla.
-2 *n.* of Durgā.

चंडुः [चंड-उन्] 1 A rat, mouse,
-2 A small monkey.

चत् 1 U. (चतति-ते) 1 To ask, beg,
request. -2 To go. -Caus. (चतयति-
ते) 1 To cause to hide. -2 To scare,
terrify.

चतित *a.* (Ved. चत) Hidden;
made to disappear.

चात्ता *a.* Driving away, removing.
-नं 1 Tormenting, afflicting. -2
Removing, scaring away.

चतुर *num. a.* [चत्-उन् U. 5.
58] (always in pl.; चत्वारः *m.*;
चतस्रः *f.*; चत्वारि *n.*) Four; चत्वा-
ते वयसृत्विजः Ve. 1. 25; चतस्रोऽवस्था
बाल्यं कुमारं यौवनं वार्धक्यं चेतः; चत्वा-
रि शृंगा त्रयो अश्व पाशः &c.; चैवान् ना-
सान् गमय चतुरो लोचने मीलयित्वा Me
110. -ind. Four times. [cf. Zend
chathru, Gr. tessares; L. quatuor].
[In comp. the र् of चतुर is changed to
a visarga (which in some cases be-
comes श्, ष् or स्, or remains unchang-
ed) before words beginning with hard
consonants]. -Comp. -अंशः a
fourth part. -अंग *a.* having 4 mem-
bers, quadripartite. (-गं) 1. a com-
plete army consisting of elephants,
chariots, cavalry, and infantry; एको
हि शंखजनरो नलिनीदलस्थो दृष्टः करोति
चतुरंग, बलाधिपत्यं S. Til. 4; अश्व-
लोचनोऽयमर्षी वलमानवेष्टः अहं यं कांश-
बलवानाकाशं वलमानये Subhāsh. -2. a
sort of chess. -अंगिन् *a.* having four
parts. (-नी) a complete army, see
चतुरंग. -अंगुलं 1. the four fingers of
the hand. -2. four fingers broad. -अंत
a. bordered on all sides; भूत्वा चि-
राय चतुरंतमहीसपत्नी S. 4. 19. -अंता
the earth. -अष्टीति *a.* eighty-fourth.
-अष्टीति *a.* or *f.* eighty four. -अश्र,
-अश्र *a.* (for अश्रि-सि) 1. four cor-
nered, quadrangular; R. 6. 10. -2.
symmetrical, regular or handsome
in all parts; बभूव तस्याश्चतुरस्रगोमि वपुः
Ku. 1. 32. (-श्रः, -सः) 1. a square.

-2. a quadrangular figure. -3. (in astr.) N. of the fourth and eighth lunar mansions. -अहं a period of four days. -आवन् *n.* N. of Vishnu. -आननः-मुखः an epithet of Brahmā; इतरतापशतानि यथेच्छया वितर तानि सह चतुगनन Udb. -आश्रम the four orders or stages of the religious life of a Brāhmana. -उत्तर *a.* increased by four. -उष्ण the four hot spices, i. e. black pepper, long pepper, dry ginger, and the root of long pepper. -कर्ण (चतुर्कर्ण) *a.* heard by two persons only; Pt. 1. 99. -कोण (चतुष्कोण) *a.* square, quadrangular. (-णः) a square, tetragon, any quadrilateral figure. -गतिः 1. the Supreme Soul. -2. a tortoise. -गवः a carriage drawn by four oxen. -गुण *a.* four times, four-fold, quadruple. -चत्वारिंशत् (चतुश्चत्वारिंशत्) *a.* forty-four; °रिंशत्तम forty-fourth. -णवत् (चतुर्णवत्) *a.* ninety-fourth, or with ninety-four added; चतुर्णवत् शत 'one hundred and ninety four'. -इन्तः an epithet of Airāvata, the elephant of Indra. -दश *a.* fourteenth. -दशान् *a.* four teen. °रत्नानि (pl.) the fourteen 'jewels' churned out of the ocean; (their names are contained in the following popular Mangalāshṭaka-लक्ष्मीः कौस्तुभपादिराजतकसुरा धन्वतरिश्चन्द्रा गान्धर्वः कामदुष्काः सुरेश्वरगङ्गा रंभादिदेवांगनाः अश्वः सप्तमुखी त्रिवं हरिधनुः शंकोऽश्वत्थं चावधे रत्नानीह चतुर्दश प्रतिदिनं कुर्युः सदा मंगलम् ॥) 'दिश्या (pl.) the fourteen lores; (they are :— षडंगमिभ्रिता वेदा धर्मशास्त्रं पुराणकं मीमांसा तर्कमपि च एता दिशाश्चतुर्दश ॥) -दशी the fourteenth day of a lunar fortnight. -दिशं the four quarters taken collectively. -दिशं *ind.* towards the four quarters, on 'all sides. -दोलः-लं a royal litter. -द्वारं 1. a house with four entrances on four sides. -2. four doors taken collectively. -नव-ति *a.* or *f.* ninety-four. -पंच *a.* (चतुर्पंच or चतुष्पंच) four or five. -पंचा-शत् *f.* (चतुर्पंचाशत् or चतुष्पंचाशत्) fifty-four. -पथः (चतुर्पथः or चतुष्पथः) (-थं also) a place where four roads meet, a crossway; Ms. 4. 39. 9. 264. (-थः) a Brāhmana. -पद् *a.* (चतुष्पद्) 1. having four feet. -2. consisting of four limbs. (-द्) a quadruped. (-र्षी

a stanza of four lines; पद्यं चतुष्पदी तद्य वृत्तं जगिनि विद्या Udb. Ms. 1. -पादौ (चतुष्पादौ) a school for Brahmanas in which the four Vedas are taught and repeated. -राणिः चतुष्पाणिः) an epithet of Vishnu. -पाद्-द्व (चतुष्पाद्-द्व) *a.* 1. quadruped. -2. consisting of four members or parts. (-म्) 1. a quadruped. -2. (in law) a judicial procedure (trial of suits) consisting of four processes: i. e. plea, defence, rejoinder, and judgment. -पार्श्वे the four sides of a square. -बाहुः an epithet of Vishnu. (-हु *n.*) a square. -भद्रं the aggregate of the four ends of human life (पुरुषार्थः); i. e. धर्म, अर्थ, काम and मोक्ष. -भागः the fourth part, a quarter. -भाक् N. of Vishnu. -भुज *a.* 1. quadrangular. -2. having four arms; Bg. 11. 46. (-जः) 1. an epithet of Vishnu; R. 16. 3. -2. a quadrangular figure. -3. square. (-जं) a square. -मासं a period of four months; (reckoned from the 11th day in the bright half of आषाढ to the 11th day in the bright half of कार्तिक). -मुख having four faces. (-खः) an epithet of Brahmā; त्वत्तः सर्वं चतुर्मुखात् R. 10. 22. (-खं) 1. four faces; Ku. 2. 17. -2. a house with four entrances. -मंडलं a four-fold arrangement (of troops &c.). -युगं the aggregate of the four Yugas or ages of the world. -रात्रं (चतुरात्रं) an aggregate of four nights. -वक्त्रः an epithet of Brahmā. -वर्गः the four ends of human life taken collectively (पुरुषार्थः); i. e. धर्म, अर्थ, काम and मोक्ष; R. 10. 22. -वर्णः 1. the four classes or castes of the Hindus; i. e. ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, वैश्य and शूद्रः चतुर्वर्ण-मयो लोकः R. 10. 22. -2 four principal colours. -वर्षिका a cow four years old. -विंश *a.* 1. twenty-fourth. -2. having twenty-four added; as चतुर्विंशत् शतं (124). -विंशति *a.* or *f.* twenty-four. -विंशतिक *a.* consisting of twenty-four. -विद्य *a.* one who has studied the four Vedas. -विद्या the four Vedas. -विध *a.* of four sorts or kinds, four-fold. -वेद *a.* familiar with the four Vedas. (-द्) the Supreme Soul. -व्यूहः N. of Vishnu. (-हं) medical science. -शालं (चतुःशालं, चतुश्शालं, चतुःशाली, चतुश्शाली) a square of four buildings,

a quadrangle enclosed by four buildings. -अं चतुर्मानसि प्रवेष्ट्य Mk. 8. 7. -षष्टि *a.* or *f.* 1. sixty-four. -2. N. of the Rigveda containing 64 Adhyāyas. कला. (pl.) the sixty-four arts. -सप्तति *a.* or *f.* seventy-four. -सप्तं an augment of four things, sandal, arāṭhōdum, saffron and musk. -सीमा the boundaries on all four sides. -हायन-ण *a.* four years old; (the *f.* of this word ends in आ if it refers to an inanimate object, and in ई if it refers to an animal). -हैवकं the four priests taken collectively.

चतुर्थ *a.* (थी *f.*) [चतुर्थं सणः इदं युक् च] The fourth. -र्थः The fourth letter of any class. -र्थं A quarter. a fourth part. -Comp. -अंश *a.* receiving a fourth part. (-शः) a quarter or fourth part. -आश्रमः the fourth stage of a Brāhmana's religious life, *Sanayāsa*. -फलं the second inequality or equation of a planet. -भक्त *a.* eating the fourth meal. -भाज् *a.* receiving a fourth part of every source of income from the subjects, as a king; (this is allowed only in times of financial embarrassments, the usual share being a sixth.).

चतुर्थक *a.* The fourth. -कः A fever that returns or is repeated every four days, a quartan. -यिका A weight equal to four Karshas.

चतुर्थी 1 The fourth day of a lunar fortnight. -2 The dative case (in gram.). -Comp. -कर्मन् *n.* the ceremonies to be performed on the fourth night of the marriage.

चतुर्था *ind.* In four ways, four-fold.

चतुष्क *a.* [चतुरवयवं चत्वारोऽवयव यस्य वा कन्] 1 Consisting of four. -2. Increased by four; द्विकं द्विकं चतुष्कं च पंचकं च शतं समं Ms. 8. 142 (i. e. 102, 103, 104, or 105, or interest at the rate of 2 to 5 per cent). -ष्कं 1 The number 'four.' -2 A collection of four. -3 A crossway. -4 A quadrangular courtyard. -5 A hall resting on (four) pillars, a hall or saloon in general; Ku. 5. 68, 7. 9. -6 A necklace of four strings. -ष्की 1 A large four-sided pond. -2 A mosquito curtain. चतुष्किका The number 'four'.

चतुष्टय *a.* (*यौ f.*) [चत्वारोऽयम् विधा अस्य तयप्] Four fold, consisting of four; पुण्यस्य चत्वरतरय चतुर्मुखपमीरिता । प्रवृत्तिरासीच्छब्दनां चरितार्था चतुष्टयी ॥ Ku. 2. 17. — *यं* A group or collection of four; एकैकमप्यनर्थाय किमु यत्र चतुर्ऽयं H. Pr. 11: Ku. 7. 62; मासचतुष्टयस्य भोजनं H. 1. — 2 A square. — 3 The first, fourth, seventh, and tenth signs of the zodiac. — 4 The centre of a circle.

चत्वारिंशत् *f.* Forty

चतुर *a.* [चत्-उरच्] 1 Clever, skilful, ingenious, sharp-witted: सर्वास्वना रतिकथाचतुरेव दूरी Mu. 3. 9; Amaru. 15. 44; सुताया जहर चतुरेव कनिनी R. 9. 69; 18. 15. — 2 Quick, swift. — 3 Charming, beautiful, lovely, agreeable; न पुराति गतं चतुरं वयः R. 9. 47; Ku. 1. 47; 3. 5; 5. 49. — *रः* 1 A round pillow. — 2 Crooked gait. — 3 An elephant's stable. — *रं* 1 Cleverness, ingenuity. — 2 An elephant's stable.

चतुल *a.* Depositing, placing.

चत्वरं [चत्-सरच् Up. 2. 121] 1 A quadrangular place or courtyard. — 2 A place where many roads meet; स खलु भट्टेचत्वरं निवसति Mk. 2. — 3 A leveled spot of ground prepared for a sacrifice. — 4 A collection of four chariots.

चत्वालः 1 A hole in the ground prepared for an oblation or for the sacrificial fire. — 2 Kusa grass. — 3 Womb.

चद् 1 U. [चदति-ते] To ask, beg.

चदिरः [चद्-किरच्] 1 The moon. — 2 Camphor. — 3 An elephant. — 4 A snake.

चद् 1. 6. P. [चनति] 1 To sound, — 2 To hurt, injure, kill.

चनस् *n.* 1 Food. — 2 Delight, satisfaction, pleasure.

चनस्ति *a.* Ved. Delighted, satisfied, pleased.

चनस्यति Den. P. 1 To like. — 2 To eat. — 3 To delight in.

चनिष्ठ *n.* Containing or granting much food.

चन *ind.* Not, not also, even not (not used by itself, but found used in combination with the pronoun किम् or its derivatives, such as कद्, कथं, क, कदा, कतः to which it imparts an indefinite sense; see

under किम् *n.* Note. Some regard चन to be not a separate word, but a combination of च and न.

चंद 1 P. [चंदिन, चंदिन] 1 To shine. — 2 To be glad or rejoiced.

चंद्रः 1 The moon. — 2 Camphor.

चद्रकः The moon. — 2 A kind of fish.

चंद्रनः-नं [चंद्रं नत्-ल्यु] Sandal, (the tree the wood, or any unctuous preparation of the wood, held in high estimation as a perfume and refrigerant application); अमलाय. गुरुचंद्रनैधते R. 8. 71; मणिप्रकाराः नरसं च चंद्रनं श्रुत्वा प्रिये द्योति जलस्य सेव्यतां Rs. 1. 2; एवं च भाषते लोकांश्चंद्रं हिल शीतलं । पुत्रावस्य संस्पृशेच्चंद्रनाह निरिच्य-न Pt. 5. 20; जिनः मलयान् यत्र चंद्रनं प्रसूते 1. 41. — 2 Anything most excellent of its kind. — (*omp.*) — **अचलः**, **गिरिः**, **भद्रिः** the Malaya mountain. — **उदकं** sandal-water. — **पुष्पं** cloves. — **सारः** 1. the most excellent sandal-wood. — 2. a kind of alkali (वज्रसर).

चद्रनि *a.* Rubbed with, or smelling of, sandal-wood

चंद्नीया A kind of yellow pigment (गरेचन).

चद्रः [Up. 1. 51] 1 An elephant. — 2 The moon, अपि च मानसमंजुनिर्धर्य-शा विमलशारदचंद्रिचंद्रिका Bv. 1. 113; मुहुर्मुखचंद्रि चिरमिदं चक्रोरायतां 4. 1.

चंद्र *a.* [चद् गिच् रक्] Ved. 1 Glittering, bright, shining (as gold). — 2 Lovely, beautiful. — **द्रः** 1 The moon; यथा प्रह्लादनाचंद्रः R. 4. 12; हृ-चंद्रा तमसेव कौमुदी 8. 37; न हि संहते उग्रं न चंद्रांडालवेदमानं H. 1. 61; मुखं, वदनं &c. पर्याप्तचंद्रैव शरत्त्रिया-ना Ku. 7. 26 (for mythological account see सोम). — 2 The moon, as a planet. — 3 Camphor; विष्णुस्य धिकचंद्रभागताविभावनाथापल-लाप पांडुतां N. 1. 51. — 4 The eye in a peacock's tail — 5 Water. — 6 Gold (*n.* also). — 7 A lovely or agreeable phenomenon. — 8 A spot similar to the moon — 9 The symbol or mark of a Visarga. — 10 A reddish kind of pearl. — 11 The fifth lunar mansion. — 12 The number 'one'. (Used at the end of comp. चंद्र means 'excellent', 'eminent' or 'illustrious'; as पुरुषचंद्रः 'a moon of men', an excellent or illustrious man). — **द्रा** 1 Small

cardamoms. — 2 An open hall only furnished with a roof. — 3 An awning, a canopy. — (*Comp.*) — **अंगुः** 1. Vishnu. — 2. a moon-beam. — **अर्धः** the half moon; Pt. 4. **चूडामणिः**, **मौलिः**, **शेखरः** epithets of Siva. — **आनपः** 1. moon-light. — 2. awning. — 3. an open hall only furnished with a roof. — **आत्मनः**, **भौरसः**, **जः**, **जतः**, **तनयः**, **नंदनः**, **पुत्रः** the planet Mercury. — **आनन** *a.* moon-faced. (*-नः*) an epithet of Kārtikeya. — **आनीडः** an epithet of Siva. — **आभासः** 'false moon', an appearance in the sky resembling the real moon. — **आह्वयः** camphor. — **इष्टा** a lotus plant, or a collection of lotuses, blossoming during the night. — **उदयः** 1. moon rise. — 2. awning. — 3. a mercurial preparation used in medicine. (*-या*) a kind of medicine for the eyes. — **उपलः** the moon-stone. — **कला** 1. a digit of the moon; राहेश्चंद्रकलामिवाननचरी वैवात्सनासाय मे Māl. 5. 28. — 2. the crescent before or after the new moon. — **कांतः**, **मणिः** the moon-stone (supposed to ooze away under the influence of the moon); द्रवांत च हिररदनावुद्धे चद्रकांतः U. 6. 12; Si. 4. 58, Amaru 57; Bh. 1. 21; Māl. 1. 24. (*-तः-तं*) the white eatable water-lily blossoming during the night. (*-तं*) sandal-wood. — **कांता** 1. a night. — 2. the wife of the moon. — 3. moon-light. — **कांतिः** *f.* moon-light. (*-न*) silver. — **क्षयः** the new-moon-day or the last day of a lunar month (अमा) when the moon is not visible. — **गृहं** the fourth sign of the zodiac, *Cancer*. — **गोलः** the world of the moon, lunar sphere. **रथः** a deceased progenitor, the manes. — **गोलिका** moon-light. — **ग्रहणं** an eclipse of the moon. — **चंचला** a small fish. — **चूडः**, **मौलिः**, **शेखरः**, **चूडामणिः** epithets of Siva; ('having the moon for his crest', 'moon-crested'); रहस्यपालभ्यत चंद्र-शेखरः Ku. 5. 58, 86; R. 6. 34. — **साराः** (*m. pl.*) 'the wives of the moon', the 27 lunar mansions mythologically regarded as so many daughters of Daksha and married to the moon. — **द्युतिः** sandal-wood. (*-f.*) moon-light. — **नामन्** *m.* camphor. — **निभ** *a.* bright, handsome. — **पंचांगं** the luni-solar calendar.

—पादः a moon-beam; Me. 70. Mal. 3. 12. —प्रभा moon-light —बाल 1. large cardamoms. —2. moon-light. —चिह्न the sign for the nasal (ॐ). —भस्मन् *n.* camphor. —भाग N. of a river in the south. —भासः a sword; see चंद्रहस. —भूति *n.* silver. —मणिः the moon-stone. —मंडल 1 the orb or disc of the moon. —2. the inner sphere. —3. a halo round the moon. —मुखी a moon-faced (i. e. lovely) woman. —रेखा, लेखा the digit or streak of the moon. —रेणुः a plagiarist. —लोकः the world of the moon. —लोहकं, लैहं. —लौहकं silver. —वंशः the lunar race of kings, the second great line of royal dynasties in India. —वदन *a.* a moon-faced. —व्रतं 1. a kind of vow or penance = चंद्रायण q. v. —2. a regal property or virtue. —शाला 1 a room on the top (of a house &c.). विग्रहतः पुष्पकचंद्रालाः क्षणं प्रतिश्रुतुखराः करंति R. 13. 40. —2. moonlight. —शालिका a room on the top of a house. —शिला the moon-stone; Bk. 11. 15. —संज्ञः camphor. —संभवः N. of Budha or Mercury. (—वा) small cardamoms. —संलोक्य attainment of the lunar heaven. —हन् *m.* an epithet of Rāhu. —हासः 1. a glittering sword. —2 the sword of Rāvaṇa; हे पाणयः किमिति बांछ्य चंद्रहासं B. R. 1. 56, 61. —3. N. of a king of Kerala, son of Sudharmika. [He was born under the Mula asterisk and his left foot had a redundant toe; for this his father was killed by his enemies, and the boy was left an orphan in a state of destitution. After much exertion he was restored to his kingdom. He became a friend of Krishna and Arjuna when they came to the South in the course of their wanderings with the sacrificial horse. 1 (—सं) silver.

चंद्रकः 1 The moon. —2 The eye in a peacock's tail. —3 A finger-nail. —4 A circle of the moon's shape (formed by a drop of oil thrown into water). —कं Black pepper.

चंद्रकवत् *m.* A peacock.

चंद्रकिन् *m.* A peacock; Si. 3. 49.

चंद्रमस् *m.* 1 The moon: नक्षत्रतरामहं कुलापि ज्योतिष्मती चंद्रमसैव राजः R. 6. 22. —2 A month —3 Camphor.

चंद्रिका 1 Moonlight; इतः स्तुतिः का खलु चंद्रिकाया यद्विधुच्युत्तरलोकं रोति N. 3. 116; R. 19. 39; कामुकैः

कुर्म लकैश्च परिहृया चंद्रिका M. 4. —2 (At the end of some ... Exposition, throwing light on the subject) treatise अलंकारचंद्रिका. काव्यचंद्रिकाः cf. कौमुदी. —3 Illumination. —4 A large cardamom. —5 The river Chandrabhāgā. —6 The Mallikā creeper. —Comp. —चंद्रज the white lotus opening at moonrise. —द्रवः the moon-stone. —पातित् *m.* the Cankura bird.

चंद्रिन् *a.* Ved. 1 Golden, possessing gold. —2 Having the moon. —3 The planet Mercury (son of the moon)

चंद्रिमा Moonlight.

चंद्रलः 1 A barber. —2 An epithet of Śiva

चंद्रमहः A dog.

चप् I. 1 P. (चपि) To console, soothe. —II. 10 U. (चप्यति ते) 1 To grind, pound, knead. —2 To cheat.

चपटः = चपेट q. v.

चपल *a.* [चप-मंदयां गतौ कल उप-धौकारस्यकारः Tr. : cf. Up. 1. 108] 1 Shaking, trembling, tremulous. कुल्यांभोभिः पवनचपलैः शाखिनो धेतमूलाः S. 1. 15; चपलायताक्षी Ch. 1. 8. —2 Unsteady, fickle, inconstant, wavering; Śānti. 2. 12; चपलमति &c. —3 Frail, transient, momentary; नलिनीद्विगतजलप्रतितरलं तद्वज्रवित्तमति-जयचपलं Moha M. 5. —4 Quick, nimble, agile; (गतं) दैववाच्यमलम्य-सोमत R. 11. 8. —5 Inconsiderate, rash; cf. चपल. —लः 1 A fish. —2 Quicksilver. —3 The Chātaka bird. —4 Consumption. —5 A sort of perfume. —6 Black mustard.

चपला 1 Lightning; कुरबन्कुसुमं चपलायते रतिपतिमृगकानने Git. 7. —2 An unchaste or disloyal wife. —3 Spirituous liquor. —4 Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth. —5 The tongue. —6 Long pepper. —Comp. —जनः 1. a fickle or unsteady woman; Si. 9. 16. —2. the goddess of wealth.

चपलक *a.* Wanton, fickle, unsteady &c.

चपलता-त्वं 1 Trembling. —2 Fickleness.

चपलायते Den. A. To move to and fro, tremble.

चपेटः 1 The palm of the hand with the fingers extended. —2 A blow with the open hand.

चपेटः, चपेटेन A blow with the open hand. चपेटकं वाध्ययः गिरध्याय चपेटि तो इति Mbh.

चम् 1 P. चमि, चान, 1 To drink, sip, drink &c.; चवम मधु मधीकं Bk. 14. 94. —2 To eat.

चमत्करणं, चमत्कारः, चमत्कृतिः *f.* 1 Astonishment, surprise. —2 Show, spectacle. —3 Puffed, inflated, that which constitutes the essence of poetry. चमत्कारकविदं कविं च रम्या Bk. 3. 16. नमोऽयं वाच्यत्येव चमत्कारिण्यत् K. P. 1. —4 Ridiculous or amuse.

चमत्कारिन् *a.* Astonishing, surprising. —2 Unusual, uncommon.

चमरः [चम्-अच् Up. 3. 31] A kind of deer. —र, —रं A chowrie most usually made of the tail of Chamara. —री 1 A shoot, sprout (मंजरी). —2 The female Chamara; यस्यायुक्तं गिरिगजदण्डं कुर्वेति बालव्य-जनश्चर्यः Ku. 1. 13, 48; Si. 4. 60; M. 53. —Comp. —पुच्छं the tail of a Chamara used as a fan. (—च्छः) a squirrel.

चमरिकः The Kovidāra tree.

चमसः, —सं [चम्यस्मिन्, चम्-अ-मच् Tr.] 1 A vessel (can, ladle &c.) used at sacrifices for drinking the Soma juice; Y. 1. 183 (also चमसी). —2 A cake made of barley, rice &c. चमसिः *f.* A kind of cake.

चमूः *f.* [चम्-उ Up. 1. 81] 1 An army (in general); पश्येतां पांडुपुत्रा-णामाचार्यं महतीं चमू Bg. 1. 3; वसवी-नां चमूनां Me. 43; राजवती जवतीव्रह्मया चमूः R. 9. 10. —2 A division of an army consisting of 729 elephants, as many cars, 2187 horse, and 3645 foot. —3 Ved. A dish or vessel. —4 A grave. —Comp. —चरः a soldier, warrior. —नाथः, —पः, —पतिः the leader of an army, a general, commander; R. 13. 74. —हरः an epithet of Śiva.

चमूरुः A kind of deer; चकासतं चारुचरुचर्मणा Si. 1. 8.

चंप 10 U. (चंपयति ते) To go, move.

चंपः [चम्-अच्] The Kovidāra tree. —पं The flower of this tree.

चंपकः [चम्-क्त्] 1 A tree bearing yellow, fragrant flowers. —2 A kind of perfume. —कं 1 A flower

of this tree; अद्यापि तां कनकचपकदा-
मगौरी Ch. P. 1. -2 The fruit of a
variety of plantain. -Comp. -माला
1. N. of a neck-ornament worn by
women. -2. a garland of Champaka
flowers. -3. a kind of metre (see
App.). -रभा a species of plantain.

चंपकालुः The jack or bread-fruit
tree.

चपकावती, चंपा, चंपावती N. of an
ancient city on the Ganges, capital
of the Angas and identified with
the modern Bhagalpura.

चंपालुः=चंपकालु q. r.

चंपूः f. A kind of elaborate and
highly artificial composition in which
the same subject is continued
through alterations in prose and
verse; गंधपद्यनयं काव्यं चंपूरित्यभिधी-
यते S. D. 569; for instance भोजचंपू,
नलचंपू, भारतचंपू &c.

चंब 1 P. (चंबति) To go, move.

चम्रिष a. Ved. Contained in the
sacrificial vessel (as libations)
(चमसस्थ); Rv. 1. 56. 1.

चय 1 A. (चयते) To go to or to-
wards, move.

चर 1 P. (चरति, चवार, अचारति,
चरितुं, चरित or sometimes चरिण) 1 To
walk, move, go about, roam, wander.
नद्याशंका हरिणशिवाशौ मंदमहं चरति S. 1.
15 (चर may mean here 'to graze'
also); इंद्रियाणां हि चरतां Bg. 2. 67;
कपयश्चेरुर्हस्तस्य रामस्येव मनोरथाः R. 12.
59; Ms. 2. 23, 6. 68; 8. 236; 9.
306; 10. 55. -2 (a) To perform, do,
act; रचयति रेखाः सलिलं यस्तु खले चर-
ति सत्कारं Br. 1. 98. (b) To practise,
perform, observe; चरतः किल दुश्चरं
तपः R. 8. 79; Y. 1. 60; Ms. 3. 30.
-3 To act, behave towards, conduct
oneself (oft. with loc. of the person);
चरुणां च कामतः Ms. 5. 90; 9. 287;
आत्मवत्सर्वभूतेषु यश्चेत् Mb.; तस्यां त्वं
साधु नाचरः R. 1. 76 (where the root
may be also आचर). -4 To graze;
सुचिरं हि चरन् शस्यं H. 3. 9. -5 To
eat, consume. -6 To be engaged in,
be busy with. -7 To live, continue
to be, continue in any state. -8 To
spread, be diffused. -9 To live, be,
exist. -10 To move, travel through,
pervade, go along, follow. -Caus.
(चारयति) 1 To cause to move or go.
-2 To send, direct, move. -3 To
cause to move. -4 To cause to perform

or practise. -5 To cause to copulate.
-6 To cause to graze, pasture. -7
To obtain knowledge of, acquaint
oneself with. -8 To doubt. [cf
L. curro.]

चर a. (री f.) [चर्-अच्] 1 Mov-
ing, going, walking; grazing &c.;
धर्मारण्यचरेषु प्राणिषु S. 5. 9 -2 Fol-
lowing, practising (at the end of
comp.). -3 Trembling, shaking.
-4 Moveable, see चराचर below; Ms.
3. 201. Bg. 13 15. -5 Animate;
Ms. 5. 29; 7. 15. -6 (Used as an
affix) formerly, late; आद्यचर 'one
who was formerly rich' so देवदत्तच-
रः अध्यापकचर late teacher &c -रः
1 A spy. -2 A wagtail. -3 A game
played with dice and men. -4 A
cowrie. -5 The planet Mars. -6
(Hence) Tuesday. -7 The seventh
Karaka in astrology. -8 The Kara-
kas taken collectively. -9 The dif-
ference of time between two meri-
dians. -10 The first, fourth, seventh,
and tenth signs of the zodiac.
-Comp. -अचर a. 1. moveable and
immoveable; चराचराणां भूतानां कुक्षि-
राधारतां गतः Ku. 6. 67; 2. 5, Bg. 11.
43. -2. wished, desired. -3. shaking,
trembling. (-र्) 1. the aggregate of
all created things, the world; Ms.
1. 57, 63; 3. 75; Bg. 11. 7; 9. 10.
-2. the sky, the atmosphere
-3. heaven. (-री) a young woman.
-द्रव्यं moveables, goods and chattels.
-पुष्टः a mediator. -मं, -भवनं a
varying sign of the zodiac; i. e.
the first, fourth, seventh and tenth.
-मूर्तिः f. an idol which is carried
about in procession.

चरकः 1 A spy. -2 A wandering
mendicant, a vagrant.

चरटः The wag-tail.

चरणः -ण [चर्-करणे ल्यट्] 1 A
foot; शिरसि चरण एष न्यस्यते वारयैनं
Ve. 3. 38; जात्या कामवध्योति चरणं
स्विदमुद्धृतं 39. -2 A support, pillar,
prop. -3 The root of a tree.
-4 The single line of a stanza.
-5 A quarter. -6 A school or branch
of any of the Vedas; e. g. चरणश्रुतः
Mv. 1, Māl. 1; Pt. 4. 3. -7 A race.
-8 (In prosody) A dactyl. -णः 1
A foot-soldier. -2 A ray of light.
-णं 1 Moving, roaming, wandering.
-2 Performance, practising; Ms. 6.
75. -3 Conduct of life, behaviour

(moral). -4 Accomplishment. -5
Eating, consuming. -6 Course. -7
Acting, dealing, managing, conduct.
-8 Fixed observance of any class,
age (as priesthood &c.). -Comp.
-अमृतं, -उदकं water in which the
feet of a (revered) Brāhmaṇa or
spiritual guide have been washed.
-अरविदं, -कमलं, -पद्मं a lotus-like foot.
-आयुधः a cock -आस्कंदनं trampling,
treading under foot. -गत a. fallen
at the feet, prostrate. -गंथिः m.,
-पर्वन् n. the ankle. -न्यासः a foot-
step. -पः a tree. -पतनं falling
down or prostration (at the feet of
another); Amaru. 17. -पतित a.
prostrate at the feet; Me. 105.
-पातः 1. tread, trampling. -2. foot-
fall. -3. prostration. -शुभ्रपा, -सेवा
1. prostration. -2. service, devotion.
चरणिः A man (मनुष्य); Rv. 8.
24. 23.

चरण्यु a. Ved. moving, moveable
(चरणशील).

चरथ a. Ved. 1 Moving, living.
-2 Moveable. -थः, -थं 1 Going,
moving. -2 Moveableness. -3 Life.
-4 A way.

चरम a [चर्-अमच् Up. 5. 69] 1
Last, ultimate, final; चरमा क्रिया 'the
final or funeral ceremony.' -2 Pos-
terior, back; पृष्ठं तु चरमं तनोः Ak. -3
Old (as age). -4 Outermost. -5
Western, west. -6 Lowest, least.
-मं ind. At last; at the end. -Comp.
-अचलः, -अद्रिः, -श्माश्रु m. the west-
ern mountain behind which the sun
and moon are supposed to set. -अ-
वस्था the last state (old age). -का-
लः the hour of death. -वयस् a. old,
aged; Māl. 6. 2.

चरिः [चर्-इच्] An animal.

चरित p.p. [चर्-कृषिणि क] 1 Wander-
ed or roamed over, gone. -2 Per-
formed, practised. -3 Attained. -4
Known. -5 Offered; S. 4. 21. -6
Acted, behaved; S. 5. 16. -तं 1 Go-
ing, moving, course. -2 Acting, do-
ing, practice, behaviour, acts, deeds;
उदारचरितानां H. 1. 70; सर्वे खलस्य च-
रितमशकः करोति 1.81. -3 Life, bio-
graphy, adventures, history; उत्तरं
रामचरितं तत्प्रणीतं प्रशुच्यते U. 1. 2;
द्विदौकसस्त्वचरितं लिखति S. 7. 5; so
दशकुमारचरितं &c. -4 Nature. -5
Fixed law, due or proper observance.
-Comp. -अर्थ a. 1. that has ac-

complished its end or desired object, successful; **चरितार्थव** **चरितार्थनि-
वानवत्** R. 12. 87, **चरितार्थव** **भारती**
10. 36, Ki. 13. 62.-2. satisfied, con-
tented.-3. effected, accomplished.
-4. significant, true to its sense.
Ku. 2. 17. -5. appropriate, fit;
Ku. 4. 45. **चरितार्थव** the attainment of the
desired object; S. 5.

चरितव्य *pot. p.* 1 To be gone. -2
To be followed, practised or per-
formed &c.

चरित्रं [**चर** इव] 1 Behaviour, habit,
conduct, practice, acts, deeds. -2
Performance, observance. -3 History,
life, biography, account, adventures.
-4 Nature, disposition. -5 Duty,
established or instituted observance.
Ms. 2. 20. 9. 7. -6 A foot, leg. -7
Going. -**चर** The tamarind tree.
-**Comp.** -**वधकः** a friendly pledge.

चरिणु *a.* [**चर**-**गुच्**] Moveable,
active, wandering about; Ms. 1. 56.

चरीत्रं Behaviour, conduct, prac-
tice &c.

चर्य *a.* [**चर**-**कर्मणि** यत्] To begone;
to be practised &c. -**र्या** 1 Going
about, moving, walking about; driv-
ing or going in a carriage; **र्य**° U 5.
-2 Course, motion; as in **राहचर्य**. -3
Behaviour, conduct, deportment. -4
Practice, performance, observance;
Ms. 1. 111; **व्रतचर्य**. **तपश्चर्य**. -5 Regular
performance of all rites or customs.
-6 Eating. -7 A custom, usage; Ms.
6. 32. -8 Pervading; visiting.
-**र्य** 1 Going about. -2 Behaviour,
conduct.

चरुः [**चर** उन्] 1 An oblation of
rice or barley boiled for presentation
to the gods and the manes: **अनवस-
यी निरुष्मपक्व आदन्नश्चरुः** **रति याज्ञिकाः** (It
is often boiled in milk and is called
पयश्चरु; cf. R. 10. 51, 54, 56; or
sprinkled over with butter or ghee).
-2 A kind of vessel in which an ob-
lation is prepared. -3 A cloud. -**Comp.**
-**चेलिन्** *m.* N. of Siva. -**स्थाली** a
vessel for boiling rice &c for pre-
sentation to the gods and the manes.

चरुतिः *f.* Ved. Mention, praise,
glory; Rv. 5. 74. 9.

चर्य 1 P. (**चर्यति**) To go or move.

चर्व I. 10. U. (**चर्वयति**-ते **चर्वित**).
To read, read carefully, peruse,
study. -II. 6 P. (**चर्वति**, **चर्वित**) 1

To abuse, condemn, censure, rebuke.
-2 To discuss, consider, investi-
gate. -3 To injure, hurt. -4 To an-
oint, smear.

चर्वः [**चर्व**-**अच्**] Considering, de-
liberation.

चर्वक *a* [**चर्व**-**कृ**] Repeating.

चर्वनं [**चर्व** कृ] 1 Studying, repeti-
tion, reading repeatedly. -2 Smear-
ing the body with unguents.

चर्वरिका, **चर्वरी** [**चर्व**-**र** ° **अन्** रैर.
ङीप्] 1 A kind of song. -2 Striking
the hand to beat time (in music).
-3 The recitation of scholars. -4
Festive sport, festive cries or mer-
riment. -5 A festival. -6 Flattery.
-7 Curled hair -8 Triple symphony.
-9 Alternate recitation of a poem by
two persons.

चर्वरीकः 1 Siva. -2 Decoration or
curling of the hair.

चर्वी, **चर्विका** 1 Repetition, recita-
tion, study, repeated reading, persua-
sion. -2 Discussion, inquiry, investi-
gation. -3 Reflection. -4 Smearing
the body with unguents; **अंगचर्वीन-**
रचय K. 157; **अखडचर्वी** **विष** Git. 9.
-5 An epithet of the goddess Durga.

चर्विः *f.* [**चर्व** भवे इन्] 1 Repetition.
-2 Investigation (**विचारण**).

चर्विक्य 1 Anointing the body. -2
An unguent.

चर्वित *p. p.* 1 Anointed, smeared,
perfumed, scented &c.; **चर्मचर्वित-**
नीलकण्ठवरपीतवसनवनमाली Git. 1; Rv.
2. 21. -2 Discussed, considered, in-
vestigated. -3 Sought, desired. -**तं**
Anointing, smearing.

चर्वस् *m.* N. of one of the nine
treasures of Kubera.

चर्वन *a.* Ved. Stringing together.
-**नं** A hook, or pin.

चर्व्य *a.* 1 To be strung or tied.
-2 To be hurt or injured.

चर्वटः [**चर्व**-**अटन्**] The open
palm of the hand with the fingers
extended; cf. **चपट**. -2 A quanti-
ty of bubbles or specks.

चर्वटी A thin cake or biscuit of
flour (**मिष्टकमेद**).

चर्व 1 P. (**चर्वति**) 1 To go, move.
-2 To eat.

चर्वटः A kind of cucumber.

चर्वटी 1 Noise of merriment. -2

चर्मणः -3 A proud or arrogant
saying.

चर्म 1 A shield. -2 Ved. A
skin.

चर्मण्वती N. of a river flowing
into the Ganges, the modern Cha-
mbal.

चर्मन् *a.* [**चर**-**मन्** (**च** 4. 144)
1 Skin of the body. -2 Leather,
hide; Ms. 2. 41. 174. -3 The sense
of touch. -4 A shield; St. 18. 21.

-**Comp.** -**अंतः** a piece or strap of
leather. -**अंतस** *a.* lymph. -**अवक-**
र्तन working in leather. -**अवकर्तृ**,
-**अवकर्तृ** *m.* a shoe-maker. -**कारः**,
-**कारिन्**, -**कृत्** *m.* 1. a shoe-maker,
carrier. -2, a mixed caste (from a
Chāḍḍā woman and a fisherman).

-**कारकः** a worker in leather. -**की-**
लः, -**लं** a wart. -**चटकः**, -**का**, -**चि-**
क. -**चटी** a bat. -**चिचक** white
leprosy. -**जं** 1. hair. -2. blood.

-**तरंगः** a wrinkle. -**तिर** *a.* cover-
ed with pimples. -**वडः**, -**न** *लिका*,

-**नासिका** a whip. -**वलं**, -**वृषिका** a
kind of leprosy, cutaneous disease.
-**दुनः**, -**वृजः** the Bhūrja tree. -**पट्टे-**
का a flat piece of leather for play-

ing upon with dice. -**पवा** a bat,
the small house-bat. -**पादुका** a
leather shoe. -**प्रवेदिका** a shoe-
maker's awl. -**प्रसेवकः**, -**प्रसेविका**

a bellows. -**बंधः** a leather band or
strap. -**मुंडा** an epithet of Durgā.
-**यष्टिः** *f.* a whip. -**वसनः** 'clad in
skin'. N. of Siva. -**वाद्यं** a drum,
tabor &c. -**संभवा** large cardamoms.

-**सारः** lymph, serum.

चर्मण्य *a.* Leathern. -**ण्यं** Leather-
work.

चर्मण्य *a.* Leathern.

चर्मरुः, **चर्मोरः** A shoe-maker, a
worker in leather, currier.

चर्मिक *a.* [**चर्म**-**ठन्**] Armed with
a shield.

चर्मिन् *a.* (**नी** *f.*) [**चर्म**-**णि**] 1
Armed with a shield. -2 Leathern.
-*m.* 1 A soldier armed with a shield.

-2 Plantain. -3 The Bhūrja tree.

चर्या See under **चर**.

चर्व 1 P., 10 U. (**चर्वति**, **चर्वयति**-ते,
चर्वित) 1 To chew, chop, eat, browse,
bite; **लांगूलं गाढतरं चर्वितुमारब्धवान्**
Pt. 4; **यस्यैतच्च न कुक्कुरैर्हरहर्जपांतरं**
चर्वति Mk. 2. 11. -2 To suck up.
-3 To relish, taste.

चर्वणं, -णा [चर्व भवे ल्युट्] 1 Chew-
ing, eating. -2 Sipping, tasting. -3
Food which must be chewed, solid
food. -4 (Fig.) Tasting, relishing,
enjoying; प्रमाणं चर्वणैव च स्वादिने वि-
दुषां मतं S. D. 57; (com.=चर्वणा आ-
स्वादनं तच्च स्वदः काव्यार्थसंभेदः दातमानंदसमूह-
व इत्युक्तप्रकारं); so also: निष्पत्त्या च-
र्वणस्यास्य निष्पत्तिरुपचारतः 58.

चर्वा [चर्व-अङ्] 1 A blow with the
flat of the hand (said to be also च-
र्वन् m.) -2 Chewing.

चर्वित p. p. [चर्व कर्मणि-क्त] 1
Chewed, bitten, eaten. -2 Tasted.
-Comp. -चर्वणं (lit.) chewing the
chewed; (fig.) tautology, useless
repetition, profitless reiteration.
-पात्रं a spitting pot.

चर्व्य p. [चर्व कर्मणि-क्त] To
be chewed, chewable -व्यं Solid
food, such as requires mastication.

चर्षणि a. [कृष् अन्नि आदेश चः Tv]
Ved. 1 Seeing, observing. -2 Moving,
moveable. -3 Swift active, -णिः A
man. -f. A disloyal woman (बंधकी).

चल I. 1 P. (चलति, rarely चलते,
चचल, अचलीत्, चलितं, चलित)
1 To shake, tremble, move, throb,
palpitate, stir; छिन्नश्चलः क्षणं भुजाः
Bk. 14. 40; सपक्षोद्भिरेवाचलीत् 15.
24; 6. 84. -2 (a) To go, move on,
walk, stir or move (from one's, lace).
परावदनपि चलितुं न शक्नोति Pt. 4; च
लत्येकेन पादेन तिष्ठत्येकेन बुद्धिमान् Upan.
33; चचाल बाला स्तनभ्रजवल्कला Ku. 5.
84; Mk. 1. 56. (b) To proceed
(on one's way), depart, set out,
start off; चेलुश्चीरपरिग्रहाः Ku. 6. 92
v1 -3 To be affected, to be disturbed,
confused or disordered (as mind),
be agitated or perturbed; मुनेरपि अत-
स्तय इह न चचलते मनः It. 1. 400;
लोभेन बुद्धिश्चलति H. 1. 140. -4 To
deviate or swerve (with abl.); च-
लति, नयान्न जिगीषतां हि चेतः Ki. 10.
29; to fall off, leave; Ms. 7. 15;
Y. 1. 361. -Caus. (च-चालयति, चलित,
चालित) 1 To cause to move, shake,
stir; R. 8. 53. -2 To drive away,
dismiss, remove or expel from; चा-
पक्ये चलिताधिकारि मुखे Mu. 4. 15.
-3 To lead away from. -4 To cherish,
foster (चालयति only). -5 To dis-
turb, agitate; सुजनं जनाश्चलदितुं क ई-
दम् 15. 40. -II. 6 P. (चलति,
चलते) To sport, play, frolic about.

चल a. [चल भच्] 1 (a) Moving
trembling, shaking, tremulous, roll-
ing (as eyes &c.); चल पांगां दृष्टिं
स्पृष्टि S. 1. 24 चलकाकपक्षकैरमात्य-
पुत्रैः R. 3. 28 waving; Bh. 1. 16.
(b) Moveable (opp. स्थिर), mov-
ing; चले लक्ष्ये S. 2. 5; परिचयं चल-
लक्ष्यनिपातने R. 9. 49. -2 Unsteady,
fickle, inconstant, loose, unfixed;
स्थितः स्वनवस्थितं नृणां न खलु प्रेम चलं
सुहृज्जने Bu. 4. 28; प्रायश्चलं गौरव-
नाशितेषु 3 1.-3 Frail, transitory, pe-
rishable; चालक्ष्मीश्चलः प्राणाश्चल जी-
वितदौघेन Bh. 3. 128. -4 Confused. -लः
1 Trembling, shaking, agitation. -2
Wind. -3 Quicksilver. -4 The su-
preme being. -ला 1 Lakshmi, the
goddess of wealth. -2 Lightning. -3
A kind of perfume. -Comp. -अचल
a. 1. moveable and immoveable. -2.
fickle, unsteady, very transitory
(=अतिचल); चलाचले च संसरे धर्म
एको हि निश्चलः Bh. 3. 128; लक्ष्मीं निव
चल, चलां Ki. 11. 30 (चलाचल=चंचल.
Mall.); कश्यप भवति चलाचलं धनं
Mk. 2. 14; N. 1. 60. (-लः) a crow.
-आतंकः rheumatism. -आदनन् a.
inconstant, fickle-minded. -इन्द्रिय
a. 1. sensitive. -2. sensual. -इषुः
one whose arrow flies unsteadily or
misses the mark, a bad archer.
-कर्षः the true distance of a planet
from the earth. -चंचुः the Chakora
bird. -चिन्त a. fickle-minded.
-इलः, -पत्रः the Asvattha tree. -संधिः
moveable articulation of the bones.

चलन a. [चल भवे ल्युट्] Moving,
tremulous, trembling, shaking. -नः
1 A foot. -2 A deer. -नं 1 Trem-
bling, shaking or shaking motion;
चलनात्मकं कर्म T. S.; इस्तं, जानु
&c.; तरलदृगंचलचलनमनोहरवदनजानित-
रतिरागं Gīt. 11. -2 Turning or leav-
ing off. -3 Roaming, wandering.
-नी. 1 A short petticoat worn by
common women. -2 The rope for
tying an elephant.

चलनकं [चलनं संज्ञायं कन्] A short
petticoat worn by low women. -नि-
का Silken fringes.

चलित p. p. [चल-क्त] 1 Shaken,
moved, stirred, agitated. -2 Gone,
departed; एदमुवस्था स चलितः. -3
Attained. -4 Known, understood.
-5 Removed, displaced. (see चल).
-तं 1 Shaking, moving. -2 Going,

walking. -3 A kind of dance; चलि-
तं नाम नाट्यमंतरंग M. 1.

चलु. [चल-उन्] A mouthful (of
water).

चलुकः [चलुता पीयते कन् Tv.] 1
Water taken up in the hollowed
palm for rinsing the mouth. -2 A
handful or mouthful (of water);
cf. चलक.

चलद्विषः The Kokila or Indian
cuckoo.

चलिः A cover, wrapper.

चष् I. 1 U. (चषति ते) To eat.
-II. 1 P. (चषति) To kill, injure,
hurt.

चषकः-कं [चष्-कारणे कन्] A vessel
used for drinking spirits, a goblet,
a wine-glass; च्युतैः शिरस्त्रैश्चषकोत्तरैव
R. 7. 49; मुखं लालाकिञ्चन पिबति त्रषकं
सासवनिव Banti. 1. 29; Ki. 9. 56,
57; Māl. 5. 18. -कं 1 A kind of spiri-
tuous liquor. -2 Honey.

चषतिः [चष्-भवे अति] 1 Eating.
-2 Killing. -3 Decay, inhrmity,
decline.

चषालः 1 A wooden ring on the
top of a sacrificial post. -2 An iron
ring at the base of the post. -3 A
hive.

चह् 1 P., 10 U. (चहति, चहयति ते)
1 To be wicked. -2 To cheat, de-
ceive. -3 To be proud or haughty.
-4 To grind, pound.

चाकचक्यं Brilliancy, lustre.

चाक a. (की f.) [चक्रेण निर्वृत्तं अण्]
1 Carried off with the discus (as a
battle). -2 Circular. -3 Relating
to a wheel.

चाक्रिक a. (की f.) [चक्रेण चरति
ठक्] 1 See चाक्र above. -2 Relating
to a company or circle. -कः 1 A
potter. -2 An oil-maker; Y. 1. 165
(चैलिक according to Mit.; शाकटिक
or cartman according to others). -3
A proclaimer. -4 A bard, chorister.
-5 A coachman, driver.

चाक्रिणः The son of a potter or
oil-maker.

चाक्रेय a. [चक-ठक्] Relating to
a wheel.

चाक्षुष a. (बी f.) [चक्षुषा रूषते, च-
क्षुस्-अण्] 1 Depending on, or pro-
duced from, sight. -2 Belonging to
the eye, visual, optical. M. 1. 4. -3
Visible, to be seen. -चः N. of the

sixth Manu. —ब Knowledge dependent on vision. —Comp. —ज्ञानं ocular evidence or proof.

चक्ष्म *a.* Ved. 1 Seeing, a seer. —2 Forbearing, gracious, kind.

चांगः 1 Wood-sorrel. —2 Whiteness or beauty of the teeth.

चांचल्यं [चंचल-घञ्] 1 Unsteadiness, quick motion, rolling, tremour (as of the eyes &c.); Bv. 2. 60. —2 Fickleness. —3 Transitoriness.

चाटः [चट्-भेदे अच्] A rogue or cheat, swindler, one who wins the confidence of the person he wishes to deceive; Y. 1. 336; (चटाः =पतारकाः विध्वंस्य ये परधनमपहरति Mit.); Pt. 1. 343.

चाटकैरः A young sparrow.

चाटुः-टु *n.* 1 [चट्-उण्] Pleasing or agreeable words, sweet or coaxing speech, flattery (especially of a lover to his sweet-heart); प्रियः प्रियायाः प्रकरोति चाटुं Rs. 6. 14; विरचित-चाटुवचनरचनं चरणरचितप्रणपाते Gt. 11; Amaru. 83; Pt. 1. 175; Sānti. 3. 14; Ch. P. 20; (the greater part of the 10th canto of गीतगोविंद consists of such coaxing). —2 Distinct or clear speech. —3 Endearing words or acts; Māl. 10. 1. —Comp. —उक्तिः *f.* 1. flattering or coaxing language. —2. service. —उल्लोह, —कार *a.* speaking agreeably or sweetly, flatterer; शिप्रावातः प्रियतम इव प्रार्थनाचाटुकारः Me. 31. —पटु *a.* skilful in using flattering or coaxing language, an accomplished flatterer. —बटुः a jester, buffoon. —लोल *a.* elegantly tremulous. —शतं a hundred entreaties, repeated coaxing; पटुचाटुशतैरनुकूलं Gt. 2; गजपुंगवस्तु धीरं विलोकयति चाटुशतैश्च भुंक्ते Bh. 2. 31.

चाटुकः, के Pleasing or grateful discourse.

चाणकीन *a.* [चणकस्य भवन् क्षेत्रं, खञ्] Fit for, or sown with, the chick-pea.

चाणक्यः *N.* of a celebrated writer on civil polity; also known as विष्णुगुप्त, कौटिल्य; see कौटिल्य.

चाणूरः A celebrated wrestler in the service of Kamsa. When Krishna was taken by Akṛūra to Mathurā, Kamsa sent this redoubt-

able wrestler to fight with him; but in the duel which ensued, Krishna whirled him round and round several times and smashed his head. —Comp. —नर्दनः, —सूदनः *N.* of Krishna.

चांड Violence, force.

चांडालः (ली *f.*) [चंडाल एव मन्वेयं अण्] An out-cast; see चंडालः चांडालः किमयं द्विजातिरथवा Bh. 3. 56; Ms. 3. 239; 4. 79; Y. 1. 93.

चांडालिका 1 =चंडालिका *q. v.* —2 *N.* of Durgā.

चातकः (की *f.*) [चत् याचने कर्तेरि ण्वल्] *N.* of a bird which is supposed to live only on rain-drops; सुक्ष्मा एव पतति चातकमुखे द्विजाः पयो-विश्रवः Bh. 2. 121; see also 2. 51 and R. 5. 17. —Comp. —आनंदनः 1. the rainy season. —2. a cloud.

चातुर *a.* (री *f.*) [चतुर एव स्वार्थे अण्] 1 Relating to four. —2 Clever, able, shrewd. —3 Speaking well, flattering. —4 Drawn by four (as a carriage). —5 Governing, ruling. —6 Visible, perceptible. —रः A small round pillow. —रं A four-wheeled carriage. —री Skill, dexterity, ability; तद्वदचातुरीरुरी *N.* 1. 12.

चातुरक *a.* 1 Flattering. —2 Perceptible, visible. —3 Governing. —कः A small round pillow.

चातुरिकः A charioteer, coachman.

चातुरक्षं [चतुरिर्भौर्निष्पाद्यते अण्] Four casts in playing at dice. —क्षः A small round pillow.

चातुरार्थिकः [चतुर्थे अर्थे विहितः ठक्] (In gram.) A suffix added to words in four different senses.

चातुराश्रमिक *a.* (की *f.*), [चतुर्थे अश्रमेषु विहितः ठक्], चातुराश्रमिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) Being in one of the four periods of the religious life of a Brāhmaṇa; see आश्रम.

चातुराश्रम्यं The four periods of the religious life of a Brāhmaṇa; see आश्रम.

चातुरिकः [चातुरीं रथचर्यो वेत्ति ठक्] A coachman, driver.

चातुर्थक, —चातुर्थिक *a.* (की *f.*) [चतुर्थे अङ्गि भवः ठक् चतुर्त्वा] 1 Quartan, occurring every fourth day. —कः A quartan ague.

चातुर्थार्थिक *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to the fourth day.

चातुर्दश *a.* Appearing on the fourteenth day. —च A demon (Sk.) (चतुर्दशं दहते इति).

चातुर्दशिक One who studies on the fourteenth day of a lunar fortnight that being a day of अनश्वय *q. v.*

चातुर्भौतिक *a.* Consisting of four elements.

चातुर्मास *a.* [चतुर्षु मासेषु भवः अण्] Produced in four months. —सी 1 *N.* of a sacrifice (इष्टि). —2 The day of full moon at this sacrifice.

चतुर्मासक *a.* (सिका *f.*) One who performs the Chāturmāsya sacrifice.

चातुर्मास्यं [चतुर्षु मासेषु भवो यज्ञः, ण्य] *N.* of a sacrifice performed every four months; *i. e.* at the beginning of कार्तिक, फाल्गुन and आषाढ.

चातुर्यं [चतुरस्य भावः घञ्] 1 Skill, cleverness, dexterity, shrewdness. —2 Loveliness, amiableness, beauty; धूचातुर्यं Bh. 1. 3.

चातुर्वर्ण्य *a.* [चतुर्वर्ण-घञ्] Suited to the four tribes, or belonging to them. —ण्यं 1 The aggregate of the four original castes of the Hindus; एवं सामासिकं धर्मे चातुर्वर्ण्येऽब्रवीन्मुनः Ms. 10. 63; Pg. 4. 13. —2 The duties of these four castes.

चातुर्विद्य *a.* (ची) Knowing the four Vedas. —चं The four Vedas; also चातुर्वेद्य.

चातुर्विध्यं Four kinds (collectively), a four-fold division.

चातुर्होत्र *a.* Conducted by the four priests. —त्रं 1 A sacrifice performed by four priests. —2 The office or duties of these priests. —3 The four priests taken collectively.

चातुर्होत्रियः A sacrifice performed by four priests.

चातुष्कांडिक *a.* Divided into four parts.

चातुष्टय *a.* [चतुष्टयं वेत्ति, अण्] Knowing or familiar with the चतुष्टय.

चात्रं [चाय् करणे झ्] A cylinder of catechu-wood used in producing the sacred fire.

चात्वालः [cf. Uq. 1. 113] 1 A hole in the ground to receive an oblation or the sacred fire. —2 Kusa grass (दर्भ).

चांदनिक *a.* (की. *f.*) [चन्दनेन संपद्यते ढक्] 1 Made of or derived from sandal. -2 Perfumed with sandal juice &c.

चांद्र *a.* (द्री. *f.*) [चंद्रस्येदम् अण्] Relating to the moon, lunar; गुरुकाव्यानुगां विप्रचांद्रीमभिनभः श्रियं Si. 2. 2. -**द्रः** 1 A lunar month. -2 The bright fortnight (शुक्लपक्ष). -3 The moon-stone. -**द्र** 1 The vow called चांद्रायण q.v. -2 Fresh ginger. -3 The lunar mansion called मृगशीर्ष. -**द्री** Moonlight. -**Comp.** -आख्यं fresh ginger. -भागा the river Chandra-bhāgā. -मास a lunar month. -व्रतिकः one who observes the चांद्रायण vow q. v.

चांद्रकं Dried ginger.

चांद्रमंस *a.* (सी. *f.*) [चंद्रमस इदम् अण्] Relating to the moon, lunar; लब्धोदया चांद्रमसीव लेखा Ku. 1. 25; चंद्रे गता पञ्चगुणाक्ष भुंक्ते पञ्चाभिता चांद्रमसोमनिखर्वा 1. 43; R. 2. 39; Bg. 8. 25. -**सी** N. of the wife of Brihaspati. -**सं** 1 The constellation मृगशिरस. -2 The stars in Orion.

चांद्रमसायनः, -विः [चंद्रमसोऽपत्यं फिञ्] The planet Mercury.

चांद्रायणं [चंद्रस्यायनमिवायनमत्र पूर्णपक्षं संज्ञायाम् संज्ञायाम् दीर्घः स्वार्थे अण् वा Tr.] A religious observance or expiatory penance regulated by the moon's age (the period of its waxing and waning); (in it the daily quantity of food, which consists of fifteen mouthfuls at the full moon, is diminished by one mouthful every day during the dark fortnight till it is reduced to zero at the new moon, and is increased in like manner during the bright fortnight); cf. Y. 3. 324 *et seq.* and Ms. 11. 217.

चांद्रायणिक *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 One who performs the चांद्रायण vow.

चापः [चपस्य वंशभेदस्य विकारः अण् Tr.] 1 A bow; ततः चापद्वितीये वहति रणधुरां को भयस्यावकाशः Ve. 3. 5; so चापपाणिः 'with a bow in hand.' -2 The rain-bow. -3 (In geom.) An arc of a circle. -4 The sign of the zodiac called Sagittarius.

चापिन् *a.* [चापेऽस्त्यस्य इनि] Armed with a bow. -*m.* 1 N. of Siva. The sign of the zodiac Sagittarius.

चापिन् -**स्य** [चापलस्य भावः कर्म वा

अण् पक्षे व्यञ्ज] 1 Quick motion, swiftness. -2 Fickleness, unsteadiness, transitoriness: Ki. 2. 41. -3 Inconsiderate or rash conduct, rashness, rash act; विक्र चापलं U. 4; तदुपैः कर्णमागत्य चापलाय प्रचोदितः R. 1. 9; स्वचित्तवृत्तिरव चापलेभ्यो निवारणीया K. 101; Ku. 3. 41. -4 Restiveness (as of a horse); पुनः पुनः सूतनिषिद्धचापलं R. 3. 42. -5 Boldness: Ku. 5. 40. -6 Agitation, tremour.

चामरः, -रं [चमर्याः विकारः तत्पृच्छ-निर्मितत्वात्] (also -रा-री sometimes) 1 A chowrie or bushy tail of the Chamara (Bos Grunniens) used as a fly-flap or fan, and reckoned as one of the insignia of royalty (and sometimes used as a sort of streamer on the heads of horses); व्याधूयते निचुलतरुभिर्मंजरीचामराणि V. 4. 4; अद्वयमासीत् त्रयमेव भूपतेः शशिप्रभं छत्रमुने च चामरे R. 3. 16; Ku. 7. 42; H. 2. 29; Me. 35; चित्रन्यस्तमिवाचलं हयशिरस्यायामवचामरं V. 1. 4; S. 1. 8. -**Comp.** -ग्राहः, -ग्राहिन् *m.* a person who carries a chowrie. -ग्राहिणी a waiting girl who carries in her hand a chowrie and waves it over the head of a king &c.; पृष्ठे लीलावलयरणितं चामरग्राहिणीनां Bh. 3. 61. -पुष्पः, -पुष्पकः 1. the betel-nut tree. -2. the Ketaka plant. -3. the mango tree.

चामरिकः A person who carries a chowrie.

चामरिन् *m.* [चामर-इनि] A horse.

चामीकरं [चमीकरे स्वर्णकरभेदे भवम् अण् Tr.] 1 Gold; तप्तचामीकरांगदः V. 1. 14; R. 7. 5; Si. 4. 24; Ku. 7. 49. -2 The Dhattūra plant. -**Comp.** -प्रख्य *a.* like gold.

चासुंडा A terrific form of Durgā; Māl. 5. 25; (the word is thus derived; यस्माच्चंदं च सुंडं च गृहीत्वा त्वयपागता चासुंडेति ततो लोके ख्याता देवी भविष्यसि ||).

चांपिला The river Champā; (perhaps the modern Chambal).

चांपेयः 1 The Champaka tree. -2 The Nāgakesara tree. -**यं** 1 Filament, especially of a lotus flower. -2 Gold. -3 The Dhattūra plant; (*m.* also in the last two senses).

चांपेयकं A stamen or filament.

चाम्यं Food.

चाय् 1 U (चायति-ते) 1 To observe, discern, see; तं पार्वतीयप्रमदाश्चचायिरे

विकाशश्चित्तिविभ्रनेक्षणः Si. 12. 51. -2 To worship honour.

चायनीय *a.* To be worshipped.

चायितृ *a.* Ved. Observing, seeing.

चायु *a.* [चाय्-उण्] Worshipping, adoring, honouring.

चारः [चर एव अण्] 1 Going, walking, gait, wandering about; मंडरुचारशीघ्रः V. 5. 2; क्रीडाशैले यदि च विचरेत् पादचारेण गौरी Me. 60 walk on foot. -2 Motion, course, progression; मंगलचारः; शनिचारः, राहुः &c. -3 A spy, scout, secret emissary; Ms. 7. 184; 9. 261; see चारचक्षुस् below. -4 Performing, practising. -5 A prison. -6 A bond, fetter. -**रं** An artificial poison. -**Comp.** -अंतरितः a spy. -ईक्षणः, -चक्षुस् *m.* 'using spies as eyes', a king (or a statesman) who employs spies and sees through their medium; चारचक्षुर्महीपतिः Ms. 9. 256; cf. Kāmandaka:—गावः पश्यन्ति गंधेन वेदैः पश्यन्ति च द्विजाः। चारैः पश्यन्ति राजान-श्चक्षुर्भ्यामितरे जनाः || also Rām.:—यस्मात्पश्यन्ति दूरस्थाः सर्वानर्थान्नराधिपाः। चारेण तस्मादुच्यन्ते राजानश्चारचक्षुषः || -**व**ण, -चञ्चु *a.* graceful in gait, of graceful carriage. -**उय** the sine of the ascensional difference. -**पथः** a place where two roads meet. -**भटः** a valorous man, warrior. -**मदी** courage. -**वायुः** summer-air, zephyr.

चारक *a.* [चारयति चर्-णिच्-शुल्] 1 Acting, doing, proceeding. -**कः** 1 A spy. -2 A herdsman. -3 A leader driver. -4 An associate. -5 A groom, cavalier. -6 A prison, निगडितचरणा चारके निरोद्धव्या Dk. 32. -7 A bond, fetter. -8 Going, motion. -9 A wandering Brāhmanical student.

चारणः [चारयति कीर्तिं चर्-णिच्-शुल्] 1 A wanderer, a pilgrim. -2 A wandering actor of singer, a dancer, mimic, bard; Ms. 12. 44. -3 A celestial singer, heavenly chorister; S. 2. 14. -4 A reader of scriptures. -5 A spy. -**Comp.** -दाराः female dancers, actresses.

चारणस्त्वं The art of dancing.

चारय *a.* Ved. Wandering, going.

चारिका A female attendant.

चारित *a.* 1 Caused to go. -2 Dis-tilled &c.

चारितार्थं Attainment of an object, successfulness.

चारित्रं [चर-णिच् Un. 4. 171; चरि-वमेव स्वार्थे अण् क] (also written चरि-त्रं) 1 Conduct, behaviour, manner of acting. -2 Good name or character, reputation, probity, uprightness, good conduct; अनुत्तं नाभिधास्यानि चारित्र्यंश-कारणं Mk. 3. 26, 25; चारित्र्यविहीन आदयोपि च दुर्गता भवति 1. 43. -3 Chastity, purity of life (of women). -4 Disposition, temperament. -5 Peculiar observance or practice. -6 Hereditary observance. -त्रा The tamarind tree. -Comp. -कवच *a.* clad in the armour of chastity. -देवता the presiding deity of virtue or chastity; U. 7.

चारिन् *a.* (At the end of comp.) 1 Walking, going, moving, being, living; पाद°, सुग°. -2 Acting, proceeding, doing. -3 Living or feeding on. -*m.* A foot-soldier.

चारु *a.* (रु or री *f.*) [चरति चित्ते चर-ङ्, cf. Un. 1. 3] 1 Agreeable, welcome, beloved, esteemed, dear (with dat. or loc.); वरुणाय or वरुणे चारुः. -2 Pleasing, lovely, beautiful, elegant, pretty; प्रिये चारुशीले सुंच नयि मानमनिदानं Git. 10; सर्वे प्रिये चारुतरं वसन्ते Rs. 6. 2; चकासत् चारुचमूरुच-र्षणा Si. 1. 8; 4. 49. -रुः An epithet of Brihaspati. -रु *n.* Saffron. -Comp. -अंगी a beautifully formed woman. -दोण *a.* handsome-nosed. -दर्शन *a.* good-looking, lovely. -धामा, -धारा, -रावा Sachi, Indra's wife. -नेत्र, -लोचन *a.* having beautiful eyes. (-नेत्रः, -नः) a deer. -पुटः a particular time in music. -फलः a vine, grape. -लोचना a woman with lovely eyes. -वक्त्र *a.* having a beautiful face. -वर्धना a woman. -व्रता a female who fasts for a whole month. -शिला 1. a jewel, gem. -2. a beautiful slab of stone. -शील *a.* of a lovely disposition or character. -हसिन् *a.* sweet-smiling.

चारुचिक *a.* Conversant with the repetition (of the Veda).

चारुचिक्यं 1 Perfuming the person, smearing with sandal &c. -2 An unguent.

चारुम *a.* (मी *f.*) [चर्मणा परिवृतः अण्] 1 Leathern. -2 Covered with leather (as a car). -3 Shielded, provided with a shield.

चारुमण *a.* (मी *f.*) [चर्मणा परिवृतः अण्] 1 Leathern. -2 Covered with skin or leather. -णं [चर्मणा परिवृतः अण्] A multitude of hides or shields.

चारुमिक *a.* (की *f.*) [चर्मणा परिवृतः अण्] Made of leather. -Ms. 8. 289.

चारुमिणं [चर्मणा परिवृतः अण्] A number of men armed with shields.

चारुवाकः [चरु. लोकतन्मते वको वाक्यं वरुण, वृक्षे Tv.] 1 N. of a sophistical philosopher (said to have been a pupil of Brihaspati), who propounded the grossest form of atheism or materialism (for a summary of the doctrine of Chārvāka, see Sarva. S. 1.). -2 N. of a Rākshasa described in the Mahābhārata, as a friend of Duryodhana and an enemy of the Pāndava. [When Yudhishthira entered Hastinapura in triumph, he assumed the form of a Brahmana and reviled him and the assembled Brahmanas, but he was soon detected, and the real Brahmanas, filled with fury, are said to have killed him on the spot. He also tried to deceive Yudhishthira at the end of the great war by telling him that Bhima was slain by Duryodhana; see Ve. 6].

चारुवी 1 A beautiful woman. -2 Moonlight. -3 Intelligence. -4 Splendour, lustre, brilliancy. -5 N. of the wife of Kubera.

चारुलः [चल-ण] 1 The thatch or roof of a house. -2 The blue jay. -3 Being moveable.

चारुलकः A restive elephant.

चारुलनं [चल-णिच् भावे ल्यट्] 1 Causing to move, shaking, wagging (as a tail). -2 Loosening. -3 Muscular action. -4 Causing to pass through a sieve, sifting. -5 A sieve. -नी A sieve, strainer.

चारुलीय *a.* 1 To be moved. -2 To be loosened or shaken; also चाल्य in the same sense.

चारुलः-सः [चरु भक्षणं स्वार्थे णिच् अण्] The blue jay; Mā. 6. 5; Y. 1. 175.

चि 1. 5 U. (चिनोति, चिन्ते, चिका-चा-य, चिच्ये-क्ये, अचैषीत्-अचष्ट, चेतुं-चित्, caus. चाययति, चापयति, also चययति, चपयति, desid. चिचीरति, चिकीषति). 1 To collect, gather, accumulate (said to govern two accusatives being a द्विकर्क root, but this use is very rare in classical literature); वृक्षं पु-ष्पाणि चिन्वती. -2 To gather for oneself, acquire, gain; चिचीषतां जन्म-

वतामन्मन् भुत्तं Ki. 5. 11. 2. 19, Mv. 3. 4. -3 To search, look out for; Bh. 2. 49. -4 To pile or heap up, place in a line; परवानिव ते भूमावचैर्गुणान-गन्तमान् Bk. 15. 76 -5 To set, inlay. cover or fill with, see चित्. -*pres.* To bear fruit, grow, increase, thrive, prosper. सिन्धयेते चीयते चैव लता पुष्प-फलप्रदा Pt. 1. 222 bears fruit; चीयते बालिकस्यापि सत्केचपतिना कृषिः Mu. 1. 3; गजहन् तव सैव शुभ्रता चीयते न च न चा-पचीयते K. P. 10. -11. 3 P. (चिकीरति) Ved. 1 To observe, see, perceive. -2 To look steadfastly upon. -3 To be intent upon. -4 To seek for, search, investigate, make inquiries, search through. -III. 1 A. (चयते) To detest, hate. -2 To revenge, take vengeance on. -IV. 1 U. (चायतिने 1 To fear, dread, be afraid of (with acc.). -2 To respect, honour. -3 To observe; cf. चाय.

चयः [चि-अच्] 1 An assemblage, collection, multitude, heap, mass; चयस्त्वेषामित्यवधारितं पुरा Si. 1. 3; मृदां चयः U. 2. 7 a lump of clay; कचानां चयः Bh. 1. 5 a braid of hair; चयमरीचयः Si. 4. 60; कुक्षमचय, कु-धारचय &c. -2 A mound of earth raised to form the foundation of a building. -3 A mound of earth raised from the ditch of a fort. -4 A rampart. -5 The gate of a fort. -6 A seat, stool. -7 A pile of buildings, any edifice. -8 Stacked wood. -9 A cover, or covering. -10 Arranging or keeping the sacred fire; cf. अग्निचय. -11 The amount by which each term increases, the common increase or difference of the terms (in a progression).

चयनं [चि भावे-ल्यट्] 1 The act of collecting (especially flowers &c.). -2 Piling, heaping. -3 Keeping the sacred fire. -4 Stacking wood.

चित *p. p.* [चि-क्] 1 Collected, piled up, heaped, gathered. -2 Hoarded, accumulated. -3 Got, acquired. -4 Covered with, full of; कुम्भिकल-चितं Bh. 2. 9. -5 Set or inlaid with. -तं A building.

चिता 1 A funeral pile, pyre; कुरु संप्रति तवकाष्ठे मे प्रणिपातां जालिवाचितं धि-तां Ku. 4. 35; चिताधिराहणं R. 8. 57; चितानस्मन् Ku. 5. 69. -2 A heap,

assemblage, multitude. —Comp. —अग्निः the funeral fire. —चूडकं a pyre.

चित्तिः *f.* [चि-आचारे क्तिन्] 1 Collecting, gathering. —2 A heap, multitude, quantity. —3 A layer, pile, stack. —4 A funeral pile. —5 An oblong with quadrangular sides. —6 The understanding. —*m.* The thinking mind.

चित्तिका 1 A pile, stack. —2 A funeral pile. —3 A small chain (or girdle) worn as an ornament round the loins.

चित्य *a.* 1 To be arranged in order or built up. —2 Constructed upon a foundation (as fire). —त्यं 1 The place at which a corpse is burnt. —2 A monument. —त्या 1 A funeral pile. —2 Piling up, building (as an altar).

चैय *pot. p.* 1 To be piled up. —2 To be gathered or collected.

चिकित *a.* [चि ज्ञाने कर्मणि क] Known, understood.

चिकितान *a.* [कित् ज्ञाने कानच्] Knowing, perceiving, understanding.

चिकितु *a.* [कित् उन् वेदे द्वित्वम्] Ved. Knowing, experienced. —*f.* Understanding, intellect.

चिकित्स्व *m.* Ved. Intellect, wisdom.

चिकित्स *a.* Ved. Knowing, conversant or familiar with, experienced.

चिकित्वि *a.* Knowing, conversant with; making known.

चिकित्सकः [कित् स्वार्थे सन् ण्वल्] A physician, doctor; उचितवेलातिश्रमे चिकित्सका शेषमुदाहरन्ति. M. 2; Bh. 1. 87, Y. 1. 162.

चिकित्सनं Healing, practising medicine.

चिकित्सा [कित् स्वार्थे सन् भावे अ] 1 Administering remedies or medicine, medical treatment, curing, healing. —2 (In the system of medicine) Therapeutics, one of the six sections (or स्थानानि) of medicine.

चिकित्सित *a.* [कित् स्वार्थे सन् कर्मणि क] Healed, cured. —त्तं Healing, curing.

चिकिन *a.* Flat-nosed.

चिकिलः Mud, a slough, mire.

चिकीर्षक *a.* [कृ-सन् ण्वल्] Wishing or meaning to do, desirous of

चिकीर्षित *a.* Wished, desired, purposed. —त्तं Design, intention, purpose.

चिकीर्षु *a.* Desirous of doing anything, desirous for; Bg. 1. 23; 3. 25.

चिकुर *a.* 1 Moving, tremulous, fickle, unsteady. —2 Inconsiderate, rash. —रः 1 The hair of the head, मरुचिरे चिकुरे कुरु मानः...कुसुमानि Git. 12; so घनचयसचिरे रचयति चिकुरे तरलिततरुगानने 7. —2 A mountain. —3 A musk-rat. —4 A reptile, snake.

—Comp. —उच्चयः, —रूलापः, —निकुरः, —पक्षः, —पाशः, —भारः, —हस्तः a mass or tuft of hair; यस्याधोऽश्विकुरनिकुरः कर्णपूरो नयूः P. R. 1. 22.

चिकुरः The hair.

चिक् 10 U. (चिक्कयति-ते) 1 To give or inflict pain, distress. —2 To feel pain.

चिक्क *a.* Flat-nosed. —कः The musk-rat. —क्का 1 A mouse. —2 A betel-nut.

चिक्कण *a.* (ण or णी *f.*) [चिक्क-किप् चिक्, तं कणति, कण-शब्दे अच् Tv.] 1 Smooth, glossy. —2 Slippery. —3 Bland. —4 Unctuous, greasy; लघु प-रिचायतानेनां भवान् मा कस्यापि तपस्विन इगुहीतैलचिक्कणशीर्षस्य हस्ते पतिष्यति S. 2. —णः The betel-nut tree. —णा An excellent cow. —णं A betel-nut.

चिक्कणा, —णी 1 The betel-nut tree. —2 A betel-nut.

चिक्कसः Barley-meal.

चिक्किण = चिक्कण q. v.

चिक्किरः [चिक्क बां इरच्] A mouse.

चिक्किः Moisture; freshness.

—इः The moon.

चिखलुः Mud, mire.

चिखटः A shrimp or prawn.

चिखिडः A sort of gourd.

चिच्छिलाः (*m. pl.*) N. of a country and its people.

चिंचा 1 The tamarind tree, or its fruit. —2 The Gunjâ plant.

चिद् 1 P., 10 U. (चैदति, चैदयति-ते) To send forth or out (as a servant.)

चित् 1 P., 10 A. (चेतति, चेतयते, चेतित) 1 To perceive, see, notice, observe : नेषनचेतन्नस्येतं Bk. 17. 16.

माणमात्मानं न चेतयते Dk. 154; कादंब-रीरनभरेण सनस्त एव मत्तो न चित्तिचिपि चेतयते जनोयं K. 240. —3 To regain consciousness. —4 To aim at, intend, design (with dat.). —5 To desire or long for. —6 To be anxious about, care for, be intent upon, be engaged in. —7 To resolve upon. —8 To appear, shine. —9 To be regarded as. —10 To make attentive, remind of. —11 To teach, instruct. —12 To form an idea, be conscious of, understand, comprehend, think, reflect upon.

चित् *f.* [चित्-संपदा भावे क्तिप्] 1 Thought, preception. —2 Intelligence, intellect, understanding; Bh. 2. 1; 3. 1. —3 The heart, mind. —4 The soul, spirit, the animating principle of life. —5 Brahman. —Comp. —आत्मन् *m.* 1. the thinking principle or faculty. —2. pure intelligence, the Supreme Spirit. —आत्मके conscious-ness. —आभासः the individual soul (जीव) (which still sticks to worldly defilements). —उल्लासः gladdening the heart or spirit. —वनः the Supreme Spirit or Brahman. —प्रवृत्तिः *f.* reflection, thinking. —रूप *a.* 1. consisting of intelligence. —2. wise, intelligent, of a liberal mind. —3. amiable, good-hearted. (—4) pure intelligence, the Supreme Being. —शक्तिः *f.* mental power, intellectual capacity. —स्वरूपं the Supreme spirit. —ind. 1 A particle added to क्ति and its derivatives (such as कद्, कथं, क, कदा, कुत्र, कुतः &c.) to impart to them an indefinite sense; कुत्रचित् somewhere; केचित् some &c. —2 The sound चित्.

चिन्मय *a.* Consisting of pure intelligence, spiritual (as the Supreme spirit). —यं 1 Pure intelligence. —2 The Supreme spirit.

चिन्मात्रं Pure intelligence.

चित् *p. p.* [चित्-क्त] 1 Observed, perceived. —2 Considered, reflected or meditated upon. —3 Resolved. —4 Intended, wished, desired. —5 Visible, perceptible. —त्तं 1 Observing, attending. —2 (a) Thought, thinking, attention; (b) desire, intention, aim; माञ्छितः सततं भव R. 18. 57. अनेक-

-4 The heart (considered as the seat of intellect). -5 Reason, intellect, reasoning faculty. -**Comp.** -अनुवर्तिन् *a.* acting according to one's will, humouring. -अपहा क. -अपहारिन्, -आकर्षिन्, -हारिन् *a.* 1. 'hearts-tealing,' attractive, captivating. -2. pleasing, agreeable, beautiful. -आभोगः attention of the mind to its own feelings, exclusive attachment to one thing. -आसंगः attachment, love. -उद्रेकः pride, arrogance. -ऐक्य agreement, unanimity. -उन्नतिः, -समुन्नतिः *f.* 1. noble-mindedness. -2. pride, arrogance. -कलित *a.* anticipated, expected, calculated. -चारिन् *a.* acting according to the will of another. -जः, -जन्मन् *m.*, -भूः, -योनिः 1. love, passion. -2. Cupid, the god of love; चित्तयोर्निर्भवत्पुनर्भवः R. 19. 46; सोयं प्रसिद्धविभवः खलु चित्तजन्मा Māl. 1. 20. -ज्ञ *a.* knowing the mind of another. -नाशः loss of conscience. -निर्वृतिः *f.* contentment, happiness. -प्रमायिन् *a.* moving or touching the heart, exciting passion or love. -प्रशम *a.* composed, tranquil (-मः) tranquillity of heart. -प्रसन्नता joy, pleasure. -भेदः 1 difference of view. -2. inconsistency, inconstancy. -मोहः infatuation of the mind. -रागः affection, passion, desire. -विकारः change of thought or feeling. -विक्षेपः distraction of the mind. -विह्वलः, -विभ्रमः aberration, disturbance or derangement of mind, madness, insanity. -विश्लेषः breach of friendship. -वृत्तिः *f.* 1. disposition or state of the mind, inclination, feeling; एवमात्माभिप्रायसंभावितेष्टजनचित्तवृत्तिः प्रार्थयिता विडम्ब्यते S. 2. -2. thinking, imagining. -3. inward purpose, emotion. -4. (in Yoga phil.) inward working of the mind, mental vision; योगश्चित्तवृत्तिनिरोधः Yoga S. -वेदना affliction, anxiety. -वैकल्य bewilderment of the mind, distraction. -संख्य *a.* pervading the heart, penetrating the soul. -हारिन् *a.* fascinating, attractive, agreeable. चित्तवत् *a.* 1 Reasonable, endowed with reason. -2 Kind-hearted, amiable.

चित्तिः *f.* [चित् भावे क्ति] 1 Think-

ing, thought, reflection. -2 Understanding, wisdom. -3 Devotion. -4 Intention, aim, purpose. -5 A wise person. -6 Fame, celebrity (ख्यति).

चित्तिन् *a.* Ved. Intelligent, wise. चेतक *a.* 1 Causing to think. -2 What thinks or feels, sentient. -की N. of a plant (हृत्तकी).

चेतन *a.* (नीति) [चित्-न्तु] 1 Animate, alive, living, sentient, feeling. चेतनाचेतनेषु Me. 5 animate and inanimate. -2 Visible, conspicuous, distinguished. -नः 1 A sentient being, a man. -2 Soul, mind. -3 The supreme soul. -4 An animal in general. -ना 1 Sense, consciousness: चतु ह्यति मदीयां चेतनां चंचरीकः R. G.: U. 3. 31; Māl. 9. 12, R. 12. 74; चेतनां प्रतिपद्यते regains one's consciousness. -2 Understanding, intelligence; पञ्चमाद्यामिनीयामाप्सदाभिव चेतना R. 17. 1. -3 Life, vitality, animation; Bg. 13. 6. -4 Wisdom, reflection. -नं 1 Appearance. -2 The thinking principle, the mind.

चेतनावत् *a.* Animate, having consciousness.

चेतस् *m.* [चित् करणे अघुन्] 1 Consciousness, sense. -2 Thinking soul, reasoning faculty. -3 The mind, heart, soul; चेतः प्रसादयति Bh. 2. 23; गच्छति पुरः शरीरं धावति पञ्चदसंस्तुतं चेतः S. 1. 34. -4 Will. -**Comp.** -जन्मन्, -भवः, -भूः *m.* 1. love, passion. -2. the god of love. -विकारः disturbance of the mind, emotion, agitation.

चेतोमत् *a.* Living, sentient.

चित्र *a.* [चित्र-भावे अच्; चि-घृन् वा Un. 4. 163] 1 Bright, clear. -2 Variegated, spotted, diversified. -3 musing, interesting, agreeable; Māl. 1. 4. -4 Various, different, manifold; Pt. 1. 136; Ms. 9. 248; Y. 1. 288. -5 Surprising, wonderful, strange; क्रिमच चित्रं R. 5. 33; S. 2. 15. -6 Perceptible, visible. -7 Conspicuous, excellent, distinguished. -8 Rough, agitated (as the sea, opp. सम). -9 Clear, loud, perceptible (as a sound). -त्रः 1 The variegated colour. -2 A form of Yama. -3 The Asoka tree. -4= चित्रगुप्त q. v. below. -त्रं 1 A picture, painting, delineation; चित्रे निवेद्य परिकल्पितस्वयोगा S. 2. 9; पुनरपि चित्रीकृता का-

ना S. 6. 20. 13, 21 &c. -2 A brilliant ornament or ornament. -3 An extraordinary appearance, wonder. -4 A scarial mark on the forehead. -5 Heaven, sky. -6 A spot. -7 The white or spotted leprosy. -8 (In Rhet.) The last of the three main divisions of *Kāvya* (poetry). (It is of two kinds शब्दचित्र and अर्थचित्र, and the poetical charm lies mainly in the use of figures of speech dependent on the sound or sense of words. Mammata thus defines it:— शब्दचित्रं च चित्रचित्रद्वयं त्वरं स्मृतं K. P. 1. As an instance of शब्दचित्र may be cited the following verse from R. G. भिन्नचित्रनेत्राय वक्ष्ये शिवशिवे | गोवर्णिमेष-जेत्राय गोवर्णं ते नमो नमः || -9 Anything bright which strikes the eye. -10 Playing upon words, punning, using conundrums, riddles &c. -त्रं *ind.* Oh!, how strange!, what a wonder! चित्रं बधिरं नाम व्याकरणमेष्यते Sk. -**Comp.** -अक्षी, -नेत्रा, -लोचना *a.* kind of bird commonly called *Sārikā*. -अंग *a.* striped, having a spotted body. (-गः) 1. a kind of snake. -2. N. of Arjuna. (-जं) 1. vermilion. -2. yellow orpiment. -अंगद *a.* decked with brilliant bracelets. (-ना) N. of a wife of Arjuna and mother of Babhravāhana. -अंगदस् *f.* an epithet of Satravati, mother of Vyāsa. -अन्नं rice dressed with coloured condiments; Y. 1. 304. -अप्पः a kind of cake. -अर्पित *a.* committed to a picture, painted. -आरम् *a.* painted; R. 2. 31; Ku. 3. 42. -आकृतिः *f.* a painted resemblance, portrait. -आयसं steel. -आरयः a painted scene, outline of a picture; V. 1. 4. v. 1. -उक्तिः *f.* 1. agreeable or eloquent discourse; जयति ते पञ्चमनाहमिवाचिचोक्तिसंदर्भविभूषणेऽपु Vikr. 1. 10. -2. a voice from heaven. -3. a surprising tale. -ओदनः boiled rice coloured with turmeric &c. -कैतः a pigeon. -कथात्मकः telling agreeable or charming stories. -कैवलः 1. painted cloth used as an elephant's housing. -2. a variegated carpet. -कर. 1. a painter. -2. an actor. -कर्नेन् *m.* 1. an extraordinary act. -2. ornamenting, decorating. -3. a picture; Mu. 2. 4. -4. magic. (-मः) 1. a magician, one who works wonders. -2.

a painter. चित्र *m.* 1. a painter. -2. a magician. -कायः 1. a tiger in general. -2. a leopard or panther. -कारः 1. a painter. -2. N. of a mixed tribe; (स्थपतेरपि गांधिव्यां चित्रकारो व्यजायत Parāśara). -कूटः N. of a hill and district near Prayāga; R. 12. 15, 13. 47, U. 1. -कृत् *a.* astonishing, surprising. (-*m.*) a painter. -कोलः a kind of lizard. -क्रिया painting. -क्षत्र *a.* Ved. having manifold power, or one whose wealth is visible. -ग, -गत *a.* 1. painted, drawn in a picture. -2. coloured, variegated. -गंध yellow orpiment. -गुप्तः one of the beings in Yama's world recording the vices and virtues of mankind; Mu. 1. 20. -गृहं a painted room. -जल्पः a random or incoherent talk, talk on various subjects. -तेडुल a medicinal plant said to possess antelmintic virtues. -त्वच् *m.* the Bhūrja tree. -दंडकः the cotton-plant. -न्यस्त *a.* painted, drawn in a picture; Ku. 2. 24. -पक्षः the francoline partridge. -पटः, -हः 1. a painting, a picture. -2. a coloured or chequered cloth. -पद् *a.* 1. divided into various parts. -2. full of graceful expressions. -पादा the bird called Sārikā -पिच्छकः a peacock. -पुंखः a kind of arrow. -पृष्ठः a sparrow. -प्रतिकृतिः *f.* representation in colours, a painting, picture. -फलकं a tablet for painting, a picture-board. -बर्हः a peacock. -भानु *a.* of a variegated colour, shining with light. (-*सुः*) 1. fire. -2. the sun; (चित्रभानुविभातीति दिने रवौ रात्रौ बह्वौ K. P. 2 given as an instance of one of the modes of अंजन). -3. N. of Bhairava. -4. the Arka plant. -5. Siva. -6. an epithet of the Asvins. -7. the first year of the first cycle of Jupiter. -भूत *a.* painted. -मंडलः a kind of snake. -मृगः the spotted antelope. -मेखलः a peacock. -योधिन् *a.* fighting in a wonderful manner. (-*m.*) an epithet of Arjuna. -रथः 1. the sun. -2. N. of a king of the Gandharvas, one of the sixteen sons of Kasyapa by his wife Muni; अत्र सुनेस्तनय-विश्वामित्रादीनां पंचदशानां भ्रातृणामधिको

-लिखित *a.* 1. painted. -2. dumb, motionless (as in a picture). -लेख *a.* of beautiful outlines, highly arched; रुचिस्तव कलावंती रुचिरचित्रलेखे भ्रुवौ Git. 10. (-खा) 1. a portrait, picture. -2. N. of a friend and companion of Ushā, daughter of Bāṇa. [When Ushā related to her her dream, she suggested the idea of taking the portraits of all young princes in the neighbourhood; and on Ushā's recognising Aniruddha, Chitralekha, by means of her magical power, conveyed him to her palace]. -लेखकः a painter. -लेखनिका a painter's brush. -वहालः the sheat-fish. -वनं N. of a forest near the Gaṇḍakī. -वाजः a cock. -विचित्र *a.* 1. variously coloured, variegated. -2. multi-form. -विद्या the art of painting. -शाला a painter's studio. -शिखंडिन् *m.* an epithet of the seven sages:—मरीचि, अंगिरस्, अत्रि, पुलस्त्य, पुलह, क्रतु and वसिष्ठ. °जः an epithet of Brihaspati. -शिरस् *m.*, -शर्षिकः a kind of venomous insect. -श्रीः great or wonderful beauty. -संस्थ *a.* painted. -हस्तः a particular position of the hands in fighting. चित्रक *a.* 1. Bright, lovely, agreeable. -2. Brave, powerful. -कः 1. A painter. -2. A tiger in general. -3. A small hunting leopard. -4. N. of a tree. -कं 1. A sectarian mark on the forehead. -2. A particular manner of fighting. -3. N. of a wood near the mountain Raivataka. चित्रयति Den. P. 1 To make variegated, paint. -2 To regard as wonderful. चित्रल *a.* Variegated, spotted. -लः The variegated colour. चित्रा [चित्र-अच्] 1 N. of the fourteenth lunar mansion consisting of one star; हिमनिर्मुक्तयोयोगे चित्राचंद्रमसोरिव R. 1. 46. -2. △ kind of snake. -3. Worldly illusion, unreality. -Comp. -अदीरः 1. the moon. -2. the forehead spotted with the blood of a goat offered as a victim to a deity. -ईशः the moon. -मघा the dawn. चित्रिकः The month Chaitra. चित्रिणी N. for a woman 'endowed with various talents and excellences', one of the four divisions

शंखिनी and हस्तिनी or करिणी. The Ratimanjari thus defines चित्रिणी :—भवति रतिरसज्ञा नातिखर्वा न दीर्घा तिरकुसुमसु-नसा लिम्बनीलोत्पलाक्षी । घनकाठिनकचाद्या सुंदरी बद्धशीला सकलगुणविचित्रा चित्रिणी चित्रवक्त्रा ॥ 5.

चित्रित *a.* 1 Variegated, spotted. -2 Painted.

चित्रिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) [चित्र-णिनि; चित्र-अस्त्यर्थे इति वा] 1 Wonderful. -2 Variegated. -3 Having variegated (black and gray) hair.

चित्रिकृ 8 U. 1 To feel wonder. -2 To adorn, embellish.

चित्रीकरणं, -कारः Wonder, surprise.

चित्रीकृत *a.* Painted, embellished.

चित्रीयते Den. A. 1 To cause wonder, to be an object of wonder; एवमुत्तरोत्तरभावाच्चित्रयते जीवलोकः Mv. 5; Bk. 17. 64; 18. 23. -2 To wonder.

चित्र्य *a.* To be honoured or worshipped.

चित् 10 U. (चित्तायति-ते, चितित) 1 To think, consider, reflect, ponder over; तच्छ्रुत्वा पिंगलकश्चित्तयामास Pt. 1 चित्तय तावत्केनापदेशेन पुनराश्रमपदं गच्छामः S. 2. -2 To think of, have an idea of, bring before the mind; तस्मादेतत् (चित्तं) न चित्तयेत् H. 1; तस्मादस्य; वधं राजा मनसापि न चित्तयेत् Ms. 8. 381, 4. 258; Pt. 1. 135; Ch. P. 1. -3 To mind, take care of, look to; तातस्त्वं चित्तयिष्यासि S. 4.; cf. also R. 1. 64; U. 1. 19. -4 To call to mind, remember. -5 To find out, devise, discover, think out; कोऽप्युपायश्चित्तयतां H. 1. -6 To regard as, esteem. -7 To weigh, discriminate. -8 To discuss, treat of, consider.

चित्तक *a.* [चित्-प्बल्] Thinking upon, reflecting on (at the end of comp); as दैव° an astrologer; उपाय°. चित्तनं, ना [चित्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Thinking, thinking of, having an idea of; मनसाऽनिष्टचित्तनं Ms. 12. 5. -2 Thought, reflection. -3 Anxious thought.

चिता [चित्-भावे अ] 1 Thinking, thought. -2 Sad or sorrowful thought, care, anxiety; चित्ताजडं दर्शनं S. 4. 5; so वीतचित्तः 12. -3 Reflection, consideration. -4 (In Rhet.) Anxiety, considered as one of the

201. -Comp. -आकुल *a.* full of care, disturbed in mind, anxious. -कर्मन् *n.* anxiety -पर *a.* thoughtful, anxious. -मणि: 1. a fabulous gem supposed to yield to its possessor all desires, the philosopher's stone; काचमूल्येन विक्रीतो हन् चिन्तामणिर्मया Sānti 1. 12; अपि चिन्तामणिश्चिनापरि-श्रममपेक्षते Māl. 10. 22; तदेकलब्धे हृदि मेऽस्ति लब्धुं चिन्ता न चिन्तामणिमप्यनघ्ये N. 3. 81, 1. 145. -2. N. of Brahmā. -वेदनम् *n.* a council-hall.

चिन्तित *a.* 1 Thought, reflected. -2 Devised, found out. -तं 1 Reflection, thought. -2 Care, attention.

चिन्तितः *f.*, चिन्तिया Consideration, reflection, thought.

चिन्त्य *pot. p.* [चिन्त कर्मणि पठ्] 1 To be considered or thought over. -2 To be discovered, to be devised or found out. -3 Conceivable, comprehensible. -4 Requiring consideration, doubtful, questionable, यच्च क-चिदस्फुटालंकारत्वे उदाहृतं (यः कौमारहरः &c.) एताश्चित्यं S. D. 1.

चिन्तिडी The tamarind tree.

चिपट *a.* Flat-nosed. -ठः Rice or grain flattened.

चिपटः *a.* See चिपट. -Comp. -शीव *a.* short-necked. -नासः- नासिक *a.* flat-nosed.

चिपटकः, चिपटः Flattened rice.

चिप्पः A disease of the finger-nail; also चिप्प.

चिबु (बु) कं The chin; चिबुकं सु-दृशः स्पृशामि यावत् Br. 2. 34; Y. 3. 98.

चिमिः A parrot; also चिमिकः.

चिर *a.* [चिरक्] Long, lasting a long time, existing from a long time, old; चिरविरह चिरकालः चिरमित्रं &c. -रं A long time. Note.— The singular of any of the oblique cases of चिर may be used adverbially in the sense of 'long', 'for a long time', 'after a long time', 'long since', 'at last', 'finally', 'न चिरं पर्वते वसेत् Ms. 4. 60; ततः प्रजानां चिरमात्मना धृतां R. 3. 35, 62; Amaru. 79; कियच्चिरेणार्थमु-चः प्रतिपत्तिं दास्यति S. 6; R. 5. 64; प्रीता-स्मि ते सौम्य चिराय जीव R. 14. 59; Ku. 5. 47; Amaru. 3; चिरात्सुतस्पर्शरसज्ञतां ययौ R. 3. 26; 11. 63, 12. 87; चिरस्य वाच्यं न गतः प्रजापतिः S. 5. 15; चिरे कुर्वात् Sat. Br. -Comp. -आयुस् *a.* long-lived. (-m.) a god. -आरोधः

a protracted siege, blockade. -उत्थ *a.* existing for a long time. -कारि-कारिक-कारिन्-क्रिय *a.* acting slowly, delaying, tarrying, dilatory. -कालः a long time. -कालिक-कालीन *a.* long standing, old, long-continued. -2. chronic (as a disease). -जात *a.* born long ago, old. -जीविन *a.* long-lived (-m.) 1. an epithet of seven persons who are considered to be 'deathless'; अश्वध्याना बलिर्व्या-सो हनुमन्श्च विभीषणः । कुनः परशुरामश्च समैते चिरजीविनः ॥ -2. N. of Vishnu. -3. a crow. -4. N. of two plants जीवक &c. शाल्मलि. -पाकिन् *a.* ripening late. -पुष्पः the Bakula tree. -मित्रं an old friend. -मेहन् *m.* an ass. -रात्रं a period of many nights, a long time. उषित *a.* having lodged for a long time. -विमोषित *a.* long banished, a long sojourner. -सूता. -सूतिका a cow that has borne many calves. -सेवकः an old servant. -स्थ. -स्थायिन्-स्थित *a.* lasting, long, enduring, continuing; durable.

चिरंजीव *a.* Long lived. -वः An epithet of Kāma.

चिरंती, चिरिटी [चिरण अटति पितृगृहं मर्तुर्गृहं अट् अच् प्रथो० Tv.] 1 A woman married or single who continues to reside after maturity in her father's house. -2 A young woman (in general).

चिरत्न *a.* (ली f.) [चिरे भवः चिर-त्न] Of long standing, old, ancient.

चिरंतन *a.* (सी f.) [चिरं मयर्थे ट्यल् लृट् च] Of long standing, old, ancient, स्वहस्तदत्ते मुनिमासनं मुनिश्चिरंतन-स्तावश्चिन्मयीविशत् Si. 1. 15; चिरंतनः सुहृद् &c.

चिरायति Den. 'P., also चिरायते To delay, tarry; कथं चिरायति पांचाली Ve. 1; किं चिरायितं भवता; संकृतके चिरयति प्रवरो विनोदः Mk. 3. 3.

चिरिः A parrot.

चिरि 5 P. (चिरिणोति) To kill, hurt, injure (used only in the Veda).

चिरुः The shoulder-joint.

चिर्मटिः A sort of cucumber.

चिर् 6 P. (चिलीति) To put on clothes.

चिलमी (मि) लिका 1 A kind of necklace. -2 A fire-fly. -3 Light-ning.

चिर् 1 P. (चिर्ति, चिर्तिन) 1 To become blind, to blink or flinch. -2 To want only, sport.

चिर् *a.* [चिर्-भञ्] Blarneyed.

-इ. 1 A blind or sore eye. -2 The (Branded) Chin. चिर्डा also in this sense; बध्नन्धडी गृहकदानभिदाया नुचे पतितः M. 1: 1. English "To be the dying-point of the neck".

-Comp. -आनः a petty thief, a pick-pocket.

चिक्का, चिक्कि, चिक्की A tickle; cf. चिक्कि.

चिचिः The chin.

चिचिट = चिचिट् *q. v.*

चिहण *a.* = चिह्न *q. v.*

चिदुर = चिदुर *q. v.*

चिह्न 10 U. (चिह्नयति-ने) To mark, stamp (properly a Denom. from the noun चिह्न).

चिह्नं 1 Mark, spot, stamp, symbol; emblem, badge, symptom; ग्रामे-षु यूपचिह्नेषु R. 1. 44; 3. 55; संनि-पातस्य चिह्नानि Pt. 1. 177. -2 A sign, indication; प्रसादचिह्नानि पुरःफलानि R. 2. 22; प्रहर्षचिह्नं 2. 68. -3 A sign of the zodiac. -4 Stamp, print, impression; पदं. -5 Aim, direction. -Comp. -कारिन् *a.* 1. marking, spotting. -2. striking, wounding, killing. -3. frightful, hideous.

चिह्नित *a.* 1 Marked, signed, stamped, bearing the badges of an office; Y. 2. 85; 1. 319; दिवा चरेयुः कार्यार्थं चिह्नित राजशासनैः Ms. 10. 55, 2. 170. -2 Branded. -3 Known, designated.

चीरु 1. 10. P. (चीकति, चीकयति) 1 To endure, bear, suffer. -2 To be impatient. -3 To touch.

चीत्कारः An onomatopoeic word, the cry of certain animals, particularly of the ass or elephant; स विधीदति चीत्काराद्देवस्ताडितो यया H. 2. 31; वैनायक्यश्चिरं वो वृक्षविधुतयः पातु चीत्कारवत् Māl. 1. 1.

चीनः [चि-नक् प्रथो० दीर्घः] 1 N. of a country, the modern China. -2 A kind of deer. -3 A sort of cloth. -4 A thread. -नाः (m. pl.) The rulers or people of China. -नं 1 A banner. -2 A kind of bandage for the corners of the eyes. -3 Lead. -Comp. -अंशुकं, चासस् *n.* China-cloth, silk, silken cloth; चीनांशुक-

निव कोतोः प्रतिवातं नीरुमनस्य S. 1. 34; Ku. 7. 3; Māl. 6. 5; Amaru. 75. -कपूरः a kind of camphor. -जं steel. -पहं lead. -पिहं 1. red lead. -2. lead. -वंगं lead.

चीनाकः A kind of camphor.

चीम् 1 A. (चीमते) 1 To coax, wheedle, flatter. -2 To boast, swagger.

चीरं [चिक्कन् दीर्घश्च; Up. 2. 26] 1 A rag, a tattered cloth, a long stripe or garment; Ms. 6. 6. -2 A bark. -3 A cloth or garment in general. -4 A necklace of pearls consisting of four strings. -5 A stripe, stroke, line. -6 A manner of writing with strokes. -7 Lead. -8 A crest. -9 The dress of a Buddhist priest. -Comp -परिग्रह, -वासस् a. 1. clothed in bark; Ku. 6. 92; Ms. 11. 102. -2. dressed in rags or tatters. (-m.) an epithet of Siva. -भवंती the elder sister of a wife (?).

चीरकः A manner of writing, see चीर above.

चीरित a. Having strips, ragged.

चीरिन् a. [चीर-इनि] Clothed in bark, garments or rags.

चीरिः f. [चि बा० क्रि दीर्घश्च] 1 A veil for covering the eyes. -2 A cricket. -3 The hem of an undergarment.

चीरि (रु) का A cricket.

चीर्ण a. (चर-नक् पृषो० अत ईत्वम्) 1 Done, performed, observed. -2 Studied, repeated. -3 Split, divided. -Comp. -पर्णः the Kharjūra and Nimba trees.

चीलिका A cricket.

चीव् I. 1 U. (चीवति-ते) 1 To wear, cover. -2 To take or receive. -3 To seize. -II. 10 U. (चीवयति-ते) 1 To shine. -2 To speak.

चीवरं [चि-व्वरच् नि० दीर्घः; चीव्-अरच् वा; cf. Up. 3. 1] 1 A garment (in general); a tatter, rag; प्रेतचीवरवसा स्वनो मया R. 11. 16. -2 The dress of any mendicant, particularly of a Buddhist mendicant; चीवराणि परिधन्ते Fk.; चीरचीवरपरिच्छदां Māl. 1; प्रक्षालितमेतन्मया चीवरखंडं Mk. 8.

चीवरिन् m. 1 A Buddhist or Jaina mendicant. -2 A mendicant

चुक् 10 U. (चुक्याति-ते) To inflict or suffer pain.

चुकारः The roaring of a lion.

चुकः [चक्-रक् अत उवञ्च Up. 2. 15] 1 A kind of cane or sorrel. -2 Sourness. -क्रं Sourness, acidity. -Comp. -अम्लं vinegar made by the acetous fermentation of grain. (-म्ला) 1. a tamarind tree. -2. a kind of sour rice-gruel. -फलं the tamarind fruit. -वास्तुकं wood-sorrel.

चुककं, चुक्रिका A kind of wood-sorrel.

चुक्रा The tamarind tree.

चुक्रिमन् m. Sourness.

चुक्षा 1 Injuring, killing. -2 Washing.

चुचिः The female breast; udder.

चुचुकः, -कं, चुचूकं The nipple of the breast.

चुचु a. (At the end of certain comp.) Celebrated, famous, renowned, skilled in; अक्षर°, चार° &c. -चुः 1 The musk-rat or shrew. -2 A mixed caste born of a Brāhmaṇa father and Vaideha female.

चुचुरी A game played with tamarind seeds instead of dice.

चुट् I. 6. 10. P. (चुटति, चोटयति) To cut off, divide. -II. 1. 10. P. (चोटति, चोटयति) To become small, to be diminished, wane.

चुट् 10 P. (चुटयति) To become small or shallow (as a river.)

चुड् I. 6 P. (चुडति) To conceal or hide.

चुड् 1 P. (चुडति) 1 To dally, sport. -2 To hint one's meaning. -3 To act or do.

चुण् 6 P. (चुणति) To cut off, pierce.

चुण् I. 1. 10. P. (चुणति, चुणयति) To cut off. -II. 1. P. To become small.

चुण् I. 1 P. To become small. -II. 10 P. To cut off.

चुटा, -डा A small well or reservoir.

चुत् 1 P. (चोतति) To ooze, trickle, see च्युत्.

चुतः The anus.

चुद् I. 10 U. (चोदयति-ते, चोदित, 1 To send, direct, throw forward,

urge or drive on, push on; चोदया-चान् S. 1. -2 To prompt, inspire, impel, animate, excite; R. 4. 24. -3 To hasten, accelerate. -4 To question, ask. -5 To press with a request. -6 To put forward, adduce, as an argument or objection. -7 To enjoin, lay down; Ms. 2. 165. -8 To request, solicit. -9 To help on. -10 To bring or offer quickly. -11 To fix, settle, direct. -12 To be quick. -II. 1 U. Ved. (चोदति ते) 1 To impel, incite. -2 To offer quickly (Soma). -3 To hasten, be quick.

चोद a. [चोदयतीति च्द्-अच्] Animating, inspiring, promoting &c. -दः A whip or goad.

चोदक a. [च्द्-वल्] Driving, urging. -कः 1 Directing, invitation. -2 (in gram.) परिग्रह q v.

चोदन a. [च्द्-भावे ल्यट्] Driving, impelling. -नं 1 The act of driving. -2 Invitation. -3 Order, rule, precept.

चोदना 1 Sending, directing, throwing. -2 Urging or driving onward. -3 Prompting, inciting, encouraging, inspiration. -4 A precept, sacred commandment, scriptural injunction. -Comp. -गुडः a ball for playing with.

चोदित p. p. 1 Sent, directed. -2 Urged on, driven. -3 Incited, prompted, inspired. -4 Put forward as an argument. -5 Thrown, cast. -6 Appointed. -8 Ordered, directed.

चोद्य a. [च्द्-व्यत्] 1 To be driven or impelled. -2 To be sent, thrown, or directed. -3 To be mentioned. -द्य 1 Objecting, asking a question. -2 An objection. -3 Wonder, surprise.

चुर्दी A procuress, bawd.

चुप 1 P. (चोपति) To move slowly, creep or steal along.

चोपन a. Moving, stirring. -नं Moving slowly.

चुबुकः The chin.

चुब्र The mouth, face.

चुब् I. 1. 10. U. (चुबति-ते, चुबयति-ते, चुबित) 1 To kiss (fig. also); श्लिष्यति चुबति जलधरकरपं हरिरुपगत इति तिमिरमनल्पं Gīt. 6; प्रियामुखं किंपुरुषं शुचुवे Ku. 3. 38, Amaru. 16; H. 4. 132. -2 To touch softly, or graze;

-WITH परि to kiss; Rs. 6.18; Amaru. 77. -II. 10 P. To hurt, kill.

चुबः, वा [चुब्-भावे घञ् अच् वा] A kiss.

चुबकः [चुब्-बुल्] 1 A kisser. -2 A lecher, a lustful man, libertine. -3 A rogue, cheat. -4 One who has kissed or dipped in a variety of subjects, a superficial scholar. -5 A loadstone. -6 The upper part or middle of a balance.

चुबनं [चुब् भावे ल्युट्] Kissing, a kiss; चुबनं देहि मे भार्ये कामचांडालतृप्तये R. G.

चुबित p.p. 1 Kissed. -2 Touched softly.

चुबित् a. 1 Kissing, sipping; Māl. 9. 7. -2 Touching, grazing; Bh. 3. 95.

चुर् 10 U. (चोरयति-ते, चोरित) 1 To rob, steal; Ms. 8. 333; V. 3. 17. -2 (Fig.) To bear, have, possess, take, assume; अचूचुरचंद्रमसोभिरामतां Si. 1. 16.

चुर a. Stealing, robbing &c.

चुरण Robbing, theft.

चुरा Theft.

चो (चौ) रः 1 A thief, robber; सकलं चोर गतं त्वया गृहीतं V. 4. 16; इंदीवरदलप्रभाचोरं चक्षुः Bh. 3. 67. -2 Any dishonest dealer. -3 One that steals or captivates the heart. -Comp. -कर्मन् n. theft. -गत a. robbed. -रूपः a clever thief.

चो (चौ) रिका Theft, robbery; विवाह Māl. 1 secret marriage. चोरित a. Stolen, robbed. -त Theft.

चोरितकं 1 Petty theft, larceny. -2 Anything stolen.

चुरिः री j. A small well.

चुल् 10 P. (चोलयति) 1 To raise or elevate. -2 To rise, increase. -3 To dip, dive or plunge into.

चुलुकः [चुल्-उकञ्] 1 Deep mud. -2 A mouthful of water or the hand hollowed to hold water or anything; ममौ स भद्रं चुलुके समुद्रः N. 8. 45; ज्ञात्वा विधातुश्चुलुकात् प्रसूतिं Vikr. 1. 37. -3 A small vessel. -क Water in which pulse has been steeped.

चुलुकिन m. A porpoise.

चुलुप् 1 P. (चुलुपति) 1 To swing, rock, move to and fro, agitate.

-WITH उड् 1. to swing. -2. to agitate : अर्धधिनोऽलिङ्गेलीगलसिच चुलुकैरुचु-लुंरत्यपो ये Mv. 5. 8.

चुलुपः Fondling children.

चुलुपा A she-goat.

चुल्ल 1 P. (चुल्लति) 1 To play, sport, to make amorous gestures. -2 To conjecture.

चुल्ल a. Blear-eyed. -ङ्कः A blear eye.

चुल्लकः The palm of the hand hollowed as in the act of holding water. -की 1 A kind of water-pot. -2 A porpoise.

चुल्लिः A fire-place.

चुल्ली 1 A fire-place. -2 A funeral pile. -3 A large apartment or hall composed of three divisions, one looking north, another east, and the third west.

चुस्तः, स्तं [चु क बा० सुट्] 1 The burnt exterior of roast meat. -2 Fried meat. -3 Chaff. -4 Kind.

चूचुकं, चूचुकं The nipple of a breast; Si. 7. 19.

चूडः Ved. 1 A protuberance. -2 The ceremony of tonsure.

चूडकः A well.

चूडा 1 The hair on the top of the head, a single lock on the crown of the head (left after the ceremony of tonsure); R. 18. 51; U. 5. 36; 5. 3; 4. 20. -2 The ceremony of tonsure. -3 The crest of a cock or peacock; Pt. 2. 73. -4 Any crest, plume or diadem. -5 The head. -6 Top, summit. -7 A room on the top of a house. -8 A well. -9 An ornament (like a bracelet worn on the wrist). -Comp. -करणं, -कर्मन् n. the ceremony of tonsure; Ms. 2. 35. -पाशः a mass of hair; चूडापाशे नवकुरबकं Me. 65. -मणिः, -रत्नं 1. a jewel worn on the top of the head, a crest jewel (fig. also). -2. best, excellent (usually at the end of comp.). -लक्षणं tonsure.

चूडारल a. 1 Having a single lock of hair on the crown of the head. -2 Crested. -लं The head. चूडिक, चूडिन् a. 1 Having a lock of hair on the head. -2 Crested. चूडारलं Vinegar prepared from fruits.

चूण 10 P. (चूणयति) 1 To con-

nect. -2 To chew, drink.

चूतः चू-क. चेतति रमं चूत-अच् वा चूतः Tv. 1 The mango tree; ईषद-उरजः कणाप्रकपिमा चूते नवा मंजरी V. 2. 7. चूतां कुगम्वाकपायकटः Ku. 3. -2; one of the 5 arrows of Cupid; चूतं चूतम्. -तं The mango.

चूतकः 1 The mango tree. -2 A small well.

चूतिः f. The mango.

चूर् 1 A. (चूर्ति) To grind.

चूर्ण-चूरिका A small well.

चूर्ण 10 U. (चूर्णयति-ते, चूर्णित) 1 To reduce to powder, pulverize, pound. -2 To bruise, crush.

चूर्णः-र्ण [चूर्ण कर्मणि अच्] 1 Powder. -2 Flour. -3 Dust. -4 Aromatic powder, pounded sandal, camphor &c; भवति विफलप्रणा चूर्णमुष्टिः Me. 68. -र्णः 1 Chalk. -2 Lime. -3 Pounding. -Comp. -कारः a lime-burner. -कुंतलः a curl, curly hair; समं करलकांतानां चूर्णकुंतलवह्निभिः Vikr. 4. 2. -खंडः इ 1. gravel, pebble. -2. lime-stone nodule. -पदं a peculiar exercise, walking backwards and forwards. -पारदः vermillion. -मुष्टिः f. a handful of perfume or powder. -योगः perfumed powder.

चूर्णकः [चूर्ण स्वार्थे क] Grain fried and pounded. -कं 1 A fragrant powder. -2 A style of prose-composition which is easy, does not contain hard letters, and has very few compounds; अकठोराक्षरं स्वल्पसमासं चूर्णकं विदुः Chand. M. 6. -3 Explaining in prose the purport of a foregoing verse.

चूर्णनं Crushing, pounding.

चूर्णः-र्ण j. 1 Pounding, powder. -2 A sum of hundred cowries. -3 N. of Patanjali's Mahābhāṣya on the Sūtras of Pāṇini. -4 A selection of an unanswerable argument. -Comp. -कृत m. 1. an epithet of Patanjali. -2. an annotator, commentator.

चूर्णिका 1 Grain fried and powdered. -2 A style of prose composition.

चूर्णित a. 1 Pounded, pulverized. -2 Crushed, bruised, smashed, shattered to pieces; Ku. 5. 24.

चूर्णिन् a. Made or mixed up with anything powdered.

चूर्णाङ्क 8 U. 1 To reduce to powder, pound, grind. -2 To bruise, smash.

चूर्णीभू 1 P. To become dust, fly off into minute particles.

चूर्तिः *f.* Going.

चूलः Hair. —**ला** 1 An upper room. —2 A crest. —3 The crest of a comet; cf. चूडा.

चूलिकं A cake of flour fried with ghee.

चूलिन *a.* Having a crest.

चूलिका [चुल् समुच्चये ण्वल् प्रथोऽदीर्घः] 1 The crest or comb of a cock. —2 The root of an elephant's ear. —3 (In dramas) The hinting or indication of the occurrence of any event by characters behind the stage, अंतर्जनिकासंस्थैः सूचनार्थस्य चूलिका S. D. 310; *e.g.* in the beginning of the 4th act of Mv.

चूष 1 P. (चूषति, चूषित) To drink, suck up or out.

चूषा 1 A leathern girth (for an elephant). —2 Sucking. —3 A girdle.

चूष्यं [चूष कर्मणि ण्यत्] Any article of food to be sucked.

चोषः 1 Sucking. —2 Inflammation (in medicine). —3 Drying up.

चोषणं Sucking, suction.

चोष्यं = चूष्य *q. v.*

चृत् L. 6 P. (चृत्ति) 1 To hurt, kill. —2 To tie, bind or connect together. —II. 1 P., 10 U. (चर्तति, चर्तयति-ने) To light, kindle.

चेकितानः 1 An epithet of Siva. —2 N. of a Yādava prince, who fought on the side of the Pāṇḍavas in the great war.

चेटः (डः) [चिट अच्, वा टस्य डः] A servant.

चेटकः 1 A servant, slave; any one who does a set task. —2 A paramour.

चेटि (डि) का, चेटी (टी) (डी) *f.* A female slave or servant.

चेद् *ind.* If, provided that, although (never used at the beginning of a sentence); अयि रोषमुरी-करोषि नो चेत्किमपि त्वां प्रति वारिधे वरामः Bv. 1. 44; Ku. 4. 9; इति चेद्-न 'if it be urged that... (we reply) not so' (frequently used in controversial works); सन्निधानमात्रेण राजप्रभृतीनां दृष्टं कर्तृत्वमिति चेन्न S. B.; अथ चेद् but if.

चेरिः (*m. pl.*) N. of a country. **चेरिवारं** चेरीनां भवांस्तमवमंस्त

मा Si. 2. 95, 63. —**Comp.** —**पतिः**; —**भूभृत्** *m.*, —**राज** *m.*, —**राजः** N. of Sisupāla, son of Damaghosha and king of the Chedis; Si. 2. 96; see विशुपाल.

चेल् 1 P. (चेलति) 1 To go, move. —2 To shake, be disturbed, tremble.

चेलं 1 A garment; कुसुमारुणं चारु चेलं वसाना Jag. —2 (At the end of comp.) Bad, wicked, vile; नार्थचेलं 'a bad wife.' —**Comp.** —**आद्यकः** a moth. —**प्रक्षालकः** a washerman.

चेलिका A bodice.

चेलकः A Buddhist novice.

चेल् 1 P. (चेजति) To go or move. —2 To shake, tremble.

चेष्ट 1 A. (चेष्टते, चेष्टित) 1 To move about, stir, be active, show signs of life; यदा स देवो जागर्ति तदेष्टं चेष्टते जगत् Ms. 1. 52; Māl. 8. 8; S. 6. 27. —2 To make effort, endeavour, exert oneself, struggle. —3 To perform, do (anything). —4 To frequent. —5 To behave, act. —**WITH** वि 1. to stir, move, be in motion, move about. —2. to act, behave.

चेष्टं 1 Moving the limbs, gesture. —2 Acting.

चेष्टक *a.* [चेष्ट-ण्वल्] Making efforts. —**कः** A particular mode of sexual enjoyment or coitus.

चेष्टनं 1 Motion. —2 Effort, exertion. —3 Performing, doing.

चेष्टा [चेष्ट-अङ्] 1 Motion, movement; क्रिमस्माकं स्वामिचेष्टानिरूपणेन H. 3; Māl. 5. 7. —2 Gesture, action; चेष्टया भाषणेन च नेत्रवक्त्रविकारैश्च लक्ष्यतेऽतर्गतं मनः Ms. 8. 26. —3 Effort, exertion. —4 Behaviour; Pt. 1. 150. —5 Action, deed, performing. —**नाशः** destruction of the world. —**निरूपणं** observing a person's movements.

चेष्टित *p. p.* [चेष्ट-कर्तरि क] Moved, stirred &c —**तं** 1 Motion, gesture, act. —2 Doing, action, behaviour; कपोलपाटलादेशि बभूव रघुचेष्टितं R. 4. 68; तत्तत्कामस्य चेष्टितं Ms. 2. 4 doing or work.

चेतन्यं [चेतनस्य भानः व्यञ्ज] 1 Spirit, life, intelligence, vitality, sensation. —2 Soul, spirit, mind; U. 1. 36.

—3 Consciousness, feeling, sensation, sense; U. 1. 48. —4 (In Vedānta phil.) The supreme spirit considered as the essence of all being and source of all sensation. —**न्यः** N. of a modern reformer of the Vaishṇava faith.

चेत्तसिक *a.* Relating to the mind.

चेत्त *a.* [चित्तस्येदं अण्] Belonging to the mind, mental. —**त्तं** Memory.

चेत्तिक *a.* Mental, intellectual.

चेत्य *a.* Relating to a pile. —**त्यः**

1 The individual soul. —2 A pile of stones forming a land-mark. —3 A monument, tomb-stone. —4 A sacrificial shed. —5 A place of religious worship, altar, sanctuary. —6 A temple. —7 A reflection. —8 A religious fig-tree or any tree growing by the side of streets; Me. 23. (रथ्यावृक्ष Malli.) —**Comp.** —**तरुः**, —**द्रुमः**, —**वृक्षः** a fig-tree standing on a sacred spot. —**पालः** the guardian of a sanctuary. —**मुखः** a hermit's water-pot.

चैत्रः [चि इण् ; चित्रमेव स्वार्थे अण् ; चित्रायां भवः अण् वा] 1 N. of a lunar month in which the full moon stands in the constellation Chitrā (corresponding to March-April). —2 A Buddhist mendicant. —3 One of the seven ranges of mountains dividing the continent into Varshas. —**त्रं** A temple, monument for the dead. —**Comp.** —**आवलिः** *f.* the full-moon-day of Chaitra. —**सखः** an epithet of the god of love.

चैत्रकः The month चैत्र.

चैत्रिः, चैत्रिकः, चैत्रिन् *m.* The month called Chaitra.

चैत्री The day of full-moon in the month of Chaitra.

चैत्ररथं (रथं) N. of the garden of Kubera; एको यथौ चैत्ररथप्रदेशान् सौराज्यरम्यानपरो विदर्शान् R. 5. 60.

चैद्यः N. of Sisupāla; अभिचैद्यं प्रतिष्ठासुः Si. 2. 1.

चैल *a.* Made of cloth. —**लं** A piece of cloth, garment. —**लः** A month. —**Comp.** —**धावः** a washerman.

चैलकः A Buddhist mendicant.

चैलिकः A piece of cloth.

चोक्ष *a.* 1 Pure, clean. —2 Honest. —3 Clever, dexterous, skilful. —4

Pleasing, agreeable, delightful. -5 Sharp, pungent, keen.

चोचं 1 A bark, rind. -2 Skin, hide. -3 The cocoa-nut. -4 The uneatable part of a fruit. -5 The fruit of the fan-palm. -6 A plantain.

चोचकः A bark in general.

चोटी A petticoat.

चोडः A bodice; चोडा also.

चोलः (*m. pl.*) [चुल् कर्मणि घञ्] N. of a country in southern India, the modern Tanjore. -लः, -ली 1 A short jacket, a bodice. -2 A garment reaching to the feet. -लं A garment. -Comp. -डंडुकः a diadem, turban.

चोलकः 1 A breast-plate. -2 A bark-dress. -3 A bodice. -कं Bark, rind.

चोलकिन् *m.* 1 A soldier armed with a breast-plate. -2 The orange tree. -3 The wrist. -4 The shoot of a bamboo.

चोलं (लो) डुकः A fillet for the head, a turban, tiara or diadem.

चोस्कः An excellent horse.

चोक्ष *a.* 1 Pure, clean. -2 Pleasant, agreeable, lovely.

चौड (डी f.), चौल (ली f.) *a.* [चूडा प्रयोजनमस्य चूडा० णः वा इत्थ लः] 1 Crested. -2 Relating to tonsure. -डं, -लं The ceremony of tonsure.

चौर्य 1 Theft, robbery. -2 Trickery. -3 Secrecy, concealment. -Comp.

-रत्तं secret sexual enjoyment: Pt. 1. 174. -वृत्तिः *f.* the habit of robbery
चौर्यकं Theft, stealing.

च्यु I. 1 *A.* (च्यवने, च्युत्) 1 To fall or drop down, slip, sink (fig. also). S. 2. 8. -2 To come out of, flow or issue from, drop, trickle or stream forth from; स्वतश्च्युत् वद्विमिवाद्भिर्बुधः R. 3. 58; Bk 9. 71. -3 To deviate or swerve from, fall off or away from, leave (duty &c.); (with abl.) अस्माद्दुर्मनश्च्यवेत् Ms. 7. 98, 12. 71-72. -4 To lose, be deprived of; अच्योष्ट सत्त्वान्नपानिः Bk. 3. 20, 7. 92. -5 To vanish, disappear, perish, be at an end; R. 8. 66; Ms. 12. 96. -6 To decrease. -7 To bring about, make, form, create. -8 To cause to go away, cause to forget. -Caus. (च्यावयति-ते) 1 To cause to move, excite, agitate. -2 (*A.*) To move oneself, be shaken or moved. -3 To remove, drive away, expel. -4 To deprive, take away; Pt. 1. 240. -5 To cause to fall. -II. 10 *P.* (च्यावयति) 1 To suffer, bear. -2 To laugh.

च्यवनं 1 Moving, motion. -2 Being deprived of, loss; deprivation. -3 Dying, perishing. -4 Sinking, falling. -5 Departure, deviation. -6 Flowing, trickling.

च्यावन *a.* Causing to fall. -नं Expulsion, driving away.

च्युत *p. p.* [च्युक्त च्युत्-क वा] 1 Fallen down,, slipped, fallen. -2 Removed, expelled. -3 Strayed,

erred, deviated from. -4 Deprived. -5 Broken, disordered. -6 Dropped, oozed out. -7 Lost, gone, perished; R. 5. 45. -8 Moved, shaken. -Comp. -अधिकार *a.* dismissed from office. -आत्मन् *a.* of a depraved soul, evil-minded; Ku. 5. 81.
च्युतिः *f.* [च्यु-भवे क्तिन्] 1 Falling down, a fall. -2 Deviation from. -3 Dropping, oozing. -4 Losing, deprivation: धैर्यच्युतिं कुर्यात् Ku. 3. 10. -5 Vanishing, perishing. -6 The vulva. -7 The anus. -8 Quick motion.

च्युत् I *P.* (च्युतिनि) 1 To drop, flow, ooze, trickle, stream forth; इदं क्षोपितमभ्यग्रं संप्रहरेच्च्युततयोः Bk. 6. 28. -2 To drop or fall down, slip; इदं कवचमच्योतीत् Bk. 6. 29. -3 To cause to drop or stream forth. -4 To wet thoroughly, moisten.

च्योतं 1 Sprinkling, pouring. -2 Dropping, falling. -3 Trickling, oozing.

च्युपः The face, mouth.

च्युस् 10 *P.* (च्योसयति) 1 To laugh. -2 To suffer. -3 To leave. -4 To hurt, kill. -5 To loose.

च्युतः The mango tree.

च्यौतल *a.* [च्यु गतौ कणे लण्] 1 Animating, enlivening. -2 A goer. -3 Oviparous. -4 Abandoned; wicked, void of virtue. -लं 1 Shaking, concussion. -2 Enterprise. -3 Management. -4 Strength.

छ.

छ *a.* 1 Pure, clean. -2 Trembling, unsteady. -छः 1 A part, fragment. -2 Cutting, dividing. -छा 1 Covering, concealing. -2 An infant, a child. -3 Quick-silver. -छं A house.

छगः (गी f.) A goat.

छगणः-णं, Dry cow-dung.

छगलः 1 A goat. -2 N. of the sage Atri. -3 N. of a country. -ला, -ली A she-goat. -लं A blue cloth. -Comp. -अंत्रिका, -अंत्रिः a wolf.

छगलकः A goat.

छटा 1 Mass, lump, number, assemblage; सटाच्छटानिभयनेने Si. 1. 47; Māl. 10. 10. -2 A collection of rays of light, lustre, splendour, light; Si. 8. 38; Māl. 5. 23. -3 A continuous line, streak; छतेतरांछटा K. P. 1. -Comp. -आभा lightning. -फलः the betel-nut tree.

छत्रः A mushroom. -त्रं 1 A parasol, an umbrella; अदेयमासीत्त्रयमेव भूपतेः क्षयिप्रभं छत्रमुने च चानरे R. 3. 16; Ms. 7. 96. -2 Concealing the faults of

one's teacher. -Comp. -धरः, -धारः the bearer of an umbrella. -धारण 1. carrying or bearing an umbrella Ms. 2. 178. -2. carrying an umbrella as a type of royal authority. -धारि 1. a king over whom an umbrella is carried as a mark of dignity, sovereign, emperor. -2. N. of an ancient king in अष्टाद्वीप. -भङ्गः 1. 'destruction of the royal parasol', loss of dominion, deposition. -2. dependence. -3. wilfulness. -4. a forlorn condition, widowhood.

उत्तरकः 1 A temple in honour of Siva. -2 A bee-hive of a conical form. -3 A king-fisher. -**त्रिका** Mushroom. -**कं** A mushroom.

छात्रा, **छात्रकः** A mushroom; Ms. 5. 19; Y. 1. 176; also **छात्राकी-कं**.

छत्रिकः The bearer of an umbrella. **छत्रिन्** *a.* (पी. *f.*) Having or bearing an umbrella. -*m.* A barber.

छत्वरः 1 A house. -2 A bower, harbour.

छद् 10 U. (छदति-ते, छादयति-ते, छन्न, छादित) 1 To cover, cover over, veil; हैमै-छन्ना Me. 76; चक्षुः खेदस्त्वलिङ्गुभिः पक्ष्मभिश्छादयन्ती Mc. 90; छन्नोपांतः...काननात्रैः 18. -2 To spread anything (as a cover), cover oneself. -3 To hide, conceal; Pt. 1. 287; (fig.); keep secret; ज्ञानपूर्वकं कर्म छादयते ह्यसाधवः Mb.; छन्नं शेषमुदाहरन्ति Mk. 9. 4.

छद्, -**छदनं** 1 A covering, cover; अल्पच्छद, उत्तरच्छद &c. -2 A wing; अन्यभूतच्छदच्छदेः Si. 16. 50; छद्-हेन कषात्रिवालसत् N. 2. 69. -3 A leaf. -4 A sheath, case. -**Comp.** -**पत्रः** the Bhūrja tree.

छदिः *f.*, -**छदिस्** *m.* [छद-कि-इस्वा] 1 The roof of a carriage. -2 The roof of or thatch of a house.

छद्मन् *m.* [छाद्यते स्वरूपमनेन; छद्-मान् Un. 4. 144] 1 A deceptive dress, a disguise. -2 A plea, pretext, guise; ब्रह्मछद्मा सामर्थ्यसारः Mv. 2. 25; पलित-छद्मना जरा R. 12. 2; Si. 2. 21; कुतोऽन्यथा सवत्येष स्वेदच्छद्माभूतद्रवः Ratn. 2. 17. -3 Fraud, dishonesty, trick; छद्मना परिदक्षामि मूल्यवे U. 1. 46; Ms. 4. 199; 9. 72. -4 The thatch or roof of a house. -**Comp.** -**तापसः** a religious hypocrite. -**रूपेण** *ind.* incognito, in disguise. -**वेशिन्** *m.* a player, a cheat, one dressed in disguise.

छद्मिन् *a.* (नी. *f.*) [छद्मन्-ज्ञाने] 1 Fraudulent, deceitful. -2 Disguised (at the end of comp.); *e. g.* ब्राह्मणछद्मिन् disguised as a Brāhmaṇa.

छन्न *a.* [छद्-क्त नि०] 1 Covered. -2 Hidden, concealed, secret &c.; see छद्. -3 Desolate, solitary. -4 Private. -**कं** A secret.

छन्नच्छन्न *ind.* An imitative sound, expressive of the noise of falling drops &c.; छन्नच्छन्निति वाष्पकणाः पदवि Amaru. 89.

छन्द 10 U. (छन्दति ते, छन्दित) 1 To please, gratify. -2 To persuade, coax.

-3 To cover. -4 To be delighted in.

छन्द *a.* [छन्द-अच्] 1 Pleasing, fascinating, inviting, alluring. -2 Private, solitary, secret. -3 Praising. -4 Wish, desire, fancy, liking, will; विज्ञाप्यतां देवी यत्ते छन्द इति V. 3 just as you like: Pt. 1. 69. -2 Free will, one's own choice, whim, free or wilful conduct; षष्ठे काले स्वमपि दिवसस्यात्मनश्छन्दवर्ती V. 2. 1; Git. 1; Y. 2. 195; स्वच्छन्दं according to one's free will, independently. -3 (Hence) subjection, control. -4 Meaning, intention, purport. -5 Poison. -6 Appearance, look, shape. -7 Pleasure, delight. -**Comp.** -**अनुवृत्तं**, -**त्तिः** indulgence of whims, humouring, complaisance.

छन्दकः 1 An epithet of Vāsudeva. -2 A protector.

छन्दन *a.* Pleasing, charming.

छन्दस् *m.* [छन्दयति अनुन्] 1 Wish, desire, fancy, will, pleasure; (गृहीयात्) मूर्खं छन्दोऽनुवृत्तेन याथातथ्येन पंडितं Chan. 33. -2 Free will, free or wilful conduct. -3 Meaning, intention. -4 Fraud, trick, deceit. -5 The Vedas, the sacred text of the Vedic hymns; स च कुलपतिराद्यच्छन्दसां यः प्रयोक्ता U. 3. 48; बहुलं छन्दसि frequently used by Pāṇini; प्रणवच्छन्दसामिव R. 1. 11; Y. 1. 143; Ms. 4. 95. -6 A metre; ककुच्छन्दसा आशास्ते S. 4; गायत्री छन्दसामहं Bg. 10. 35; 13. 4. -7 Metrical science, prosody; (regarded as one of the six Vedāṅgas or auxiliaries to the Vedas, the other five being शिक्षा, व्याकरण, कल्प, निरुक्त and ज्योतिष). -**Comp.** -**कृतं** any metrical part of the Vedas or other sacred compositions; यथोक्तेन विधिना नित्यं छन्दस्कृते पठेत् Ms. 4. 100. -**गः** (-छन्दोगः) 1. a reciter in metre. -2. a student or chanter of the Sāmaveda; Ms. 3. 145; (छन्दोगः सामवेदाध्यायी) -**भंगः** a violation of the laws of metre. -**विचिन्तिः** *f.* 'examination of metres', N. of a work on metres, sometimes ascribed to Daṇḍin; छन्दोविचित्यां सकलस्तत्त्वपञ्चो निरदिष्टः Kāv. 1. 12. -**वृत्तं** a metre in general. -**स्तुम्** *m.* N. of Aruṇa.

छन्दस्य *a.* Ved. 1 Fit for hymns, metrical. -2 Made at will.

छन्दित *a.* Gratified, pleased.

छन्दु *a.* Ved. Pleasing, lovely.

छम् 1 P. (छमति) To eat, consume.

छमच्छमित An imitative word for the sound of 'crackling', or 'rattling.'

छमंडः 1 An orphan. -2 A single man; one who has no relative.

छप् 1. 10. P. (छपति, छपयति) To go, move.

छर्द् 10 U. (छर्दयति, छर्दित) To vomit.

छर्द्, **छर्दनं**, **छर्दिः** *f.*, **छर्दिका** Vomiting, sickness.

छर्दिस् *f.* [छर्द्-भावे इति] 1 Vomiting -2 A secure place or residence. -3 A house.

छलः, -**लं** [छल्-अच्] 1 Fraud, trick, deceit, deception; विश्वे शत्रु पलायनच्छलानि R. 19. 31; छलमत्र न गृह्यते Mk. 9. 18; Y. 1. 61; Ms. 8. 49, 187; Amaru. 16; Si. 13. 11. -2 Roguery, knavery. -3 A plea, pretext, guise, semblance (often used in this sense to denote an उत्प्रेक्षा); असुरक्षा हि बहुच्छलाः श्रियः Ki. 2. 39; परिखावल्यच्छलेन या न परेषां महत्स्य गोचरा N. 2. 95; प्रत्यर्प्य पूजामुपदाच्छलेन R. 7. 30, 6. 54, 16. 28; Bk. 1. 1; Amaru. 15; Māl. 9. 1. -4 Intention. -5 Wickedness. -6 A family. -7 Design, device. -8 Fiction, circumvention.

छलक *a.* Delusive, cheating.

छलयति Den. P. To outwit, deceive, cheat; बलिं छलयते Git. 1; शैवाललोलांश्छलयति मीनान् R. 16. 61; Bg. 10. 36; Amaru. 41.

छलिकं A kind of drama or dancing; छलिकं दुष्प्रयोज्यमुदाहरन्ति M. 2.

छलनं, -**ना** [छल्-णिच्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Deceiving, cheating, outwitting. -2 Fraud, trick.

छलित *a.* Cheated, deceived &c. -**त्तं** Deceiving, cheating.

छलिन् *m.* A cheat, swindler, rogue.

छल्लिः, -**ल्ली** *f.* [छल्-क्लिप् तां लाति ला-क गौरा° डीप्] 1 Bark, rind. -2 A spreading creeper. -3 Offspring, progeny, posterity.

छविः *f.* [छयति असारं छिनत्ति तमो वा छो-वि किच् वा डीप्; cf. Un. 4. 56] 1 Hue, colour of the skin, complexion; हिरकरोदयपांडुमुखछविः R. 9. 38;

छविः पांडुरा S. 3. 10; Me. 33; U. 6. 27. -2 Colour in general. -3 Beauty, splendour, brilliance; छविकरं मुख-चूर्णवृत्तुभयः R. 9. 45. -4 Light, lustre. -5 Skin, hide.

छष 1 U. (छपति ते) To hurt, injure, kill.

छाग a. (गी f.) Relating to a goat or she-goat; Y. 1. 258. -गः (गी f.) 1 A goat; ब्राह्मणद्व्यागतौ यथा (वंचितः) H. 4. 53; Ms. 3. 269. -2 The sign Aries of the zodiac. -गं 1 The milk of a she-goat. -2 An oblation. -Comp. -भोजिन् m. a wolf. -मुखः an epithet of Kārtikeya. -रथः, -वाहनः an epithet of Agni, the god of fire.

छागणः A fire of dried cowdung.

छागल a. (ली f.) Coming from or relating to a goat. -लः A goat. **छागिका** A she-goat.

छात a. 1 Cut, divided. -2 Feeble, thin, emaciated (p. p. of छे q. v.).

छात्रः [छत्रं गुरोर्वैगुण्यवरणं शीलमस्य Sk.; छात्रं ण] A pupil, disciple. -त्रं A kind of honey. -Comp. -गंडः an indifferent poetical scholar, knowing only the beginnings of stanzas. -वर्धनं fresh butter prepared from milk one day old. -व्यसकः a roguish or dull-witted pupil.

छात्रकं Honey in the comb or hive.

छादं [छद्-अच्] A thatch, roof.

छादनं [छद्-ल्युट्] 1 A cover, screen (fig. also); विनिर्भितं छादनम-ज्ञतायाः Bh. 2. 7. -2 Concealing. -3 A leaf. -4 Clothing. -5 Darkening. -नी Hide, skin.

छादित a. See छत्र.

छादिक a. [छदना चरति व्यवहरति ठक्] Fraudulent. -कः A rogue; Ms. 4. 105.

छांदस a. (सी f.) [छंदः अधीते वे-त्ति वा पक्षे अण्] 1 Vedic, peculiar to the Vedas; as छांदसः प्रयोगः. -2 Studying or familiar with the Vedas. -3 Metrical. -सः A Brāhmaṇa versed in the Vedas.

छांदसीय a. Metrical, familiar with metres.

छांदोमिक a. Belonging to the छंदोमम् (as a day or सूक्त).

छाया [छे-ण U. 4. 109] 1 Shade, sha-

dow (changed at the end of Tut. con.) into छाये when बहुवच्य or thickness of shade is meant : e. g. इच्छच्छायनिषादि-न्यः R. 4. 20; so 7. 4. 12. 50; Mu. 4. 21); छायायामधः सानुगतं निषेच्य Ku. 1. 5; 6. 46; अनुभवति हि मूर्त्ता पादय-स्तीव्रमुष्णं शमयति परितोपं छायाया संश्रि-तानां S. 5. 7; R. 1. 75, 2. 6. 3. 70; Me. 67. -2 A reflected image, a reflection; छाया न मूर्छति मलोपहतप्रसादे शुद्धे तु दर्पणतले सुलभावकाशा S. 7. 32. -3 Resemblance, likeness. -4 A shadowy fancy, hallucination. -5 Blending of colours. -6 Lustre, light; छायायामलक्षणेण R. 4. 5; रत्न-च्छायाव्यतिकरः Me. 15. 35. -7 Colour; Māl. 6. 5. -8 Colour of the face, complexion; केवलं लावण्यमयी छाया त्वां न मुंचति S. 3; मेघैरंतरितः प्रि-ये तव मुखच्छायायानुकारी शर्मा S. D.; Pt. 5. 88. -9 Beauty क्षामच्छायां भवनं Me. 80, 104. -10 Protection. -11 A row, line. -12 Darkness. -13 A bribe. -14 N. of Durgā. -15 The shadow of a gnomon as indicating the sun's position. -16 The Sun. -17 Nightmare. -18 N. of a wife of the sun (she was but a shadow or likeness of संज्ञा, the wife of the Sun; consequently when संज्ञा went to her father's house without the knowledge of her husband, she put छाया in her own place. छाया bore to the Sun three children:—two sons Sāvarṇi and Sani, and one daughter Tapani). -यः One who grants shade. -Comp. -अंकः the moon. -आत्मन् m. a reflected image or form. -करः the bearer of an umbrella. -महः a mirror. -तनयः, -सुतः -आत्मजः Saturn, son of छाया. -तरुः -हुमः a large umbrageous tree; Me. 1; S. 4. 11. -द्वितीय a. 'accompanied only by one's shadow', alone. -पथः the galaxy, the atmosphere; R. 13. 2. -भृन् m. the moon. -मानः the moon. (-नं) a measure of shadow. -मित्रं a parasol. -सुगंधरः the moon. -यंत्रं a sun-dial.

छायामय a. Reflected, shadowy.

छालः, -लं Bark; a bark-garment.

छि f. [छे-वा° कि] Abuse, re-
proach.

छिका Sneezing.

छित a. See छत.

छिद् 7 U. (छिनन्ति, छिन्ते, विच्छेद-
अच्छिदन्, अच्छिन्मन्ति, अच्छिन्न, छिन्तु, छिन्न)

1 To cut, cut up, split off, hew, mow, tear, pierce, break asunder, rend, split, divide; नैनं छिन्वन्ति शस्त्राणि Bz. 2. 23; R. 12. 80; Ms. 4. 109. 70; 9. 276; Y. 2. 352. -2 To disturb, in-
terrupt (as sleep). -3 To remove, drive off, destroy, quell, annihilate; वृष्णां छिद्धिः Bh. 2. 77; पतन्मै संग्रहं छिद्धिं मनिमं संयमुद्यति Mb; गायत्री रथम-
प्रासां तापायां च सुगदिषां। अर्धचंद्रमुखैर्बा-
णैश्चच्छेदं कन्दरीमुखे || R. 12. 96; Ku. 7. 16. -4 To take away, remove, de-
prive of; न नः किंचिद् छिद्यते S. B. we
do not lose anything [cf. L. scindo].

छित्ति f. [छिद्-कित्] Cutting, divid-
ing.

छित्तर a. (री f.) [छिद्-ध्वरप रपो दस्य
तः] 1 Fit for cutting. -2 Hostile, fraudulent, roguish.

छिद् a. (At the end of comp.)
Cutting, dividing, destroying, remov-
ing, splitting &c.; अमच्छिद्दामात्रम-
पादपानां R. 3. 6; पंचच्छिद्दः फलस्य
M. 2. 8. -m. The divisor, denomi-
nator.

छिद्रकं [छिद्-कृन्] 1 Indra's thun-
derbolt. -2 A diamond.

छिद्रा Cutting, dividing.

छिद्रिः f. 1 An axe. -2 Indra's
thunderbolt. -3 Cutting off.

छिद्रिः [छिद्-किरच् U. 1. 51] 1
An axe. -2 A sword. -3 Fire. -4 A
rope, cord.

छिद्रुर a. [छिद्-कुरच्] 1 Cutting,
dividing, removing; Si. 6. 8. -2
Easily breaking. -3 Broken, dis-
ordered, deranged; संलक्ष्यते नच्छिद्रुरो-
पि हारः R. 16. 62. -4 Hostile. -5 Ro-
guish, knavish.

छिद्र a. [छिद्-रक्, छिद्र-अच् वा] Pierced,
containing holes. -द्रं 1 A hole,
slit, cleft, fissure, rent, pit, opening,
crack; नव छिद्राणि तान्नेव प्राणस्वायत्त-
नानि तु Y. 3. 99; Ms. 8. 239; अवं
पदच्छिद्रशतैरलंकृतः Mk. 2. 9; so काष्ठ°,
भूमि° &c. -2 A defect, flaw, blemish;
त्वं हि सर्वेषामात्राणि पदच्छिद्राणि
पश्यसि। आत्मनो बिल्बमात्राणि पश्यन्नपि
न पश्यसि || Mb. -3 A vulnerable or
weak point, weak side, imperfec-
tion, foible; नास्य छिद्रं परो विद्याहि-
द्याच्छिद्रं परस्य तु। गृहेत् कूर्मं इवांगानि
रक्षेद्विरात्मनः || Ms. 7. 105, 102; छिद्रं
निरूप्य सहसा प्रविशत्त्वक्षकः H. 1. 81

(where छिद् means a hole also); Pt. 3. 39 ; Pt. 2. 38 ; *Proverb*: छिद्रेष्वनर्था बहुलीभवंति ' misfortunes never come single'. -4 (Astr.) N. of the eighth house. -**Comp.** -अनुजीविन्, -अनुसंधानिन्, -अनुसारिन्, -अन्वेषिन् *a.* 1. looking out for faults or flaws. -2. seeking the weak points of another, picking holes, censorious; सर्पाणां दुर्जनानां च परच्छिद्राणुजीविनां Pt. 1. -अन्तरं *m.* a cane, reed. -आत्मन् *a.* one who exposes his weak points to the attack of others. -कर्ण *a.* having the ear pierced. -दर्शन *a.* 1. exhibiting faults. -2. seeking the weak points. -दर्शिन् *a.* observing faults, a captious critic.

छिद्रयति Den. P. To perforate, bore, pierce through.

छिद्रित *a.* [छिद् कर्षणि क्] 1 Having holes. -2 Bored, perforated.

छिद्गर = छित्तर q. v.

छिन्न *p. p.* [छिद्-क्] 1 Cut, divided, rent, chopped, riven, torn, broken. -2 Destroyed, removed; see छिद्. -3 Decaying, declining. -4 Exhausted, tired, fatigued. -नञ् *A* whore, harlot. -**Comp.** -केश *a.* shorn, shaven. -कुम्भ *a.* a riven tree. -द्वेध *a.* whose doubt is dispelled. -नासिक *a.* noseless. -भिन्न *a.* cut up through and through, mutilated, mangled, cut up. -मस्त, -मस्तक *a.* decapitated. (-स्ता-क्) *a.* a headless form of Durgā. -मूल *a.* cut up by the roots; R. 7. 43. -श्वास *a.* a kind of asthma. -संशय *a.* ' one whose doubt is dispelled', free from doubt, confirmed.

छेत् *a.* 1 Cutter. -2 A wood-cutter. -3 Destroying, removing (doubts &c.).

छेदः [छिद् भावे घञ् अच् वा] 1 Cutting, felling down, breaking down, dividing; अभिज्ञाच्छेदपातानां क्रियते नन्दनद्रुमाः Ku. 2. 41; छेदो रक्षस्य राहो वा M. 4. 4; B. 14. 1; Ms. 8. 270, 370; Y. 2. 223, 240. -2 Solving, removing, dissipating, clearing; as in संशयच्छेद. -3 Destruction, interruption; निद्राच्छेदाभिनाम्ना Mu. 3. 21. -4 Cessation, end, termination, disappearance as in घर्षच्छेद S. 2. 5. -5 A distinguishing mark. -6 A cut, an incision, cleft. -7 Deprivation, want, defi-

ciency. -8 Failure: संततिच्छेद S. 6. -9 A piece, bit, cut, fragment, section; विसक्तिसलयच्छेदपाययवतः Me. 11, 59; अभिनवकरिस्तच्छेदपांडुः कपोलः Māl. 1. 22; Ku. 1. 4; S. 3. 6; R. 12. 100. -10 (In math.) A divisor, the denominator of a fraction. -**Comp.** -करः a wood-cutter.

छेदक *a.* [छिद्-घुल्] Cutting off, dividing &c. -कः The denominator of a fraction.

छेदन *a.* [छिद् भावे ह्युट्] 1 Cutting asunder, dividing, splitting. -2 Destroying, solving, removing. -नं 1 Cutting, tearing, cutting off, splitting, dividing; Ms. 8. 280, 292, 322. -2 A section, portion, bit, part. -3 Destruction, removal. -4 Division.

छेदि *a.* [छिद्-इन्] 1 Cutting. -2 Breaking. -दिः 1 A carpenter. -2 Indra's thunderbolt.

छेदित *a.* Cut, divided, split &c.

छेदिन् *a.* 1 Cutting or tearing off, dividing. -2 Destroying, removing.

छेद्य *p. p.* [छिद्-यत्] To be cut or divided, divisible. -द्यं Amputation.

छुछुन्दरः (री f.) The musk-rat; Y. 3. 213; Ms. 12. 65.

छुद् 6. 10. P. (छुटति, छोटयति) To cut, clip off.

छुड् 6 P. (छुडति) To cover, hide, screen.

छुद्रं [छुद्-क् षष्ठी°] 1 Retaliation, counteraction. -2 A ray (of light).

छुप् 6 P. (छुपति) To touch.

छुपः *u.* [छुप् कर्तरि क्, घञर्थे क् वा] Active, zealous, swift. -पः 1 Touch. -2 A shrub, bush. -3 Combat, war. -4 Air, wind.

छुबुकं Ved. The chin; see चिबुक.

छुर 1. 1 P. (छोरति, छुरित) 1 To cut, divide. -2 To engrave. -II. 6 P. (छुरति, छुरित) 1 To cover, smear, daub, inlay, coat, envelop. -2 To intermix. -*Caus.* (छोरयति, छुरयति) 1 To inlay, set with mosaic ornaments. -2 To overspread. -3 To besmear; Māl. 9. 30.

छुरणं 1 Smearing, anointing; ज्योत्स्नाभस्मच्छुरणधवला राजिकापालिकीयं K. P. 10. -2 Overspreading; U. 6. 4.

छुरा [छु-क्] Lime.

छुरिका A knife.

छुरित *p. p.* [छु-क्] 1 Set, inlaid -2 Overspread, coated, covered over with; अनेकधानुच्छुरिताश्मराशोः Si. 3. 4, 7; इंदुकिरणच्छुरितमुखी K. 10. -3 Blended, intermixed; परस्परं छुरितामलच्छवी Si. 1. 22. -4 Besmeared, anointed; Ve. 1. 1. -5 Cut.

छुरी, छुरिका, छुरी A knife.

छुद् 1. 1 P., 10 U. (छुदति, छुदयति -ते) To kindle. -II. 7 P. (छुणात्ति, छु-न्) 1 To 'play'. -2 To shine. -3 To vomit. -*Caus.* (छुदयति -ते) 1 To pour out. -2 To spit out, eject, vomit. -3 To kindle, light.

छृप् 1 P., 10 U. (छृषति, छृषयति -ते) To beg, request.

छेक *a.* [छे-बा-डेक्न् Tv.] 1 Tame, domesticated (as a beast). -2 Citizen, town-bred. -3 Shrewd, trained in the acuteness and vice of towns. -कः 1 A bee. -2 A kind of अनुप्रास see below. -**Comp.** -अनुप्रासः one of the five kinds of अनुप्रास, ' the single alliteration ', which is a similarity occurring *once* (or singly) and in more than one way among a collection of consonants; *e. g.* आदाय बकुलगंधानंधीकवैन्दपे पदे धमरान् । अयमेति मंदमंदं कावेरीवारिपावनः पवनः ॥ S. D. 634. -अपहृतिः *f.* a figure of speech, one of the varieties of अपहृति. The Chandrāloka thus defines and illustrates it: - छेकापहृतिरन्यस्य शंकातस्तस्य निह्वे । प्रजल्पन्मल्पदे लग्नः कांतः किं न हि मूर्धः 5. 27. -उक्तिः *f.* insinuation, *double entendre*.

छेकाल, छेकिल *a.* = छेक q. v.

छेमंडः An orphan.

छेलकः A goat.

छेदिकः A cane.

छो 4 P. (छघति, अच्छात्-अच्छासीत्, छात, or छित, *caus.* छायायति) To cut, cut asunder, mow, reap; Bk. 14. 101, 15. 40.

छोटिका Snapping the thumb and fore-finger together (Mar. छुटकी)

छोटिन् *m.* [छुद्-णिनि] A fisherman

छोरणं Abandoning, leaving.

छोलंगः A citron, lime.

छु 1 A. (छचवते) To go, move approach.

ज.

ज *a.* [जि-जन्-जु-ज ड] 1 (At the end of comp.) Born from or in, produced or caused by, descended from, growing in, living or being at or in &c.; अजिनेत्रज, कुलज, जलज, क्षत्रियज, अंडज, उद्भिज &c. -2 Prepared from, made of. -3 Belonging to, connected with, peculiar to. -4 Swift. -5 Victorious, conquering. -जः 1 A father. -2 Production, birth. -3 Poison. -4 An imp or goblin. -5 A conqueror. -6 Lustre. -7 N. of Vishnu. -8 N. of Siva. -9 Enjoyment. -10 Speed, swiftness. -11 (In prosody) One of the eight syllabic feet (गण).

जंस् 10 P. (जंतयति) 1 To protect. -2 To liberate, release, set free.

जकुटः 1 The Malaya mountain. -2 A dog. -जं A pair.

जक्ष् 2 P. (जक्षति, जक्षित or जक्ष) 1 To eat, eat up, destroy, consume; Bk. 4. 39; 13. 28; 15. 46, 18. 19; Me. 21. -2 To laugh.

जक्षणं, जक्षिः Eating, consuming.

जगत *a.* (ती *f.*) Moving, moveable; सूर्य आत्मा जगत्स्तस्थुषश्च Rv. 1. 115. 1; इदं विश्वं जगत्स्त्वैमजगत्वापि यद्देवैश्च Mb. -*m.* Wind, air. -*n.* The world, the universe; जगतः पितरौ वंदे पार्वतीपरमेश्वरौ R. 1. 1. -2 'The world of the soul', body; Māl. 5. 2. -ती (*duul*) Heaven and the lower world. -**Comp.** -अंबा, अंबिका N. of Durgā. -आत्मन् *m.* the Supreme spirit. -आदिः, आदिजः the Supreme deity. -आदिजः an epithet of Siva. -आधारः 1. time. -2. air, wind. -आयुः, आयुस् *m.* wind. -ईशः, पतिः the lord of the universe, the Supreme deity; an epithet of Vishnu and Siva. -उद्धारः salvation of the world. -कर्तृ, धातृ *m.* 1. the creator of the world. -2. Brahmā. -कारणं the cause of the universe. -गुरुः 1. the Supreme deity. -2. Siva. -3. Nārada. -4. Brahmā. -5. Vishnu. -चक्षुस् *m.* the sun. -जीवः a living being. -त्रयं the three

worlds *i.e.* heaven, earth and the lower world. -दीपः the sun. -धात्री 1. Durgā. -2. Sarasvatī. -नायः 1. the lord of the universe -2. Vishnu. -3. Dattātreyā. -4. N. of a country. -5. N. of an idol at Jagannātha. -6. N. of a poet. (-यौ) Vishnu and Siva. (-या) N. of Durgā. -निवासः 1. the Supreme Being. -2. an epithet of Vishnu; जगन्निवासो वसुदेवमर्मणि Si. 1. 1. -3. worldly existence. -प्रभुः 1. an epithet of Brahmā, Vishnu, and Siva. -2. an Arhat of the Jainas. -प्राणः, बलः wind. -बीजं N. of Siva. -मातृ *f.* 1. Durgā. -2. Lakshmi. -योनिः 1. the Supreme Being. -2. an epithet of Vishnu. -3. of Siva. -4. of Brahmā. (-निः *f.*) the earth. -वंधः N. of Kṛishṇa. -विनाशः the expiration of Yugas. -वहा the earth. -साक्षिन् *m.* 1. the Supreme spirit. -2. the sun. -सेतुः the Supreme Being. -सृष्टृ *m.* 1. the creator of the world. -2. Brahmā. -3. Siva

जगती 1 The earth; (समीहिते) नयेन जेतुं जगतीं सुयोधनः Ki. 1. 7; समतीत्य भाति जगती जगती 5. 20. -2 People, mankind. -3 A cow. -4 The site of a house. -5 A field planted with jambu. -6 A kind of metre; (See App.). -**Comp.** -अधीश्वरः, ईश्वरः a king; N. 2. 1. -धरः a mountain. -रुहं *m.* a tree.

जगद् An attendant, guardian.

जगलुः (जुः) 1 Fire. -2 An insect. -3 An animal.

जगरः [जागर्ति युद्धेऽनेन जागृ-अच् पृषो Tv.] An armour.

जगल *a.* Roguish, tricky, knavish. -लं 1 Cowdung. -2 An armour. -3 A kind of liquor (*m.* also in the last two senses).

जग्ध *a.* [अद् कर्मणि-क्] Eaten. -ग्धं 1 A place where a person has eaten. -2 Eating, dinner, food.

जग्धिः *f.* [अद्-क्तिन्] 1 Eating; Māl. 6. 19. -2 Food, victuals.

जग्मि *a.* [गम् कित् द्वित्वम्] 1 Going, being in constant motion. -2 Going to, hastening or drawing towards. -न्मिः Wind, air.

जघनं [वक्रं हंति इन् यद् अच् पृषो, Up. 5. 32] 1 The hip and the loins, the buttocks; घटय जघने कांचीनंच सजा कबरीभरं Git. 12. -2 The pudenda. -3 Rear-guard, the reserve of an army. -**Comp.** -अर्धः 1. the hinder part. -2. rear-guard. -कूपक्रौ (dual) the hollows of the loins of a handsome woman. -गौरवं weight of the hips; S. 3. 8. -चपला 1. an unchaste or libidinous woman; पत्न्यौ विदेशयति परमसुखं जघनचपलायाः Pt. 1. 173. -2. a woman active in dancing.

जघनिन् *a.* Having large buttocks.

जघन्य *a.* [जघने भवः यत्] 1 Hindmost, last; Bg. 14. 18; Ms. 8. 270. -2 Worst, vilest, base, lowest, censurable. -3 Of low origin or rank. -न्यः A Sūdra. -न्यं The penis. -**Comp.** -जः 1. a younger brother. -2. a Sūdra.

जघ्निः [हन्-क्तिन् द्वित्वं च] A weapon (offensive).

जघ्नु *a.* [हन्-कु द्वित्वं च] Striking, killing.

जंगम *a.* [गम्-यद् अच्] Moving, living, moveable (opp. immoveable स्थावर); चित्ताभिरिव जंगमः R. 15. 16; शोकाभिरिव जंगमः Mv. 5. 20; Ms. 1. 41. -2 Derived from living beings. -मं A moveable thing; R. 2. 44. -**Comp.** -इतर *a.* immoveable. -कुटी an umbrella.

जंगल *a.* [गल्-यद् अच् पृषो] Desert, waste. -लः, लं Flesh, meat. -लं 1 A desert, dreary ground, waste land. -2 A thicket, forest. -3 A secluded or unfrequented place.

जंगालः A ridge of earth running along the edge of a field to collect water and to form a passage over it, land-mark.

जंगुलं Poison, venom.

जंघा [जंघन्त्यते कुटिलं गच्छति हन् यङ्-लुक् अच् पृषो०; cf. Up. 5. 31] 1 Leg from the ankle to the knee, the shank. -2 The upper part of the leg, the part about the loins. -3 A part of a bedstead. -**Comp.** -**करः**, -**करिकः**, -**कारः**, -**कारिकः** a runner, courier, an express. -**त्राणं** an armour for the legs.

जंघाल *a.* [जंघा वेगवती अस्त्यस्य लच्] Running swiftly, rapid. -**लः** 1 A courier. -2 A deer, an antelope.

जंघिल *a.* [जंघा-इलच्] Running swiftly, rapid, quick.

जङ्ग, जङ्ग 1 P. (जङ्गति or जङ्गति) To fight.

ज (जं) जः A warrior, soldier

जङ्गल (जङ्गलति) To make a dash- ing sound.

जंजन *a.* [जन्-यङ् लृच्-अच् पृषो०] 1 Being born again. -2 Burning.

जंजपुक *a.* Muttering prayers repeatedly. -**कः** An ascetic, or devotee (who mutters prayers); cf. P. III. 2. 166.

जट् 1 P. (जटति) To clot, become twisted or matted together (as hair).

जट *a.* [जट्-अच्; जन् उणा० टन् अन्त्य-लोपश्च] Wearing twisted locks of hair. -**टा** [Up. 5. 30] 1 The hair matted and twisted together, matted or clotted hair; असंख्यापि शकु- तनीडनिचितं विध्वज्जटमंडलं S. 7. 11; जटाश्च विभूयान्ति Ms. 6. 6; Māl. 1. 2. -2 A fibrous root. -3 A particular manner of reciting Vedic texts; thus the words नमः रुद्रेभ्यः repeated in this manner would stand thus:— नमो रुद्रेभ्यो रुद्रेभ्यो नमो नमो रुद्रेभ्यः. -4 A root in general. -5 A branch. -6 The शतावरी plant. -**Comp.** -**चरिः**, -**टंकः**, -**दीरः**, -**धरः** epithets of Siva. -**जुटः** 1. a mass of twisted hair (in general). -2. the twisted hair of Siva; जटाजूटमयौ यदसि विनिबद्धा पुराभेदा G. L. 14. -**ज्वालः** a lamp. -**धर** *a.* wearing matted hair. (-**रः**) a mendicant or ascetic. -**मंडलं** braided hair forming a coil on the top of the head. -**मौलिः** crest of (formed by) clotted hair; Ku. 2. 26.

जटायुः, **जटायुस्** *m.* A son of Syeni, a semi-divine bird. He was the great friend of Dasaratha.

He once saved his life while he was thrown down along with his car by Saturn against whom he had proceeded when a drought, said to be caused by the planet, well-nigh devastated the earth. While Ravana was carrying away Sita, Jatayu heard her cries in the chariot and fought most desperately with the formidable giant to rescue her from his grasp. But he was mortally wounded, and remained in that state till Rama passed by that place in the course of his search after Sita. The kind-hearted bird told Rama that his wife had been carried away by Ravana and then breathed his last. His funeral rites were duly performed by Rama and Lakshmana.

जटाल *a.* [जटा अस्त्यर्थे सिध्मा० लच्] 1 Wearing a coil of twisted hair. -2 Collected together (like matted hair); इवदहनजटालज्वालजालाहतानां Bv. 1. 36. -**लः** The (Indian) fig-tree. -2 Bdelium.

जटालक, **जटिक** *a.* Wearing twisted or braided hair.

जटिः (टी) *f.* [जट्-इन्] 1 The (Indian) fig-tree. -2 Clotted hair. -3 An assemblage, multitude.

जटिन् (नी *f.*) *a.* [जटा अस्त्यस्य इनि] Having twisted hair. -*m.* 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 The waved-leaf fig-tree (श्रम). -3 An elephant sixty years old.

जटिल *a.* [जटा अस्त्यर्थे इलच्] 1 Wearing matted or twisted hair (as an ascetic); विवेशकांश्चिजटिलस्तपोवानं Ku. 5. 30; (जटिल may be here a noun meaning ' an ascetic '). **ज्येष्ठानु-वृत्तिजटिलं च शिरोऽस्य साधोः** R. 13. 78. -2 Complicated, confused, intermixed, intermingled; विज्ञानतोऽप्ये- ते वयमिह विपज्जालजटिलान् न मुंचामः कामानहह गहनो मोहमहिमा Bh. 3. 21; शिखाकलाप° Pt. 2. 81; Ve. 2. 18. -3 Dense, impervious; Bv. 1. 52. -**लः** 1 A lion. -2 A goat. -3 An ascetic. -4 A Brāhmana in the first period of his life. -**ला** Long pepper.

जटिलीकृ 3 U. 1 To twist together, form into a braid. -2 To complicate, interweave.

जटिलीभावः Complication, confusion.

जटु (डु) लः [जट्-उलच् पृषो० ट्यङ् डो वा] A freckle, mark.

जठर *a.* [जायते जंतुर्गेर्भौ वास्मिन् जन्-अर टांत देशः Tv.] 1 Hard, stiff, firm. -2 Old. -3 Bound, tied. -**रः**, -**रं** 1 The

stomach, belly, abdomen; जठरं को न विभर्ति केवलं Pt. 1. 22. -2 The womb. -3 A hole, cavity. -4 The interior of anything. -5 The bosom. -6 Morbid affection of the bowels. -**Comp.** -**अग्निः** the digestive fire of the stomach, the gastric fluid. -**आमयः** dropsy. -**ज्वाला**, -**व्यथा** belly-ache, colic. -**यंत्रणा**, -**यातना** pain endured by the child in the womb.

जठरीकृत *a.* 1 Contained in the belly. -2 Concealed in the bosom.

जठलं Ved. The cavity or receptacle of waters.

जड *a.* [जलति घनीभवति जल् अच् ल्यप् डः Tv.] 1 Cold, frigid, chilly; Māl. 9. 13; U. 6. 13. -2 Dull, paralysed, motionless, benumbed; चि- ताजडं हर्षीनं S. 4. 5; U. 3. 41; 6. 28; 6. 39; परावृष्टान् हर्षजडेन पाणिना R. 3. 68, 2. 42. -3 Dull, senseless, stupid, irrational, dull-witted; ज- डानंधान् पंगुन्...त्राहुं G. L. 15, so ज- डधी, जडमति &c. Y. 2. 25; Ms. 2. 110. -4 Dulled, made senseless or apathetic, devoid of appreciation or taste; वेदाभ्यासजडः कथं नु विषयव्या- वृत्तकौतूहलः V. 1. 9. -5 Stunning, benumbing, stupefying. -6 Dumb. -7 Unable to learn the Vedas (Da- yabhāga). -**डः** 1 Cold, frost, winter. -2 Idiocy, stupidity. -3 Dul- ness, apathy, sluggishness. -**डं** 1 Water. -2 Lead. -**Comp.** -**क्रिय** *a.* slow, dilatory. -**भरतः** an idiot.

जडता, -**त्वं** 1 Dulness, aversion to work, slothfulness. -2 Ignorance, stupidity; Pt. 1. -3 (In Rhet.) Dulness, regarded as one of the 33 subordinate feelings; S. D. 175. -4 Stupefaction, numbness, stupor; U. 3. 12. -5 Dulness, timidity; Māl. 6. 15.

जडयति Den. P. To stupefy, benumb; Māl. 1. 30.

जडिमन् *m.* 1 Frigidity. -2 Stupi- dity. -3 Dulness, apathy. -4 Stupor, stupefaction, Māl. 1. 35.

जडीकृ 8 U. 1 To stupefy, benumb. -2 To paralyse, render motionless or insensible; R. 2. 42.

जडीभू 1 P. To become insensible or stupid.

जडीभावः 1 Frigidity, coldness. -2 Stupidity. -3 Apathy, sluggish- ness.

जडुल: A freckle, mark.

जतु *n.* [जन्-ड तौऽतादेशः Un. 1. 18] 1 Lac; Pt. 1. 107. -2 A kind of red dye. -तुः, -तूः *f.* A bat. -**Comp.** -अश्मकं red arsenic. -गृह a house made of lac (such as was built by Duryodhana in order to burn up the Pāṇḍavas). -पुत्रकः a man at chess. -मणिः a mole, a natural mark on the body. -रसः lac. **जतुक** Lac.

जतुका 1 Lac. -2 A bat.

जतुनी, जतुका A bat.

जतु *n.* [जन्-रु तौऽतादेशः Un. 4. 102.] The collar bone, the clavicle: **जतुक** also.

जन् 4 A. (जायते, जज्ञे, अजनि-अजनिष्ट, जनितु, जत; *pass.* जन्यते or जयते) 1 To be born or produced (with abl. of source of birth): अजनि ते वै पुत्रः Ait. Br.; Ms. 1. 9; 3. 39, 41; प्राणाद्वा-शुरजायत Rv. 10. 90. 12; Ms. 10. 8; 3. 76; 1. 75. -2 To rise, spring up, grow (as a plant &c.). -3 To be, become, happen, take place, occur: अनिष्टाद्विद्वन्भिर्ऽपि न गतं जायते शुभा H. 1. 6; रक्तनवाऽजनि क्षणात् Bk. 6. 32; Y. 3. 226; Ms. 1. 99. -4 To be possible, applicable &c. -5 To be born or destined for anything. -**Caus.** (जनयति) 1 To give birth, beget, cause, produce. -2 To cause, occasion.

जनः [जन्-अच्] 1 A creature, living being, man. -2 An individual or person (whether male or female): क वयं क परोक्षमन्यो मृगशवैः सममेधि-ता जनः S. 2. 18; तत्तस्य किमपि द्रव्यं यो हि यस्य प्रियो जनः U. 2. 19; so स-स्त्रीजनः a female friend; दासजनः a slave, अबलाजनः &c. (In this sense **जनः** or अयं जनः is often used by the speaker-whether male or female, in the sing. or pl.-instead of the first personal pronoun to speak of him- self in the third person); अयं जनः प्रहृष्टनास्त्वपोधने Ku. 5. 40 (male); भ गवन्परवानयं जनः प्रतिकूलचरितं क्षम-स्व मे R. 8. 81 (female); पश्यानंशरा-सुरं जनमिमं त्रातापि नो रक्षासि Nāg. 1. 1 (female and pl.). -3 Men collectively, the people, the world (in sing. or pl.); एवं जनो गुह्यति M. 1; सतमपि ज्ञातिकुलैकसंभ्रयां जनोऽन्यथा भवेन्नतीं विशकते S. 5. 17. -4 Race, nation, tribe. -5 The world beyond Mahar- loka, the heaven of deified mortals. -**ना** Birth, production. -**Comp.** -आतिग

a. extraordinary, uncommon, su- perhuman. -अधिपः. -आधिनायः 1. a king. -2. N. of Vishnu. -अंतः 1. a place removed from men, an uninhabited place. -2. a region. -3. an epithet of Yama. -4. personal proximity. -अंतिकं secret communication, whispering or speaking aside (to another). (-*ind.*) aside (to another) (in dramas); the S. D. thus defines this stage direction:— विप्रनाकक रेणानपवर्गानरा कथां । अन्तर्न्यायं यत् स्याज्जनानि तज्जनान्तिकं ॥ 425. -अर्णवः a large concourse of people, caravan. -अर्थशब्दः a family appellation. -अर्हन् an epithet of Vishnu or Krishna. -अश्नः a wolf. -आकीर्ण *a.* thronged or crowded with people. S. 5. 10. -आचारः 1. a popular usage or custom. -2. propriety, decorum. -आश्रमः an asylum for people, an inn, caravansary. -आश्रयः a pavilion. -इष्टः, -ईशः, -ईश्वरः, a king. -इष्ट *a.* desired or liked by the people. (-ष्टः) a kind of jasmine. (-ष्टा) turmeric. -उदाहरणं glory, fame. -ओघः a concourse of people, crowd, mob. -कारिन् *m.* lac. -चक्षुस् *n.* 'the people's eye', the sun. -जन्मादिः the Supreme Being. -चा an umbrella, a parasol. -देवः a king. -पदः 1. a community, race, nation; Y. 1. 361v. 1. -2 a kingdom, an empire, an inhabited country; जनपदेन गदः पदमादधौ R. 9. 4; क्षात्रिणात्ये जनपदे Pt. 1; Me. 48. -3 the country (opp. the town पुर, नगर); जनपदवधूलोचनैः प्रियमानः Me. 16. -4 the people, subjects (opp. the sovereign); जनपदहितकर्ता त्यज्य-ते पार्थिवेन Pt. 1. 131. -5 mankind. -पदिन् *m.* the ruler of a country or community. -प्रवादः 1. rumour, report. -2. scandal, calumny. -प्रिय *a.* 1. philanthropic. -2. liked by the people, popular. (-यः) 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. coriander-seed. -मरकः an epidemic disease. -मर्यादा established custom or usage, popular custom. -रञ्जनं gratifying the people, courting popular favour. -रवः 1. rumour. -2. calumny, scandal. -लोकः one, (i. e. the fifth), of the seven divisions of the uni- verse situated above Maharloka. -वादः (also जनेवादः) 1. news, rumour. -2. a scandal. -व्यवहारः popular usage. -युत *a.* well-known

among people, famous. -युतिः *f.* a rumour, report. -संवाध *a.* densely crowded with people. -स्थानं N. of a part of the Dvāpākā forest, R. 12. 42; 13. 22. U. 1. 2; 2. 17. **जनंगमः** A Chāyāṁ.

जनक *a.* निका *f.* [जन-णिच्-बुल्] Generating, producing, causing; हे- राजनक, दुःखजनक &c. -कः 1 A father, progenitor. -2 N. of a famous king of Vīṣṇu or Mithilā, foster-father of Sītā. He was remarkable for his great knowledge, good works, and holiness. After the abandonment of Sītā by Rāma, he became an ascetic—indifferent to pleasure or pain—and spent his time in philosophical discus- sions. The sage यज्ञवल्क्य was his priest and adviser. -**Comp.** -आस्- जा, -सनया, -नंदिनी, -सुता epithets of Sītā, daughter of king Janaka.

जनता [जनानां समूहः तत्] 1 Birth. -2 A number or assemblage of people, mankind, community; पश्यति स्म जनता दिनात्यये पार्वणौ शशिदिवाकराविव R. 11. 82; 15. 67; Pt. 1. 301; Si. 5. 14, 12. 29; 16. 6.

जनन *a.* [जन् भवेत्युट्] Producing, causing &c.; भुजगानां जननीं जजाप विद्यां Si. 20. 41. -नः The Supreme Being. -नं 1 Birth, being born; यावज्जननं तावन्नरणं Moha M. 13. -2 Causing, production, creation; शोभाजननात् Ku. 1. 42. -3 Appear- ance, manifestation, rise. -4 Life, existence; यदेव पूर्वं जनने शरीरं सा दक्षशेषात्सुहृदी ससर्ज Ku. 1. 53; S. 5. 2. -5 Race, family, lineage. -6 Preparation for a religious cere- mony (दीक्षा).

जनानि *f.* [जन्-अनि] 1 A mother. -2 Birth.

जननी [जन्-णिच् अनि ङीप्] 1 A mother. -2 Mercy, tenderness, com- passion. -3 A bat. -4 Lac.

जनेमजयः N. of a celebrated king of Hastināpura, son of Pari- kshit, the grandson of Arjuna. [His father died, being bitten by a serpent; and Janamejaya, determined to avenge the injury, resolved to exter- minate the whole serpent-race. He accordingly instituted a serpent sacri- fice, and burnt down all serpents ex- cept Takshaka, who was saved only by the intercession of the sage Ashvika, at whose request the sacrifice was

closed. It was to this king that Vaisampayana related the Mahabharata, and the king is said to have listened to it to expiate the sin of killing a Brahmana.]

जनयति: *f.* Ved. Production, generation.

जनयंत *a.* Generating, producing.

जनयितु *a.* (*जी* *f.*) Producing, begetting, creator. — *m.* A father; Pt. 1. 9.

जनयित्री A mother.

जनयिषु: A progenitor, producer.

जनस्, -जनस् *n.* See जन 3.

जनि:, — **जनिका**, — **जनी** *f.* 1 Birth, creation, production. — 2 A woman. — 3 A mother. — 4 A wife. — 5 A daughter-in-law.

जनित *a.* [*जन्-णिच्-क्त*] 1 Given birth to. — 2 Produced, created. — 3 Occasioned, occurred, happened &c.

जनिम् *m.* A father.

जनिचं Ved. 1 A birth-place, home. — 2 Origin, source.

जनिची A mother.

जनिस्व: A father. — **स्वा** A mother. — **स्वौ** (*dual*) Parents.

जनिमन् *m.* or *n.* 1 Birth, production. — 2 Offspring, descendants. — 3 A creature, being. — 4 Gender, sex. — 5 Genus, kind.

जनीयति Den. P To long for a wife.

जनु (*ह*) *f.* Birth, production.

जनुस् *n.* 1 Birth; धिग्वारिणीनां जनुः Bv. 1. 16. — 2 Creation, production. — 3 Life, existence; जनुः सर्वज्ञाय जयति ललितोत्तंस भवतः Bv. 2. 55. — 4 Nativity. — 5 Birth-place. — 6 A creature, being. — 7 Genus, kind. — **Comp.** — **जनुषाधः** blind from birth, born blind.

जनुः [*जन्-नुच्*] 1 A creature, a living being, man; S. 5. 2; Ms. 3. 77. — 2 The (individual) soul. — 3 An animal of the lowest organization. — 4 People, mankind. — **Comp.** — **कजुः** 1. a snail's shell. — 2. a snail. — **झुः** 1. the citron. — 2. a snail. — **फलः** the Udumbara tree.

जनुका Lac.

जनुमती The earth.

जन्म Birth.

of comp.) arising or born from; सरलस्कंधसंघट्टजन्मा द्वाभिः Me. 53. — 3

Life, existence; पूर्वेष्वपि हि जन्मस्य Ms. 9. 100. 5. 38; Bg. 4. 5. — 4 Birth-place. — 5 Nativity. — 6 A father, giver of birth, progenitor; S. 7. 18. — 7 Natal star. — 8 (In astr.) N. of the first mansion or Nakshatra. — 9 A creature, being. — 10 People. — 11 The people of a household. — 12 Kind, race. — 13 Nature; property, quality. — 14 Custom, manner. — **अधिपः** 1. an epithet of Siva. — 2. the regent of a constellation under which a person is born (in astrology). — **अंतरं** 1. another life. — 2. the preceding life, former birth; मनो हि जन्मंतरसंगतिज्ञं R. 7. 15. — 3. regeneration. — 4. the other world. — **अंतरीय** *a.* belonging to or done in another life. — **अंधः** *a.* born blind. — **अष्टमी** the eighth day of the dark fortnight of Srāvaṇa, the birth-day of Kṛishṇa. — **आस्पदं** birth-place. — **ईशः** = 2जन्मधिप. — **कुंडली** a diagram in a horoscope in which the positions of different planets at the time of one's birth are marked. — **कृत्** *m.* a father. — **क्षेत्रं** birth-place. — **तिथिः** *m.*, *f.*, — **दिनं**, — **दिवसः** birth-day. — **दः** a father. — **नक्षत्रं** the natal star. — **नामन्** *n.* the name received on the 12th day after birth. — **पः** the regent of a planet under which a person is born. — **पञ्च**, — **पञ्जिका** a horoscope. — **पादपः** a family-tree. — **प्रतिष्ठा** 1. a birth-place. — 2. a mother; S. 6. — **भाज्, हुत्** *m.* a creature, living being; मोदतां जन्मभाजः सततं Mk. 10. 60. — **भाषा** a mother-tongue; यत्र स्त्रीणामपि किमपरं जन्मभाषावदेव प्रत्यावाप्तं विलसति वचः संस्कृतं प्राकृतं च Vikr. 18. 6. — **भूमिः** *f.* birth-place, native country. — **योगः** a horoscope. — **रोगिन्** *a.* sickly from birth. — **रामं, राशिः** the sign of the zodiac under which a person is born. — **वल्ग्वन्** *n.* the vulva. — **शोधनं** discharging the obligations derived from birth. — **साफल्यं** attainment of the ends of existence; Pt.

जन्मिन् *m.* A creature, a living being; Pt. 1. 106.

जन्य *a.* [*जन् कर्तेरि यत्*] 1 To be born or produced. — 2 Born, produced. — 3 (At the end of comp.) Born from, occasioned by. — 4 Belonging to a race or family. — 5 Vulgar, common. — 6 National. — 7 Relating to, or fit for men. — **न्यः** 1 A father. — 2 A friend, attendant or relative of a bridegroom; Māl. 6. 2. — 3 A common man. — 4 A report, rumour. — **न्यः** 1 Birth, production, creation. — 2 That which is born or created, a created thing, an effect (opp. जनक); जन्यानां जनकः कालः Bhāṣhā P. 45; जनकस्य स्वभावो हि जन्ये तिष्ठति निश्चितं Sabdak. — 3 The body. — 4 A portent occurring at birth. — 5 A market, a fair. — 6 War, battle; तत्र जन्यं रघोर्घोरं पर्वतीयैर्गणैरभूत् R. 4. 77. — 7 Censure, abuse. — 8 A community, nation. — 9 People. — 10 Report, rumour. — **न्या** 1 The friend of a mother. — 2 The relation of a bride, a bride's maid; याहीति जन्यामवदत्कुमारी R. 6. 30. — 3 Pleasure, happiness. — 4 Affection.

जनुः [*जन्-युच्* बा० न अनादेशः] 1 Birth. — 2 A creature, living being. — 3 Fire. — 4 The creator or Brahmā.

जप् 1 P. (*जपति, जपित or जप्त*) 1 To utter in a low voice, repeat internally, mutter; जपन्नपि तवैवालापमंत्रावालिं Gīt. 5; हरिरिति हरिरिति जपति सकामं 4; N. 11. 26. — 2 To mutter prayers or spells; Ms. 11. 194, 251, 260. — 3 To pray, to one or invoke in a low voice.

जप *a.* [*जप्-कर्तेरि अच्*] Muttering, whispering. — **पः** 1 Muttering prayers, repeating prayers &c. in an under-tone. — 2 Repeating passages of the Veda or names of deities &c. Ms. 3. 74; Y. 1. 22. — 3 A muttered prayer. — 4 Counting silently the beads of a rosary &c. — **Comp.** — **परायण** *a.* engaged in muttering prayers. — **माला** a rosary of beads. — **यज्ञः**, — **शोनः** muttering prayers as a sacrifice.

जप्य *a.* [जप् कर्मणि यत्] To be repeated in a low voice, muttered, or whispered. —**व्यः**, —**व्यं** A muttered prayer.

जम्, जंम् *I. 1 P.* (जमति, जंमति) To copulate; cf. यम् —**II. 1 A.** (जमते, जंमते) 1 To yawn, gape. —2 To snap at; seize with the mouth. —**Carus.** (जंमयति) To crush, destroy, dispel.

जम् *1 P.* (जमति) To eat.

जमनं=जेमन *q. v.*

जमदग्निः A Brāhmaṇa and descendant of Bhṛigu and father of Parasurāma. [Jamadagni was the son of Richika and Satyawati. He was a pious sage, deeply engaged in study, and is said to have obtained entire possession of the Vedas. His wife was Renuka who bore him five sons. One day when she had gone out to bathe, she beheld a loving pair of Gandharvas (according to some Chitraratha and his queen) sporting and playing in the water. The lovely sight made her feel envious of their pleasure, and she returned defiled by unworthy thoughts, 'wetted but not purified by the stream'. Her husband, who was anger incarnate, seeing her shorn of the lustre of her sanctity, furiously scolded her, and ordered his sons, as they came in, to cut off her head. But the first four sons shrank from that cruel deed. It was only Parasurama, the youngest, that with characteristic obedience to his father's command, struck off her head with his axe. The deed pacified the father's anger, and he desired Parasurama to ask a boon. The kind-hearted son begged that his mother might be restored to life which the father readily granted].

जंपती *m. du.* [जाय च पतिञ्च] Husband and wife; cf. हंपती and जायपती.

जंबालः 1 Mud. —2 Moss. —3 The Ketaka plant.

जंबालिनी A river.

जंजीरः The citron tree. —रं A citron.

जंबु-बू *f.* 1 The rose apple tree and its fruit. —**Comp.** —खंडः, —द्वीपः, —पर्वतः *N.* of one of the seven continents surrounding the mountain Meru. —नदी one of the seven heavenly rivers.

जंबु (बू) कः (की) *f.* 1 A jackal. —2 A low man. —3 The rose apple tree. —4 An epithet of Varuṇa.

जंबुमत् *m.* 1 A mountain. —2 A monkey. —ती A heavenly nymph.

जंबुलः [जंबु नक्षत्रफलं कानि ल-क] 1 A kind of tree (=जंबु *q. v.*). —2 The Ketaka plant. —लं Jest or jesting compliments addressed to the bride and the bridegroom by the friends and female relatives of the bridegroom (or of the bride). —**Comp.** —मालिका the same as above.

जंमः [जम्-अच्-नुम्] 1 The jaws (usually in pl.). —2 A tooth. —3 Eating. —4 Biting asunder. —5 A part, portion. —6 A quiver. —7 The chin. —8 Yawning, gaping. —9 *N.* of a demon killed by Indra. —10 One who devours a demon. —11 Explanation, interpretation. —12 The citron tree. —**Comp.** —अरानिः, —द्विष्टः, —भेदितः, —रिपुः epithets of Indra. —अरिः 1. fire. —2. Indra's thunderbolt. —3. Indra.

जंमक *a.* 1 Eating, devouring. —2 Killing, crushing; destroying. —3 Biting asunder. —4 Explaining, interpreting. —5 Opening, expanding. —6 Yawning. —कः A lime or citron.

जंमका, जंमा, जंमिका A yawn, gaping.

जंमनं Sexual intercourse.

जंम (मी) रः The lime or citron tree.

जंमलः=जंमरः. —ला A female Rākshasi (by meditating on whom women are said to become pregnant).

जंमिन् *m.* The citron tree.

जम्बुः Mud, mire.

जयंतः 1 *N.* of the son of Indra; पौलोमीसंभवेनेव जयंतेन पुरंदरः *V.* 5. 14; *S.* 7. 2; *R.* 3. 23, 6. 78. —2 *N.* of Siva. —3 The moon. —4 *N.* of Vishnu. —5 A name assumed by Bhīma at the court of Virāṭa. —ती 1 A flag or banner. —2 *N.* of the daughter of Indra. —3 *N.* of Durgā. —4 Blades of barley planted at the commencement of the Dasarā and gathered at its close. —5 The rising of the asterism Rohini at midnight on the eighth day of the dark half of Śrāvana *i. e.* on the birth day of Kṛishṇa. —**Comp.** —पत्रं (in law) 1. the written award of the judge in favour of either party. —2. the label on the fore-head of a horse turned loose for the Āsvamedha sacrifice.

जयद्रथः A king of the Sindhu district and brother-in-law of Duryo-

dhana, having married Duhshālā, daughter of Dhṛitarā-hṭra. [Once while out on hunting, he chanced to see Draupadī in the forest, and asked of her food for himself and his retinue. Draupadī, by virtue of her magical *śhakti*, was able to supply him with materials sufficient for their break-fast. Jaya-dratha was so much struck with this act, as well as her personal charms, that he asked her to elope with him. She, of course, indignantly refused, but he succeeded in carrying her off, as her husbands were out on hunting. When they returned they pursued and captured the ravisher and released Draupadī; and he himself was allowed to go after having been subjected to many humiliations. He took a leading part in compassing the death of Abhimanyu, and met his doom at the hands of Arjuna in the great war.]

जर *a.* [ज्-अच्] 1 Becoming old or worn out, old, aged. —2 Wearing out. —3 Causing old age, producing decay, consuming. —रः 1 Wearing out, wasting. —2 Destruction.

जरठ *a.* [ज्-ठञ्] 1 Hard, solid. —2 Old, aged; अयमस्ति जरठाः प्रकान्मुखाः परिपतद्विक्रिकास्तदीर्घिर्भवति *Si.* 4. 29 (where जरठ means 'hard' also). —3 Decayed, decrepit, infirm. —4 Bent, bowed down, drooping. —5 Pale, yellowish-white. —6 Full-grown, ripe, matured; जरठकमल *Si.* 11. 14. —**उः** 1 *N.* of Pāṇdu, father of the five Pāṇḍavas. —2 Old age.

जरण *a.* [ज्-ण्यु] 1 Old, decayed, infirm. —2 Promoting digestion. —णः, —णं Cummin seed. —णा 1 Old age. —2 Praise. —णं 1 Old age. —**ती** One of the ten ways in which an eclipse is supposed to end.

जरंड *a.* Decayed, old.

जरण्या *Ved.* Old age.

जरत् *a.* 1 Old, aged, decayed. —**मः** An old man. —**Comp.** —कारुः *N.* of a great sage who married a sister of the serpent Vāsuki. [One day as he was fallen asleep on the lap of his wife, the snake was about to set. His wife, perceiving that the time of offering his evening prayers was passing away, gently roused him. But he became angry with her for having disturbed his sleep, and he never returned. He, however, told her, as he went, that she was pregnant and would give birth to a son who would be her support, and at the same time the saviour of the serpent-race.

This son was Astika]. —गवः an old ox; वरिष्ठस्य परा मूर्तिर्यन्मानद्विषाण्यता । जरद्भवधनः शर्वस्तथापि परमेश्वरः ॥ Pt. 2. 159.

जरतिका, —जरती An old woman.

जरतः 1 An old man. —2 A buffalo.

जरा [ज-अङ् गुणः] (The word जरस् is optionally substituted for जरा before vowel terminations after acc. dual) 1 Old age; कैकेयीशंकयेवाह पलितच्छन्ना जरा R. 12. 2; तस्य धर्म-रतेरासीद् वृद्धत्वं जरया (जरसा) विना 1. 23. —2 Decrepitude, infirmity, general debility consequent on old age. —3 Praise. —4 Digestion. —5 N. of a female demon; see जरासंध below. —6 Invoking, greeting.—Comp. —अवस्था decrepitude. —आतुर a. 1. infirm. —2. old. —जीर्ण a. old through age, debilitated, infirm; Bh. 3. 17. —पुष्ट-जरासंध-भीरुः the god of love, Cupid. —संधः N. of a celebrated king and warrior, son of Brihadratha. [According to a legend, he was born divided in two halves which were put together by a Rakshasi called Jara, whence the boy was called Jara-sandha. He became king of Magadha and Chedi after his father's death. When he heard that Krishna had slain his son-in-law Kamsa, he gathered a large army and besieged Mathura eighteen times, but was as often repulsed. When Yudhishthira performed the great Rajasuya sacrifice, Krishna, Arjuna and Bhima went to the capital of Jarasandha disguised as Brahmanas, chiefly with the object of slaying their enemy and liberating the kings imprisoned by him. He, however, refused to release the kings, whereupon Bhima challenged him to a single combat. The challenge was accepted; a hard fight ensued, but Jarasandha was at last overpowered and slain by Bhima].

जरायुगिः N. of Jarasandha.

जरायु n. [जरामिति इ-ञुण्] 1 The slough or cast-off skin of a serpent. —2 The outer skin of the embryo. —3 After-birth. —4 Secundines. —5 The uterus, womb. —Comp. —ज a. born from the womb, viviparous; Ms. 1. 43 and Malli. on Ku. 3. 42.

जरित a [जरा-इतच्] 1 Old, aged. —2 Decayed, infirm.

जरिन् a. (पी. f.) [जरा अस्त्यस्य इनि] Old, aged. —m. An old man.

जरुय a. [ज-उथन्] 1 Speaking harshly. —थं Flesh.

जर्च (छ्, ज्) 1. 6. P. 1 T say, speak. —2 To blame, reprove, censure. —3 To threaten or menace.

जर्जर a. [जर्ज्-बा० अर्] 1 Old, infirm, decayed. —2 Worn out, torn, shattered, broken to pieces, divided in parts, split up into thin particles; जराजर्जरितविषाणकोटयो मृगाः K. 21; गात्रं जराजर्जरितं विहाय Mv. 7. 18; विसर्पन् धाराभिर्लुगति धरणीं जर्जरकणः U. 1. 29; Si. 4. 23; Mā. 9. 16. —3 Wounded, hurt. —4 Pained, tormented; Mā. 9. 53. —5 Dull, hollow (as the sound of a broken vessel). —रं 1 The banner of Indra. —2 Moss.

जर्जरित a. [जर्ज्-णिच् कर्मणि क्त] 1 Old, decayed, infirm. —2 Worn out, torn to pieces, shattered, splintered &c. —3 Completely overpowered, disabled; स्मरशरजर्जरितापि सा प्रभाते Gīt. 8.

जर्जरीक a. 1 Old, decayed. —2 Ragged, full of holes, perforated.

जर्जरीकृ 8 U. To wound, disable.

जर्ण a. [ज-नन्] Old, aged, decayed. —र्णः 1 The (waning) moon. —2 A tree.

जर्झ 9. 6 P. (जर्झति) 1 To say, speak. —2 To blame. —3 To threaten, menace.

जर्तिलः Wild sesamum.

जर्तुः 1 The vulva. —2 An elephant.

जर्त्स् 1 P. (जर्त्सति) 1 To say, speak. —2 To blame, censure, abuse. —3 To protect.

जर्हिलः = जर्तिल q. v.

जल I. 1 P. (जलति) 1 To be rich or wealthy. —2 To cover, hide, screen. —3 To cover (as with a net), encircle, entangle. —4 To be sharp. —5 To be cold, stiff, dull, or dumb. —II. 10 P. (जालयति) To cover, screen &c.

जल a. [जल् अच् इत्य लो वा] 1 Dull, cold, frigid = जड q. v. —2 Stupid, idiotic. —लं 1 Water; तातस्य कूपो-यमिति ब्रुवाणाः क्षारं जलं कायुरुषाः पिबन्ति । Pt. 1. 322. —2 A kind of fragrant medicinal plant or perfume (हवीर). —3 The embryo or uterus

—2. a natural water-course. —3. moss. —अंजलिः 1. a handful of water. —2. a libation of water presented to the manes of a deceased person; कुपुत्रमासाद्य कुतो जलांजलिः Chāṇ. 69; मानस्यापि जलांजलिः सरभसं लेके न दत्तो यथा Amaru. 97. (where, जलांजलि दा means 'to leave or give up'). —अटनः a heron. —अटनी a leech. —अणुकं, —अंडकं the fry of fish. —अंडकः a shark. —अत्ययः autumn (शरद्). —अधिदैवतः, —तं an epithet of Varuṇa. (—तं) the constellation called पूजाषाढा. —अधिपः an epithet of Varuṇa. —अंबिका a well. —अर्कः the image of the sun reflected in water. —अर्णवः 1. the rainy season. —2. the ocean of sweet water. —अर्थिन् a. thirsty. —अवतारः a landing-place at a river side. —अष्टीला a large square pond. —असुका a leech. —आकरः a spring, fountain, well. —आकांक्षः, कांक्षः, कांक्षिन् m. an elephant. —आसुः an otter. —आढ्य a watery, marshy. —आत्मिका a leech. —आधारः a pond, lake, reservoir of water. —आयुक्ता a leech. —आर्द्र a. wet. (—र्द्रं) wet garment or clothes. (—र्द्रा) a fan wetted with water. —आलोका a leech. —आवर्तः eddy, whirl-pool. —आशय a. 1. resting or lying in water. —2. stupid, dull, apathetic. (—यः) 1. a pond, lake, reservoir. —2. a fish. —3. the ocean. —4. the fragrant root of a plant (उशीर). —आश्रयः 1. a pond. —2. water-house. —आह्वयं a lotus. —इंद्रः 1. an epithet of Varuṇa. —2. N. of Mahādeva. —3. the ocean. —इंधनः the submarine fire. —इभः a water-elephant. —ईशः, —ईश्वरः 1. an epithet of Varuṇa. —2. the ocean. —उद्धातः 1. a channel made for carrying off excess of water, drain, (cf. परीवाह). —2. overflow of a river. —उदरं dropsy. —उद्धव a. aquatic. (—वा) benzoin. —उरगा, —ओकस् m., —ओकसः a leech. —कंदकः a crocodile. —कपिः the Gāṅgetic porpoise. —कंपोतः a water-pigeon. —कर a. making or pouring forth water. (—रः) tax for water. —करंकः 1. a shell. —2. cocoa-nut. —3. a cloud. —4. a wave. —5. a lotus. —कल्कः mud. —कल्मषः the poison produced at the churning of the ocean. —काकः the diver-bird. —कांतः the wind. —कां-

- the black-headed gull. —कुंतलः, -कोशः moss. —कूपी 1. a spring, well. -2. a pond. -3. a whirlpool. —कूर्मः the porpoise. —कलिः, *m.* or *f.*, —क्रीडा playing in water, splashing one another with water. —केशः moss. —क्रिया presenting libations of water to the manes of the deceased. —कुलः 1. a turtle. -2. a quadrangular tank. -3. a whirlpool. —चर *a.* (also जलेचर) aquatic. (-रः) 1. an aquatic animal. -2. a fish. -3. any kind of water-fowl. °आजीवः, °जीवः a fisherman. —चत्वरं a square tank. —चारिन् *m.* 1. an aquatic animal. -2. a fish. —ज *a.* born or produced in water. (-जः) 1. an aquatic animal. -2. a fish. -3. sea-salt. -4. a collective name for several signs of the zodiac. -5. moss. -6. the moon. (-जः, -जं) 1. a shell. -2. the conch-shell; अधरोष्ठे निवेद्य दध्मौ जलजं कुमारः R. 7. 63, 10. 60. (-जं) a lotus. °आजीवः a fisherman. °भासनः an epithet of Brahmā; वाचस्पतिरुवाचैर् प्राञ्जलिर्जलजासनं Ku. 2. 30. °कुसुमं the lotus. 'द्रव्यं a pearl, shell or any other thing produced from the sea. —जंतुः 1. a fish. -2. any aquatic animal. —जंतुका a leech. —जन्मन् a lotus. —जिह्वः a crocodile. —जीविन् *m.* a fisherman. —डिंबः a bivalve shell. —तरंगः 1. a wave. -2. a metal cup filled with water producing harmonic notes like a musical glass. —ताडनं (lit.) 'beating water'; (fig.) any useless occupation. —त्रा an umbrella. —त्रासः hydrophobia. —दः 1. a cloud; जायते विरला लोके जलदा इव सज्जनाः Pt. 1. 29. -2. camphor. °अशनः the Sāla tree. —आगमः the rainy season. °आम *a.* black, dark. °कालः the rainy season. °क्षयः autumn. —द्वरः a kind of musical instrument. —देवः the constellation पूर्वाषाढा. —देवता a naiad, water-nymph. —द्रोणी a bucket. —धरः 1. a cloud. -2. the ocean. —धारा a stream of water. —धिः 1. the ocean. -2. a hundred billions. -3. the number 'four'. °गा a river. °जः the moon. °जा Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth. °रश्मिना the earth. —नकुलः an otter. —नरः a merman. —नाडी, -ली a water-course. —निधिः 1. the ocean. -2. the number 'four'. —निर्गमः 1. a drain, water-course, -2. a water-fall, descent of a spring &c. into a river below. —नीलिः moss. —पक्षिन् *m.* a water-fowl. —पटलं a cloud. —पतिः 1. the ocean. -2. an epithet of Varuna. —पथः a sea voyage; R. 17. 81. —पङ्क्तिः *f.* a gutter, drain. —पात्रं 'a water-pot' drinking-vessel. —पायवतः a water-pigeon. —पित्तं fire. —पुष्पं an aquatic flower. —पूरः 1. a flood of water. -2. a full stream of water. —पुटजा moss. —प्रदानं presenting libations of water to the manes of the deceased. —प्रलयः destruction by water. —प्रांतः the bank of a river. —प्रायं a country abounding with water; जलप्रायमनूपं स्यात् Ak. —प्रियः 1. the Chātaka bird. -2. a fish. (-या) an epithet of Dakṣhāyāni. —प्लवः an otter. —प्लावनं a deluge, an inundation. —बंधः. —बंधकः a dam, dike, rocks or stones impeding a current. —बंधुः a fish. —बालकः. —बालकः the Vindhya mountain. —बालिका lightning. —बिडालः an otter. —बिबः, —बं a bubble. —बिल्वः 1. a (quadrangular) pond, lake. -2. a tortoise. -3. a crab. —भीतिः *f.* hydrophobia. —भू *a.* produced in water. —भूः *m.* 1. a cloud. -2. a place for holding water. -3. a kind of camphor. —भूषणः wind. —भूत् *m.* 1. a cloud. -2. a jar. -3. camphor. —मक्षिका a water-insect. —मंडूकं a kind of musical instrument; (=जलद्वर). —महुः a king-fisher. —मसिः 1. a cloud. -2. camphor. —मार्गः a drain, canal. —माजरीः an otter. —मुच *m.* 1. a cloud; Me. 69. -2. a kind of camphor. —मूर्तिः an epithet of Siva. —मूर्तिका hail. —मोहं a fragrant root (उशीर). —यंत्रं 1. a machine for raising water. -2. a water-clock, clepsydra. -3. a fountain. °गृहं, निकेतनं, भंदिर् a house erected in the midst of water (a summer-house) or one supplied with artificial fountains; क्वचिद्विचित्रं जलयंत्रमंदिर् Rs. 1. 2. —यात्रा a voyage. —यानं a ship. —रंकुः a kind of gallinule. —रंडः, रंडः 1. a whirlpool. -2. a drop of water, drizzle, thin sprinkling. -3. a snake. —रसः sea-salt. —राशिः the ocean. —रहः, —हं a lotus. —रूपः a crocodile. —रुता a wave, billow. —वरटः a watery pustule. —वाद्यं a kind of musical instrument. —वायसः a diver-bird. —वासः residence in water. (-सं) =उशीर. *q. v.* —वाहः 1. a cloud. -2. a water-bearer. -3. a kind of camphor. —वाहकः. —नः a water-carrier. —वाहनी an aqueduct. —विषुवं the autumnal equinox. —वृश्चिकः a prawn. —वैकुण्ठं any change in the waters of rivers indicating a bad omen. —व्यालः 1. a water-snake. -2. a marine monster. —वयः, —वयनः, —वायिन् *m.* an epithet of Vishnu. —युक्तिः *f.* a bivalve shell. —युचि *a.* bathed, washed. —यूकं moss. —यूकरः a crocodile. —शोषः drought. —समुद्रः the ocean of fresh water. —संघर्कः mixture or dilution with water. —सर्पिणी a leech. —सुचिः *f.* 1. the Gangetic porpoise. -2. a kind of fish. -3. a crow. -4. a water-nut. -5. a leech. —स्थानं, —स्थावः a pond, lake, reservoir. —हं a small water-house (rather summer-house) furnished with artificial fountains. —हस्तिन् *m.* a water-elephant. —हारिणी a drain. —हासः 1. foam. -2. cuttle-fish-bone considered as the foam of the sea. जलकं A conch, shell. जलग *a.* Aquatic. —गः The colocyinth. जलगम A Chāṇḍāla. जलाका, जलालुका, जलिका, जलुका, जलुका, जलोका, जलोलिका A leech. जलेजं, जलेजातं A lotus. जलेवाहः A diver. जलशयः 1 A fish. -2 N. of Vishnu. जलाष *a.* Ved. 1 Mitigating, pacifying. -2 Healing, comforting, soothing (as a medicine); Rv. 2. 33. 7. —चं 1 Water. -2 Happiness, comfort. जल्प 1 P. (जल्पति, जल्पित) 1 To speak, talk, speak or converse (with another); अविरलितकपोलं जल्पतेरकमेण U. 1. 27; एकेन जल्पत्कल्पकारं Pt. 1. 136; Bh. 1. 82. -2 To murmur, speak inarticulately. -3 To chatter, prattle, babble. -4 To praise. जल्पः [जल्प् भावे घञ्] 1 Talk, speech. -2 Discourse, conversation. -3 Babble, prattling, gossip. -4 Debate, wrangling discussion. जल्पक *a.* (लपिका *f.*), जल्पाक *a.* Talkative, garrulous. जल्पनं *a.* [जल्प-ल्युट्] Speaking, say-

ing, talking &c. —नं 1 Saying, talking. —2 Chattering, garrulity.

जल्पि: *f.* Ved. Inarticulate speech.

जल्पित *a.* [जल्प् कर्मणि क्] Said, spoken, prattled &c. —तं Talk, gossip.

जलहु: Ved. Fire.

जव *a.* [जु-भावे अण्] Swift, expeditious. —व: 1 (a) Speed, swiftness, quickness, rapidity; जवो हि ससे: पर-मं विभूषणं Bh. 3. 121; S. 1. 8. (b) Haste, hurry; जवेन पीडावृत्तिष्ठद्व्युत्त: Si. 1. 12. —2 Velocity. —Comp. —अधिक: a fleet horse, a courser. —अनिल: a strong wind, hurricane.

जवन *a.* (नी *f.*) [जु भावे ल्युट्] Quick, swift, fleet; R. 9. 56. —न: A courser, a swift horse. —नं Speed, quickness, velocity.

जवनिमन् *m.* Speed, velocity.

जवस् *m.* Ved. Quickness, speed.

जविन् *a.* Quick, fleet. —*m.* 1 A horse. —2 A camel.

जविन *a.* Rapid, quick.

जवनिका, जवनी [जु करणे ल्युट् सं-ज्ञायां कर्] 1 A screen of cloth surrounding a tent. —2 A curtain in general; नरः संसारात्ते विज्ञाति यम-धानी जवनिकां Bh. 3. 112. —3 The sail of a boat.

जवस: Pasture-grass.

जवा The China rose; see जपा.

जष् 1 U. (जषति-ते) To injure, hurt, kill.

जस् I. 4 P. (जस्यति) 1 To set free, release. —2 To be exhausted or tired. —3 To go. —II. 1. 10. P. (जसति, जासयति) 1 To hurt, injure, strike. —2 To disregard, slight.

जसु: 1 An weapon (आयुध). —2 Weakness, exhaustion.

जहुरि *a.* Ved. Exhausted, tired. —रि: Indra's thunderbolt.

जसं Exhaustion, fatigue.

जहक *a.* Abandoning, leaving. —क: 1 Time. —2 A child. —3 The slough of a snake. —का A kind of pole-cat.

जहत् *a.* (ती *f.*) Leaving, abandoning. —Comp. —लक्षणा, स्वार्थी a kind of लक्षणा (also called लक्षणलक्षणा) in which a word loses its primary sense, and is used in one which is in some way connected with the primary

sense; e. g. in the familiar instance गंगायां घोषः 'a hamlet on the Ganges,' गंगा loses its primary sense and means गंगातट; cf. अजहस्वार्थी also. —2. irony.

जहानक: Total destruction of the world.

जहु: A young animal.

जहु: N. of an ancient king, son of Suhotra, who adopted the river Gangā as his daughter. [The river Gangas, when brought down from heaven by the austerities of Bhagiratha, was forced to flow over earth to follow him to the lower regions. In its course it inundated the sacrificial ground of king Jahnū, who being angry drank up its waters. But the gods and sages, and particularly Bhagiratha, appeased his anger, and he consented to discharge those waters from his ears. The river is therefore regarded as his daughter, and is styled बाह्वी, जहुतनया, —कन्या, —सुता, नदिनी &c.; cf. R. 8. 95].

जहान् *m.* Ved. Water.

जा 1 A mother. —2 A husband's brother's wife. —3 A race, tribe.

जागतं The Jagatī metre.

जागुडं Saffron. —ड: N. of a country famous for its saffron.

जागृ 2 P. (जागर्ति, जागरित) 1 To be awake, be watchful or attentive (fig. also); सोऽपसर्पैर्जजागर यथाकालं स्वपन्नपि R. 17. 51; गुरो बाङ्गुण्यचित्ता-यामार्थे चायै च जाग्रति Mu. 7. 13; to sit up during the night; या निशा स-र्वभूतानां तस्यां जागर्ति संयमी Bg. 2. 69. —2 To be roused from sleep, awake. —3 To foresee, be provident.

जागरा See जागरण.

जागर *a.* [जागृ भावे घञ् गुणः] Awake, watchful. —र: 1 Wakefulness, waking, keeping awake; रात्रिजागरपरो दिवाश-यः R. 19. 34. —2 A vision in a waking state. —3 An armour, mail.

जागरक *a.* [जागृ-शुल् गुणः] Waking, awake.

जागरणं [जागृ भावे ल्युट्] 1 Waking, wakefulness. —2 Watchfulness, vigilance. —3 Sitting up at night as a part of a religious ceremony.

जागरित *a.* One who has been long awake. —तं Waking.

जागरित *a.* (जी *f.*), जागरक *a.* [जागृ-तृच् डक् वा] 1 Wakeful, waking, sleepless; स्वपतो जागरकस्य यायाथर्थे वेक् कस्तव R. 10. 24. —2 Watchful, vigi-

lant; वर्णाश्रमावेक्षणजागरकः R. 14. 85; Si. 20. 36.

जागरिन् *a.* Wakeful, awake, vigilant.

जागृवि *a.* Ved. 1 Watchful, attentive, vigilant. —2 Awake. —3 Clear, bright (as fire). —4 Active, animating. —वि: 1 A king. —2 Agni, or fire.

जागर्तिः, जागर्या, जाग्रिया Wakefulness, keeping awake.

जाग्रत् *a.* 1 Watching, being awake. —2 Attentive, careful, watchful. —3 Clear, bright. —*m.* Ved. Dreaming in a waking state, day-dream.

जाघनी 1 A tail. —2 The thigh.

जांगल *a.* (ली *f.*) [जंगले भवः जंग-लपायो वा अण्] 1 Rural, picturesque. —2 Wild. —3 Savage, barbarous. —4 Arid, desert. —लः The francoline partridge. —लं Flesh, flesh of deer &c.; Māl. 5. 5.

जांगलिः, जांगलिकः A snake-charmer.

जांगुलं Poison, venom. —ली 1 Knowledge of poisons, possession of charms or drugs as antidotes. —2 An epithet of Durgā.

जांगुलिः, जांगुलिकः A snake-doctor, a dealer in antidotes (विषवेद्य).

जाधिक *a.* [जंघाभ्यां जीवति वेतना० टञ्] Running. —कः 1 A courier, an express. —2 A camel.

जाजिन् *m.* A warrior, combatant; जजौजोजाजिजिज्जानी Si. 19. 3.

जाठर *a.* (री *f.*) [जठरे भवः अण्] Belonging to or being in the stomach, stomachic, abdominal; धनक्ष-त्रे वर्धति जाठरान्निः Pt. 2. 178. —रः 1 The digestive faculty, gastric fluid. —2 'Offspring of the womb', a child.

जाड्यं [जडस्य भावः घञ्] 1 Coldness, frigidity. —2 Apathy, sluggishness, inactivity. —3 Dulness of intellect, folly, stupidity; तज्जाड्यं वसुधाधि-पस्य Bh. 2. 15; जाड्यं धियो हरति 2. 23 जाड्यं क्षीयति गण्यते 54. —4 Tastelessness of the tongue. —Comp. —अरि the citron tree.

जात *p. p.* [जन् कर्त्तरि क्] 1 Brought into existence, engendered, produced. —2 Grown, arisen. —3 Caused, occasioned. —4 Felt, affected by, oft. in comp.; दुःख &c. —5 Ap parent, clear. —6 Become, present

-8 Happened. -8 Ready at hand, collected; see जन्-तः 1 A son, male offspring (in dramas often used as a term of endearment; अयि जात कथयितव्यं कथय U. 4 'dear boy, 'oh my darling &c.'). -2 A living being. -ता A daughter, mostly used in addressing; जाते 'dear child.' -तं 1 A creature, living being. -2 Production, origin. -3 Kind, sort, class, species. -4 A collection of things forming a class; निःशेषविभ्रान्तिकोश-जातं R. 5. 1 all that goes to form wealth, i. e. every kind of property; so कर्मजातं the whole aggregate of actions; सुखं everything included under the name of सुख or pleasure; अपत्यजातं 'the brood of young ones,' S. 5. 22. -5 A child, a young one. -6 Individuality, specific condition. -Comp. -अन्या a mother. -अमर्ष a. vexed, enraged. -अश्रु a. shedding tears. -इष्टिः f. a sacrifice performed at the birth of a child. -उक्षः a young bullock. -कर्मन् n. a ceremony performed at the birth of a child; R. 3. 18. -कलाप a. having a tail (as a peacock). -काम a. enamoured. -पक्ष a. having wings; अजातपक्ष unfledged. -पाश a. fettered. -पुत्रा a woman who has borne a son or sons. -प्रत्यय a. inspired with confidence. -प्रेत a. born and dead; Pt. 1. -मन्मथ a. fallen in love. -मात्र a. just born. -रूप a. beautiful, brilliant. (-पं) 1. gold; अय्याकरसमुत्पन्ना मणिजातिरस्तुका । जातरूपेण कल्याणि न हि संयोगमर्हति M. 5. 18; N. 1. 129 -2. the form in which a person is born, i. e. nakedness. -3. the thorn apple. -धर a. naked. -विद्या Ved. knowledge of the origin and nature of all things. -विभ्रन a. 1. confounded. -2. precipitate. -वेदस् m. an epithet of fire (or of the sun); Ku. 2. 46; Si. 2. 51; R. 12. 104, 15. 72: the word is variously explained; cf. Nir.: -जातवेदाः कस्मात् जातानि वेद, जातानि वै न विदुः, जाते जाते विद्यते इति वा, जात-विज्ञो वा जातधनो, जातविद्यो वा जातप्रज्ञानो यत्-ज्ञातः प्रज्ञानविदतेति तज्ज्ञातवेदसो जातवेदस्त्व-मिति ब्राह्मणम्. -वेदसी an epithet of Durgā. -वासगृह, -वेदमन् m. the lying-in-chamber. -जासक a. [जात-स्वार्थे क] Born, produced. -कः 1 A new-born infant.

-2 A mendicant. -कं 1 A ceremony performed after the birth of a child (जातकर्मन्). -2 Astrological calculation of a nativity. -3 An aggregate of similar things. -Comp. -ध्वनिः a leech. जातिः f. [जन्-क्तिन्] 1 Birth, production; Pt. 1. 38; Ms. 2. 148. -2 The form of existence fixed by birth. -3 Race, family, lineage, rank. -4 A caste, tribe or class (of men); अरे मूढ जात्या चैवध्योऽहं एषा सा जातिः परित्यक्ता Ve. 3; (the primary castes of the Hindus are only four:—ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, वैश्य and शूद्र). -5 A class, genus, kind, species; पशुजातिः, पुष्पजातिः &c. -6 The properties which are peculiar to a class and distinguish it from all others, the essential characteristics of a species; as गोत्व, अश्वत्व of cows, horses &c.; see गुण, किया and द्रव्य; Si. 2. 47 and cf. K. P. 2. -7 A fire-place. -8 Nutmeg. -9 The Jasmine plant or its flower; पुष्पाणां प्रकरः स्मितेन रञ्जितो नो कुंजजात्यादिभिः Amaru. 40 (written also as जाती in the last two senses). -10 (In Nyāya) Futile answer. -11 (In music) The seven primary notes of the Indian gamut. -12 Reduction of fractions to a common denominator. -13 False generalization. -14 A figure of speech (in rhetoric) which consists in so arranging words that they may read the same in Sanskrit as well as in Prakṛita (संस्कृतप्राकृतयोः समाजातिः); cf. Vb. 1. 30. -15 A class of metres; see App. -Comp. -अंध a. born blind; Bh. 1. 90. -कोशः, -षः, -पं nutmeg. -कोशी, -शी the outer skin of the nutmeg. -धर्मः 1. the duties of a caste. -2. a generic property. -ध्वंसः loss of caste or its privileges. -पत्री the outer skin of the nutmeg. -फलं a nutmeg. -ब्राह्मणः a Brāhmaṇa only by birth, but not by knowledge or religious austerities, an ignorant Brāhmaṇa; (तपः श्रुतं च योनिश्च त्रयं ब्राह्मण्यकारणं । तपःश्रुताभ्यां यो हीनो जातिब्राह्मण एव सः ॥ शब्दार्थचिन्तामणि). -भ्रंशः loss of caste; Ms. 11. 67. -भ्रष्ट a. outcast. -महः birth-day festival. -मात्रं 1. 'mere birth,' position in life obtained by mere birth. -2. caste only (but not the

performance of duties pertaining to it); Ms. 8. 20, 12. 114. -3. species, genus. -लक्षणं generic distinction, a characteristic of a class. -वाचक a. expressing a genus, generic (as a word); गौरवः पुरुषो हस्ती. -वैरिन् m. a born enemy. -वैलक्षण्यं inconsistency, incompatibility in kind. -शब्दः a name conveying the idea of a genus, a generic word, common noun; गौः, अश्वः, पुरुषः, हस्ती &c. -संकरः admixture of caste; mixed blood. -संपन्न a. belonging to a noble family. -सारं nutmeg. -स्मर a. remembering one's condition in a former life; जातिस्मरो मुनिरस्मिन् जात्या K. 355. -स्वभावः generic character or nature. -हीन a. of low birth, outcast.

जातिमत् a. Nobly born, of high rank.

जाती The jasmine plant (मालती). जातीय, -क a. Belonging to a tribe, race, kind &c.

जात्य a. [जातौ भवः यत्] 1 Of the same family, related. -2 Noble, well-born, sprung from a noble family; जात्यस्तेनाभिजातेन शूरः शौर्यवता क्रुशः R. 17. 4. -3 Lovely, beautiful, pleasing. -4 Best, excellent. -5 (Math.) Rectangular.

जातु ind. A particle meaning:— 1 At all, ever, at any time, possibly; किं तेन जातु जातेन मातुर्बौवनहासिणा Pt. 1. 26; न जातु कामः कामानामुपभोगेन शाम्यति Ms. 2. 94; Ku. 5. 55. -2 Perhaps, sometimes; R. 19. 7. -3 Once, once upon a time, sometime, at some day. -4 Used with the potential mood जातु has the sense of 'not allowing or putting up with'; जातु तत्रभवान्दृषलं याजयेन्नादकल्पयामि (न मर्षयामि) Sk. -5 Used with a present indicative it denotes censure (गर्ह); जातु तत्रभवान् दृषलं शक्यमिति ibid.

जातुधानः A demon, imp.

जातुष a. (बी f.) [जनुनो विकारः अणु-पुक् च P. IV. 3. 138] 1 Made of, or covered with, lac. -2 Sticky, adhesive.

जातुः m. A thunderbolt.

जातुकर्णः An epithet of Siva.

जानं Ved. Birth, production, origin.

जानकी [जनकस्यापत्यं स्त्री, अण्] N. of Sītā, wife of Rāma.

जानपदः [जनेन उत्पत्त्या पयते पदं अण्; जनपदे भवः, अण् वा] 1 An inhabitant of the country, a rustic, boor, peasant (opp. पौर). -2 A country. -3 A tax &c. from peasants. -4 subject. -रा A popular expression. -री Profession, business.

जानपदिक a. Relating to a country.

जानान a. Knowing, understanding.

जानि A substitute for जाया at the end of Bah. comp.

जानु n. [जन्-शुण्] The knee; जानु-ध्यामवर्ति गत्वा kneeling (or falling on one's knees) on the ground. -**Comp.** -**द्वज** a. reaching to, as high as, the knees, knee-deep. -**फलकं**, -**मंडलं** the knee-pan. -**विजानु** n. a peculiar position in fighting (contracting and extending the knees). -**संधिः** the knee-joint.

जापः [जप्-घञ्] 1 Muttering prayers, whispering, murmuring. -2 A muttered prayer.

जापक a. Muttering prayers. -**कं** A kind of fragrant wood.

जाप्य a. To be muttered. -**प्यं** A prayer to be muttered in a low voice.

जापनं 1 Declining, rejection. -2 Dismissing, sending away. -3 Completing, finishing.

जावालः A goat-herd.

जावालिः 1 N. of the author of a law-book. -2 N. of an infidel Brāhmaṇa, a priest of king Dasaratha who tried to dissuade Rāma from his resolution of going to the forest and to induce him to accept the throne offered by Bharata.

जामदग्न्यः N. of Paraśurāma q.v.

जामा [जम्-अदने बा० अण् स्त्रीत्वं] 1 A daughter. -2 A daughter-in-law.

जामातृ m. [जायां माति भिनाति विमिने वा नि०; cf. Up. 2. 94] 1 A son-in-law; जामातृयज्ञेन वयं निरुद्धाः U. 1. 11; जामाता दशमो महः Subhāsh. -2 A lord, master. -3 The sun-flower.

जामातृकः A son-in-law.

जामि a. [जम्-अन् नि० वृद्धिः] 1 Cus-

tomary, usual. -2 Peculiar, or belonging to. -**मिः** f. 1 A sister. -2 A daughter. -3 A daughter-in-law. -4 A near female relative (सन्निहितसर्पिड-स्त्री Kull.); Ms. 3. 57-58. -5 A virtuous and respectable woman. -6 Ved. A finger. -7 Water. -**म्**. 1 Blood-relationship, relation of sister and brother. -2 Relation (in general), descent. -3 Tautology.

जामित्रं The seventh zodiacal sign from the natal sign (लग्न); तिथौ च जामित्रगुणान्वितायां Ku. 7. 1. (जामित्रं लग्नान्तमर्गं स्थानं Malli.) Note—Some derive the word from जाया, because in astrology, the जामित्र sign indicates the future good-luck of one's wife (जायामित्रं?); but the word is obviously connected with the Greek *diametron*.

जामेयः [जाम्या भगिन्या अपत्यं ढञ्] A sister's son.

जांबवं [जंब्वाः फलं अण् तस्य बा० न लृप् Tv.] 1 Gold. -2 The fruit of the Jambu tree.

जांबवत् m. N. of a king of bears who was of signal service to Rāma at the siege of Lankā. He was also noted for his medical skill. [This same Jambavat appears to have lived up to the time of Krishna, or perhaps he was another being of that time; for there was a fight between Krishna and Jambavat for the *Syamantaka* jewel which the latter had got from Prasena, brother of Satrajit. Krishna vanquished Jambavat, who placed the jewel, along with his daughter Jambavati, at his entire disposal.]

जांबीरं (-लं) A citron. -लं Ved. The knee-pan.

जांबूनदं [जंबूनयां भवं अण्] 1 Gold; R. 18. 44. -2 A golden ornament; कृतरुचश्च जांबूनदैः Si. 4. 66. -3 The Dhattūra plant.

जायकं A kind of yellow fragrant wood.

जाया A wife. (The word is thus derived :—पतिभार्यां संप्रविश्य गर्भो भूत्वेह जायते । जायायास्तद्धि जायात्वं यदस्यां जायते पुनः Ms. 9. 8; see also Malli. on R. 2. 1). As last member of Bah. comp. जाया is changed to जानि; सीताजानिः 'one who has Sītā for his wife'; so युवजानिः, वामार्धजानिः. -**Comp.** -**अनुजीविन** m., -**आजीवः** 1. an actor, a dancer.

-2. the husband of a harlot. -3. a needy man, pauper. -4. a kind of crane (बक). -**घ्नः** 1. a murderer of his wife. -2. a mole or mark on the body indicative of the death of one's wife. -**पती** (dual) husband and wife. (The other forms of the comp. are वंपती and जंपती q.v.) **जायिन्** a. (नी f.) [जि-णिनि] Conquering, subduing. -**म्**. The burden of a song (in music).

जायु a. Victorious. -**युः** 1 Medicine. -2 A physician.

जारः [जीर्यन्त्येन जृ करणे घञ्; जरयतीति जारः Nir.] 1 A paramour, gallant, lover; रथकारः स्वकां भार्यां सजातां शिरसावहत् Pt. 4. 54. -2 A confidential friend. -**री** N. of Durgā. -**Comp.** -**जः**, -**जन्मन्**, -**जातः** a bastard. -**भरा** an adulteress.

जारिणी An adulteress.

जालं 1 A net, snare. -2 (a) A web, cob-web. (6) Any woven texture. -3 A coat of mail, a helmet made of wire. -4 An eye-hole, lattice, window; जालांतरप्रेषितकृष्टिरन्या. R. 7. 9; धूपैर्जालाविनिःसृतेर्वलनयः संहिंघपारावताः V. 3. 2; Ku. 7. 60. -5 A collection, an assemblage, number, mass; चिंतासंततितंतुजालनि-बिडस्यूतेव Māl. 5. 10; Ku. 7. 89; Si. 4. 56; Amaru. 58. -6 Magic. -7 Illusion, deception. -8 An unblown flower. -9 The membrane which unites the toes of many water-birds. -10 A disease of the eyes. -11 Pride, arrogance. -**लः** The Kadamba tree. -**Comp.** -**अक्षः** a loop-hole, window. -**कर्मन्** n. the occupation of catching fish, fishing. -**कारकः** 1. a net-maker. -2. a spider. -**गर्भः** a kind of pimple or boil. -**गोणिका** a kind of churning vessel. -**ग्रथित** a. connected by a web; S. 7. 16. -**पाद्**, -**पादः** a goose. -**प्राया** mail, armour.

जालकं [जालमिव कायति कै-क] 1 A net. -2 A multitude, collection; बद्धं कर्णशिरिषरोधि वहने घर्माभसां जालकं S. 1. 30; R. 9. 68. -3 A lattice, window. -4 A bud, an unblown flower; अभिनवजालकैर्मालतीनां Me. 98; so यूथिकाजालकानि 26. -5 A kind of ornament (worn in the hair); तिलकजालकजालकमौक्तिकैः R. 9. 44 (आभरणविशेषः). -6 A nest. -7 Illusion, deception. -8 A plantain or the fruit

-9 Pride. -कः A window, lattice.

-Comp. -मालिन् *a.* veiled.

जालिकन् *m.* A cloud.

जालिकिनी A ewe.

जालवत् *a.* 1 Furnished with a net, reticulated. -2 Covered with iron network. -3 Cunning, deceptive (मायाविन्).

जालिकः [जालिन चरति पर्णः इन्] 1 A fisherman. -2 A fowler, bird-catcher. -3 A spider. -4 The governor or chief ruler of a province. -5 A rogue, cheat. -6 A conjurer, juggler. -का 1 A net. -2 A chain-armour. -3 A spider. -4 A leech. -5 A widow. -6 Iron. -7 Plantain. -8 A veil, woollen cloth.

जालिनी 1 A room ornamented with pictures. -2 A kind of melon (कोषातकी). -3 Certain boils or pustules which appear in the disease called प्रमेह.

जालंधरः N. of a country in the north-west of India, the territory between the rivers Beas and Sutlej.

जालापं Ved. A kind of drug with healing properties.

जाल्म *a.* (स्त्री *f.*) 1 Cruel, severe, harsh. -2 Rash, inconsiderate. -ल्लः (स्त्री *f.*) 1 A rogue, rascal, villain, wretch, miscreant; अपि ज्ञायते कतमेन दिग्भोगेन गतः स जाल्म इति V. 1. -2 A poor man, a low or degraded man. -3 One who reads or recites badly; cf. P. VI. 2. 158.

जाल्मक *a.* (स्मिका *f.*) Despised, low, mean, contemptible.

जावन्त्यं 1 Speed, swiftness. -2 Haste, hurry.

जास्पतिः Ved. A son-in-law.

जाह् A termination added to nouns expressive of the parts of the body in the sense of 'the root of'; कर्णजाह् the root of the ear; so अक्षि, ओष्ठ &c.

जाहकः 1 A pole-cat. -2 A leech. -3 A bed, a cot.

जारुची [जहोः अपत्यं की अण् डीप्] An epithet of the river Ganges.

जि 1 P. (Atm. when preceded, by परा and वि) (जयति, जिगाय जिग्ये अजैषीत्-अजेष्ट, जेतुं, जित्) 1 To conquer, defeat, overcome, vanquish, subjugate; जयति मुलामधिरुढो भास्वानपि जलहपदलानि Pt. 1. 330; Bk. 15. 76, 19. 2. -2 To surpass, excel;

गजितानंतरं दृष्टिं सौभाग्येन जिगाय सा Ku. 2. 53; R. 3. 34; Ghaṭ. 22; Si. 1. 19. -3 To win (by conquest, in gambling or in a law-suit), acquire by conquest; प्रागजयत घृणा ततो मही R. 11. 65; (where जि means 'to conquer' also); Ms. 7. 96. -4 To curb, restrain, control, conquer (as passions). -5 To be victorious, be supreme or pre-eminent (generally used in benedictory stanzas or salutations); जयतु जयतु महाराजः (in dramas). स जयति परिपुष्टः शक्तिभिः शक्तिनाथः Māl. 5. 1; जितमुद्युपतिना नमः सुरेभ्यः Ratn. 1. 5; Dh. 2. 24; Git. 1. 1. -6 To convict. -7 To overcome or get the better of (as a disease &c.). -8 To expect from (with abl.). -Caus. (जापयति) To cause to win or conquer. -Desid. (जिष्यति) To wish to win, acquire or excel, to vie with, emulate, to seek for.

चलति नयान् जिगीषतां हि चेतः Ki. 10. 29. -With अधि to conquer, defeat, vanquish; Bk. 19. 2.

जयः [जि भावे अच्] 1 Conquest, triumph, victory, success, winning (in battle, game or a law-suit). -2 Restraint, curbing, conquest as in इन्द्रियजय. -3 N. of the sun. -4 N. of Jayanta, son of Indra. -5 N. of Yudhisṭhira, the first Pāṇḍava prince. -6 N. of an attendant of Vishnu. -7 An epithet of Arjuna. -य 1 N. of Durgā. -2 N. of an attendant of the goddess Durgā. -3 A kind of banner. -4 The third, eighth or thirteenth lunar days of any of the two lunar fortnights. -Comp.

-आवह *a.* conferring victory. -आशिस् *f.* 1. a prayer for victory. -2. congratulations after victory; a cheer of victory. -उज्ज्वल *a.* exulting in victory. -कोलाहलः 1. a shout of victory. -2. a kind of game with dice. -घोषः, -घोषणं, -गा a proclamation of victory. -डक्का a kind of drum beaten as a sign of victory. -इन्तः N. of Jayanta, Indra's son. -पत्रं a record of victory. -पालः 1. a king. -2. an epithet of Brahmā. -3. an epithet of Vishnu. -पुत्रकः a kind of dice. -मंगलः 1. a royal elephant. -2. a remedy for fever. (-लं) a cheer of victory. -यज्ञः the अधमेध sacrifice.

-लक्ष्मीः, -श्रीः the goddess of victory; Ka. 2. 72. -लेख record of victory. -वाहिनी an epithet of Sachī. -शब्दः 1. a shout of victory. -2. the exclamation *jayā* (जय) uttered by hero &c. -शृंगं a horn blown to announce a victory. -स्तनः a trophy, a column erected to commemorate a victory. -सुम्पल column; निच्यस्तन जयन्मन्त्रात् सौमित्रोत्तरेणतः L. 1. 50. -स्यतिन् *a.* an epithet of Śiva.

जयक *a.* Victorious. जयन्तेनः A name assumed by Nakula while living at Virāṭa king. जयद्वन्द्वः A name assumed by Sahadeva.

जयनं [जि करणे लृट्] 1 Conquering, subduing. -2 Anthem for cavalry, elephants &c. -Comp. -युज 1. caparisoned. -2. victorious.

जयिन् *a.* [जि शोभने णि] 1 Conquering, vanquishing; विरूपाक्षस्य जयिनीस्ताः स्तुवं वामलोचनाः Vi. 1. 2. -2 Successful, winning a law-suit; Y. 2. 79. -3 Fascinating, captivating, subduing the heart, जगति जयि-नस्ते ते नावा नवेदुक्कादयः Māl. 1. 56. -*m.* A victor, a conqueror; वैरभ्या-नेवमक्रान्तेस्तस्ताञ्जनपवाञ्जरी R. 4. 34.

जय्य *a.* [जि-यन्] Conquerable, vulnerable, that can be conquered (opp. जेय).

जिगीषा [जि-सन् भावे अच्] 1 Desire of conquering, subduing or overcoming; यानं सस्मार कौबेरं वैवस्वत जिगीषया R. 15. 35. -2 Emulation, rivalry. -3 Eminence. -4 Exertion, profession, habit of life. -5 Eminence. -6 Military ardour, warlike spirit.

जिगीषु *a.* Desirous of conquering. -2 Vying or contending with.

जित *p. p.* [जि-कर्मणि क] 1 Conquered, subdued, curbed, restrained, (as enemies, passions &c.) -2 Won, got, obtained (by conquest). -3 Surpassed, excelled. -4 Subject to, enslaved or influenced by; काम-जित्; स्त्रीजित् &c. -तं Victory. -Comp. -अक्षर *a.* reading well or readily. -अविज *a.* one who has conquered his foes, triumphant, victorious. -2, one who has subdued his passions. (-त्रः) N. of Vishnu. -अरि *a.* one who has conquered his enemies or passions. (-रिः) an

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जयनं [जि करणे लृट्] 1 Conquering, subduing. -2 Anthem for cavalry, elephants &c. -Comp. -युज 1. caparisoned. -2. victorious.

जयिन् *a.* [जि शोभने णि] 1 Conquering, vanquishing; विरूपाक्षस्य जयिनीस्ताः स्तुवं वामलोचनाः Vi. 1. 2. -2 Successful, winning a law-suit; Y. 2. 79. -3 Fascinating, captivating, subduing the heart, जगति जयि-नस्ते ते नावा नवेदुक्कादयः Māl. 1. 56. -*m.* A victor, a conqueror; वैरभ्या-नेवमक्रान्तेस्तस्ताञ्जनपवाञ्जरी R. 4. 34.

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जयिन् *a.* [जि शोभने णि] 1 Conquering, vanquishing; विरूपाक्षस्य जयिनीस्ताः स्तुवं वामलोचनाः Vi. 1. 2. -2 Successful, winning a law-suit; Y. 2. 79. -3 Fascinating, captivating, subduing the heart, जगति जयि-नस्ते ते नावा नवेदुक्कादयः Māl. 1. 56. -*m.* A victor, a conqueror; वैरभ्या-नेवमक्रान्तेस्तस्ताञ्जनपवाञ्जरी R. 4. 34.

जय्य *a.* [जि-यन्] Conquerable, vulnerable, that can be conquered (opp. जेय).

epithet of Buddha. —आत्मन् *a.* self-subdued, void of passion. —आहव *a.* victorious. —इन्द्रिय *a.* one who has conquered his passions or subdued the senses (रूप, रस, गंध, स्पर्श & शब्द): श्रुत्वा स्पष्टवाचं कृत्वा च भुक्त्वा प्राप्त्वा च यो नरः । न हृष्यति ग्लायति वा स विज्ञेयो जितेंद्रियः Ms. 2. 98.

—काशिः the fist doubled. —क्राशित् *a.* appearing victorious, proud of victory, assuming the airs of a victor; चापकथोऽपि जितकाशितया Mu. 2; जितकाशी राजसेवकः *ibid.* —क्रोप, —क्रोध, —मन्त्रु *a.* imperturbable, not excitable. (—घः) an epithet of Vishnu. —नेमिः a staff made of the Asvattha tree. —लोक *a.* 'one who has won heaven' (epithet of a class of manes). —शत्रु *a.* victorious. —श्रम *a.* inured to fatigue, hardy. —स्वर्ग *a.* one who has won heaven.

जित् *a.* [जि-क्तिप्] (At the end of comp.) Conquering, defeating, winning &c.; तारकाजित्, कंसजित्, सहजित् &c.

जितिः *f.* 1 Victory, conquest. —2 Gaining, obtaining,

जित्य *a.* Conquerable. —रथा 1 Victory. —2 Acquisition, gain. —3 A ploughshare. —त्यः A harrow.

जित्वन् *a.* Victorious.

जित्वर *a.* [जि-कर्प्] (री *f.*) Victorious, conquering, triumphant; शस्त्राण्युपायंसत जित्वराणि Bk. 1. 16; कररीकृतभूपालो भावृभिजित्वरैर्दृशां Si. 2. 9. —री *N.* of the city Benares.

जिष्णु *a.* [जि-गत्सु] 1 Victorious, triumphant; R. 4. 85; 10. 18. —2 Winning, gaining. —3 (At the end of comp.) Canquering, excelling; अलिनीजिष्णुः कच्चानां चयः Bh. 1. 5; Si. 13. 21. —ह्युः 1 The sun. —2 *N.* of Indra. —3 *N.* of Vishnu. —4 *N.* of Arjuna.

जेन् *a.* [जि-न्च्] 1 Victorious, triumphant. —2 Surpassing, excelling. —*m.* 1 A conqueror, victor. —2 An epithet of Vishnu.

जिः A demon (पिशाच).

जिगत्तुः Breath, life.

जिघत्सा [अहं सन् घसादेशः भावे अ] 1 Desire of eating, hunger. —2 Striving for. —3 Contending with.

जिघत्सु *a.* [अहं सन् घसादेशः ड] Envious.

जिघत्सुः Ved. An enemy.

जिघांसक *a.* Revengeful, murderous.

जिघांसा Desire of killing; R. 15. 19. —2 Malice, revenge.

जिघांस *a.* [हन् सन् ड] Desirous of killing, murderous. —सुः An enemy.

जिघृक्षा [ग्रहं सन् भावे अ] Desire of taking or seizing.

जिघ्र *a.* [घा कर्तरे वा जिघ्रादेशः] 1 Suspecting. —2 Conjecturing, guessing; observing; *e.g.* मनोजिघ्रः सन्त्विजनः S. D.

जिज्ञासा [ज्ञा सन् भावे अ] 1 Desire of knowing, curiosity, inquisitiveness. —2 Search, investigation, test, examination.

जिज्ञासित *a.* Investigated, asked, inquired to.

जिज्ञासु *a.* [ज्ञा सन् ड] 1 Desirous of knowing, inquisitive, curious; Bg. 6. 44. —2 Desirous of getting absolution (मुमुक्षु).

जित्तमः, जितुमः, जित्तः Gemini, the third sign of the zodiac (a word of Greek origin).

जिन *a.* [जि-नक्] 1 Victorious, triumphant. —2 Very old. —नः 1 A generic term applied to a chief Bauddha or Jaina saint. —2 *N.* applied to the Arhats of the Jainas. —3 A very old man. —4 An epithet of Vishnu. —Comp. —इन्द्रः, —ईश्वरः 1. a chief Bauddha saint. —2 an Arhat of the Jainas. —सद्यन् *n.* a Jaina temple or monastery.

जिन्नि *a.* Ved. Old, decayed. —त्रिः 1 Time. —2 A bird.

जिम् 1 P. (जेमति) To eat.

जिरि 5 P. (जिरिगेति) To kill, hurt.

जिन्व 1 P. (जिन्वति) 1 To be active or lively, busy oneself. —2 To urge on, impel, excite. —3 To refresh, animate. —4 To promote. —5 To grant, confer. —6 To please, satisfy.

जिष् 1 P. (जेषति) To sprinkle.

जिवाजिवः The Chakora bird.

जिहान *a.* 1 Going, going to. —2 Getting, obtaining; See हा 'to go'.

जिहानकः Destruction of the world.

जिह्वा *a.* [जंहाति सरलमार्गं; हा-मन् सन्त् आलोपश्च Up. 1. 138] 1 Slop-

ing, athwart, oblique. —2 Crooked, awry, squint; Rs. 1. 12. —3 Tortuous, curved, going irregularly. —4 Curved, bent. —5 Morally crooked, deceitful, dishonest, wicked, unfair; धृतहेतिरप्यधृतजिह्वमतिः Ki. 6. 24; सुहृदर्थमीहितमजिह्वाधियां Si. 9. 62. —5 Dim, dark, pale-coloured: विधिसमयानियोगादीभिसंसारजिह्वं Ki. 1. 46. —6 Slow, lazy. —हं 1 Dishonesty, falsehood. —2 The Tagara tree. —Comp. —अक्ष *a.* crooked-eyed, squinting. —ग *a.* moving slowly. (—गः) a snake. —गति *a.* meandering, going tortuously; Rs. 1. 13. —नेहनः a frog. —योधिन् *a.* fighting unfairly. (—*m.*) an epithet of Bhīma —शल्यः the Khadira tree.

जिह्वायति Den.P. To go crookedly.

जिह्वः The tongue.

जिह्वल *a.* Voracious, greedy.

जिह्वा 1 The tongue. —2 The tongue of fire, *i. e.* a flame. —3 A sentence. —Comp. —आस्वादः lick, ing, lapping. —उल्लेखनी, —उल्लेखनिका, —निलेखनं a tongue-scraper. —पः 1. a dog. —2. a cat. —3. a tiger. —4. a leopard. —5. a bear. —मलं the fur of the tongue. —मूलं the root of the tongue. —मूलीय *a.* a term particularly applied to the Visarga before क् and ख and also to क्, ख and the guttural class of consonants (in gram.). —रदः a bird. —लिह् *m.* a dog. —लौल्यं greediness. —शल्यः the Khadira tree.

जीतिः *f.* [जि-नक्तिन् वेदे दीर्घः] 1 Victory. —2 Decrease, loss. —3 Fading away, growing old.

जीन *a.* [ज्या-क्त संप्रसा० दीर्घः] Old, aged, decayed. —नः A leather bag; जीनकामुकबस्तावीन् पृथग् दद्यादि-शुद्धये Ms. 11. 139.

जीमूतः [जयाति नभः, जीयते अनिलेन जीवनस्योदकरस्य मूतं बंधी यत्र, जीवनं जलं मूतं बद्धं अनेन, जीवनं मुच्यतीति वा दृष्टौ० Tv. cf. Up. 3. 91] 1 A cloud; जीमूतेन स्वकुशलमर्थी हारयिष्यन् प्रवृत्तिं Me. 4. —2 A mountain. —3 A nourisher, sustainer. —4 An epithet of Indra. —Comp. —कूटः a mountain. —केतुः an epithet of Śiva. —वाहनः 1. *N.* of Indra. —2. *N.* of a king of the Vidyādhara, hero of the play called Nāgānanda; (mentioned also in कथासरित्सागर). [He was the

son of Jimutaketu and renowned for his benevolent and charitable disposition. When his father's kingdom was invaded by his kinsmen, he scorned the idea of fighting with them and induced his father to leave it to those who sought for it and to repair with him to the Malaya mountain to lead a holy life. It is related that there he one day took the place of a young serpent who was, by virtue of an agreement, to be offered to Garuda as his daily meal, and induced, by his generous and touching behaviour, the enemy of serpents to give up his practice of devouring them. The story is very pathetically told in the play].
—वाहिन् A. smoke.

जीर *a.* [ज्या रक् संप्रसा० दीर्घः] Ved. Swift, quick. —**रः** 1 A sword. —2 Cumin-seed. —3 An atom.

जीरकः, जीरणः Cumin-seed.

जीरिः [जीरिति जृ-वा० रिक्] Ved. A man. —*f.* Quick or flowing water.

जीर्ण *p.p.* [जृ-क्] 1 Old, ancient. —2 Worn out, ruined, wasted, decayed, tattered (as clothes); वासांसि जीर्णानि यथा विहाय Bg. 2. 22; U. 6. 38; Mā. 5. 30. —3 Digested; सुजीर्णमन्नं सुविचक्षणः सुतः H. 1. 22. —**र्णः** 1 An old man. —2 A tree. —3 Cumin-seed. —**ण** Large cumin-seed. —**र्ण** 1 Benzoin. —2 Old age, decrepitude. —**Comp.** —**उद्धारः** 'renewing the old', repairs, especially of a temple or any charitable or religious institution. —**उद्यानं** ruined or neglected garden. —**उवरः** lingering fever. —**पर्णः** the Kadamba tree. —**वज्रं** a particular gem. —**वस्त्र** *a.* wearing old clothes. —**वाटिका** a ruined house.

जीर्णक *a.* Almost dried up or withered.

जीर्णः *f.* 1 Old age, decrepitude, decay, infirmity. —2 Digestion.

जीर्विः [जृ-क्] 1 An axe. —2 The body. —3 A cart. —4 An animal.

जीव 1 P. (जीवति, जीवति) 1 To live, be alive; यस्मिन् जीवति जीवति बहवः सोऽत्र जीवति Pt. 1. 23; मा जीवन् यः परावज्ञातुः स्वस्वधोपि जीवति Si. 2. 45; Ms. 2. 235. —2 To revive, come to life. —3 To live by, subsist on, make a livelihood by (with instr.); सत्यानृतं तु वाणिज्यं तेन वैवापि जीव्यते Ms. 4. 6; विपणेन च जीवतः 3. 152, 162; 11. 26; sometimes used with cognate accusative in this sense;

आजिहामशठां शङ्कां जीवेद्भ्रातृण जीविकां Ms. 4. 11. —4 (Fig.) To live or prey upon, depend upon as one's source of existence (with loc.); चाराः प्रमत्ते जीवति व्याधितेषु चिकित्सकाः । प्रमदाः कामयानेषु यजमानेषु याचकाः । राजा विवदमानेषु नित्यं मुखेषु पंडिताः Mh. —*Caus.* 1 To restore to life. —2 To nourish, nurture, bring up.

जीव *a.* [जीव-कर्तरि क] Living, existing. —**वः** 1 The principle of life, the vital breath, life, soul; गन्तजीव, जीवत्याग, जीवाशा, &c. —2 The individual or personal soul enshrined in the human body and imparting to it life, motion and sensation (called जीवान्मन् as opposed to परमात्मन् the Supreme soul); Y. 3. 131; Ms. 12. 22-23. —3 Life, existence. —4 A creature, living being. —5 Livelihood, profession. —6 N. of Karma. —7 N. of one of the Maruts. —8 The constellation पुष्य. —9 N. of Brihaspati. —10 The third lustrum in the cycle of Jupiter. —11 Association of cause and effect. —12 N. of Vishnu. —**Comp.** —**अंतकः** 1. a bird-catcher, fowler. —2. a murderer, slayer. —**अजीवाधारः** the world of organic and inorganic creation. —**आत्मन्** *m.* the individual soul enshrined in the human body (as opposed to परमात्मन् 'the Supreme soul'). —**आदानं** abstracting healthy blood, bleeding, (in medic.). —**आधानं** preservation of life. —**आधारः** the heart. —**इधनं** glowing fire-wood, burning wood. —**उत्सर्गः** 'casting off life,' voluntary death, suicide. —**उपाधिः** the three states, i.e. waking, dreaming and sleeping. —**ऊर्णा** the wool of a living animal. —**गृहं, मंदिरं** 'the abode of the soul,' the body. —**ग्राहः** a prisoner taken alive. —**घनः** Brahmā. —**ज** *a.* born alive. —**जीवः** (also जीवजीवः) the Chakora bird. —**तोऽत्र** a woman whose children are living. —**हः** 1. a physician. —2. an enemy. —**दशा** mortal existence. —**धनं** 'living wealth,' property in the shape of living creatures, live-stock. —**धानी** the earth. —**निकायः** a being endowed with life. —**पतिः** *f.*, —**पत्नी** a woman whose husband is alive. —**पत्रं** a fresh leaf. —**पितृ, पितृक** *a.* (a son or daughter) whose father is still alive. —**पुत्रा, वत्सा** a woman

whose son is living. —**मातृका** the seven mothers or female divinites, (कुमारे) धनदा नंद विमला मंगला वला । उवाचने च विमलताः सन्तः जीवमातृकाः । —**योनिः** a sentient being. —**रक्तं** medicinal blood. —**लोकः** 1. the world of living beings, the world of mortals, the world of worldly existence; स्वप्नयागे शानां लोकः सर्वतो जीवलोकः Mh. 2. 67; जीवलोकानिलकः प्रलीयते 21; २० स्वर्गं जालमदृशः खलु जीवलोकः Sānti. 2. 2; Bg. 11. 7; U. 4. 17. —2. living beings, mankind; दिवस इवाभ्रद्वयमन्तर्पात्यये जीवलोकस्य S. 3. 12; or आलोकमर्कादिव जीवलोकः R. 5. 35. —**वृत्तिः** *f.* breeding or keeping cattle. —**शेष** *a.* one to whom only life is left, escaping only with life and nothing more. —**द्योपितं** living, i.e., healthy blood. —**संक्रमणं** transmigration of the soul. —**साधनं** grain, corn. —**साफल्यं** realization or attainment of the chief end of human existence. —**सूः** 'the mother of living beings', a woman whose children are living. —**स्थानं** 1. a joint, an articulation. —2. the vital parts, heart.

जीवक *a.* [जीव-निच ण्वल्] 1 Living, making a livelihood by, generating &c. —2 One who lives a long time. —**कः** 1 A living being. —2 A servant. —3 A Buddhist mendicant, any mendicant who lives by begging. —4 A usurer. —5 A snake-catcher. —6 A tree. —7 A medicinal plant of that name.

जीवन् *a.* (स्ती *f.*) Living, alive. —**Comp.** —**तोका** a woman whose children are living. —**पतिः** *f.*, —**पत्नी** *f.* a woman whose husband is living. —**पितृकः** one whose father is alive. —**मुक्त** *a.* 'liberated while living', a man who, being purified by a true knowledge of the Supreme spirit, is freed from the future birth and all ceremonial rites while yet living. —**मुक्तिः** *f.* final liberation in the present state of life. —**मृत** *a.* 'dead while alive,' one who, though alive, is as good as dead and useless to the world (said of a mad man or one whose character is lost).

जीवथ *a.* [जीव-अथ] 1 Long-lived. —2 Virtuous, pious. —**यः** 1 Life, existence. —2 A tortoise. —3 A

peacock. -4 A cloud. -5 Virtue, piety.

जीवन *a.* (नी. f.) [जीव् भावे ल्युट्] Enlivening, giving life. -नः 1 A living being. -2 Wind. -3 A son. -4 The Supreme Being. -न् 1 Life, existence; (fig. also); त्वमासि मम भूषणं त्वमासि मम जीवनं Git. 10. -2 The principle of life, vital energy; Bg. 7. 9. -3 Water; बीजानां प्रभवः नमोऽस्तु जीवनाय Ki. 18. 39; or जीवनं जीवनं (life) इति प्राणान् इति समीरणः Udb. -4 Livelihood, profession, means of existence (fig. also); Ms. 11. 77; विदुषां जीवनं मुखः H. 3. 33. -5 Butter made from milk one day old. -6 Marrow. -7 Enlivening, making alive. -Comp. -अंतः death -आवातः poison. -आवासः 1. 'residing in water', epithet of Varuna, the regent of water. -2. the body. -उपायः livelihood. -ओषधं 1. elixir of life. -2. a life-giving medicine.

जीवनक *a.* [जीवन-कन्] Enlivening. -क Food.

जीवनीय *a.* [जीव्-बा० करणे अनियत्] 1 To be lived. -2 Supporting life. -यं 1 Water. -2 Fresh milk.

जीवन्त *a.* 1 Living, existing. -2 Long-lived. -तः 1 Life, existence. -2 A drug, medicament.

जीवन्तिक A fowler.

जीवल *a.* 1 Full of life. -2 Animating, inspiriting.

जीवा [जीव्-अच्] 1 Water. -2 The earth. -3 A bow-string; मुहुर्जीवाद्योषैर्बधिरस्यति Mv. 6. 30. -4 The chord of an arc. -5 Means of living. -6 The tinkling of metallic ornaments. -7 N. of a plant (वचा). -8 Life, existence.

जीवातु *m., n.* 1 Food. -2 Life, existence (fig. also); स खलु प्राज्ञजीवातुः सर्वशास्त्रविशारदः J. N. V. -3 Restoration to life, revival; रे हस्त दक्षिणस्य स्योर्द्विजस्य जीवातवे विद्वज्छद्रमुनौ कृपाण् U. 2. 10. -4 A medicine for restoring life.

जीविका [जीव्-अकन् अत इत्वं] 1 Means of living, livelihood. -2 The life-giving element, i. e. water.

जीवित *p. p.* [जीव्-कर्त्तरि क्] 1 Living, existent, alive; R. 12. 75. -2 Returned to life, revived. -3 Animated, enlivened. -4 Lived through (as a period). -तं 1 Life,

existence; त्वं जीवितं त्वमासि मे हृदयं द्वितीयं U. 3. 26; कन्येयं कुलजीवितं Ku. 6. 63; Me. 83; नाभिनन्देत् मरणं नाभिनन्देत् जीवितं Ms. 6. 45; 7. 111. -2 Duration of life. -3 Livelihood. -4 A living being. -Comp. -अंतकः an epithet of Siva. -आशा hope of life, love of life. -ईशः 1. a lover, husband. -2. an epithet of Yama; जीवितशवसतिं जगाम सा R. 11. 20 (where the word is used in sense 1 also). -3. the sun. -4. the moon. -5. a drug which is said to revive the dead. -इश्वरः Siva. -कालः duration of life. -ज्ञा an artery. -नाथः a husband. -व्ययः sacrifice of life. -संशयः risk of life, jeopardy, danger to life; स आतुरो जीवितसंशये वसते 'he is dangerously ill'; Bv. 2. 20.

जीवितव्य *a.* To be lived, kept alive &c. -व्यं 1 The possibility of living. -2 Life. -3 Possible return to life.

जीविन् *a.* (नी. f.) [जीव्-णिनि, जीव-इ-निच्] (Generally at the end of comp.) 1 Living, alive, existing; R. 1. 63. -2 Living upon or by; शस्त्रजीविनः आयुधजीविन् &c. -*m.* A living being. **जीव्यं** Life. -व्या A means of livelihood.

जुकुटः 1 A dog. -2 The Malaya mountain.

जुगुप्सनं, जुगुप्सा 1 Censure, reproach. -2 Dislike, aversion, disgust, abhorrence. -3 (In Rhet.) Disgust considered as the feeling which gives rise to the Bibhatsa sentiment, thus defined:—दोषेक्षणादिभिर्गर्हा जुगुप्सा विषयोद्भा S. D. 207.

जुग 1 P. (जुगति) 1 To abandon, quit. -2 To exclude, set aside.

जुगित *a.* Deserted, abandoned. -तः A man of a degraded caste, a Chândāla.

जुटकं A braid of hair.

जुटिका A tuft of hair on the top of the head; cf. चूडा.

जुड I. 6 P. (जुडति) 1 To bind. -2 To go. -II. 10 P. 1 To send, throw or cast, direct. -2 To grind or pound.

जुत् 1 A. (जोतते) To shine.

जुन् 6 P. (जुनति) To go, move.

जुंवकः Ved. An epithet of Varuna.

जुर् 6. 4. P. (जुर्ति, ज्यति) Ved. 1 To decay, become or grow old,

waste away, perish.

जुर् *m.* An old man.

जूर्ण *a.* Decayed, old.

जुल् 10 P. (जोलयति) To reduce to powder, grind, pound.

जुवस् *a.* Ved. Speed, quickness.

जुष I. 6 A. (जुषते-जुष्ट) 1 To be pleased or satisfied. -2 To be favourable or propitious. -3 To like, be fond of, take pleasure or delight in, enjoy; सत्त्वं जुषाणस्य भवाय देहिनां Bhág. -4 To devote or attach oneself to, practise, undergo, suffer; पौलस्त्योऽजुषत युचं विपन्नबंधुः Bk. 17. 112. -5 To frequent, visit, inhabit; जुषते पर्वतश्रेष्ठमृषयः पर्व-संधिषु Mb. -6 To enter, seat oneself, resort to; रथं च जुषुषे युमं Bk. 14. 95. -7 To choose. -8 To enjoy, possess, have; Mál. 5. 18. -9 To happen to. -10 To delight in granting or performing. -11 To show oneself favourable towards. -*Caus.* 1 To like, be fond of. -2 To fondle, cherish. -3 To delight in, approve of, rejoice at. -II. 1 P., 10 U. (जोषति, जोषयति-ते) 1 To reason, think. -2 To investigate, examine. -3 To hurt. -4 To be satisfied.

जुष *a.* (At the end of comp.) 1 Liking, enjoying, taking delight in; Bh. 3. 103. -2 Visiting, approaching, going to, taking, amusing, resorting to &c.; परलोकजुषां R. 8. 85; रजोजुषे जन्मनि K. 1.

जुष्य *a.* To be served, worshipped &c. -व्यं Service.

जुष्ट *p. p.* [जुष्-कर्मणि क्] 1 Pleased, gratified. -2 Practised, resorted to, visited, suffered &c.; Bg. 2. 2. -3 Furnished or endowed with, possessed of. -4 Liked, loved, agreeable. -5 Served, worshipped. -6 Propitious, favourable. -7 Shared, partaken in; U. 6. 40. -इं The remnants of meal (उच्छिष्ट).

जोषः 1 [जुष्-भावे घञ्] Satisfaction, enjoyment, happiness, pleasure. -2 Silence. -षः Happiness. -षं *ind.* 1 According to one's wish, with ease. -2 Silently; किमिति जोषनास्यते S. 5; Bv. 2. 17.

जोषणं, जा 1 Liking. -2 Satisfaction, approval. -3 Choosing.

जुहुराण *a.* Making crooked or acting crookedly. -णः The moon.

जुहुवानः [हु कर्मणि कानच्] 1 Fire.
-2 A tree. -3 A hard-hearted man.

जुहः *f.* [हु क्तिप् नि० द्वित्वं दधिश्च Tv.]
1 A crescent-shaped wooden ladle
used for pouring the sacrificial
ghee into the fire. -2 A tongue;
especially of Agni, i. e. a flame.
-Comp. -आस्यः fire.

जुहुरा (वा) णः 1 A sacrificial priest.
-2 Fire. -3 The moon.

जुहुवत् *m.* Fire.

जुहोतिः A technical name for
those sacrificial ceremonies to
which the verb जुहोति is applied
as distinguished from those to which
यजति is applied; क्षरति सर्वा वैदिक्यो
जुहोतियजति क्रियाः Ms. 2. 84. (See
Medhātithi and other commentators;
सर्वज्ञनारायण shortly renders जुहोति by
उपाविष्टहोम and यजति by तिष्ठहोम. See
Asvalāyana 1. 2. 5. also).

जू 1 U., 9 P. (जवति-ते, जुनाति) 1
To press or hurry on, move on
quickly. -2 To impel quickly, urge
or drive on. -3 To excite, animate,
inspire.

जू *a.* Ved. Quick, speedy.

जू *f.* 1 Speed. -2 Atmosphere.
-3 A female demon. -4 An epithet
of Sarasvatī. -5 Going speedily,
quick motion. -6 A mark on the
forehead of horses and oxen.

जूत *a.* [जू-क्त] (At the end of
comp.) 1 Impelled, urged, pressed. -2
Ved. Gone. -3 Drawn. -4 Given.

जूतिः *f.* 1 Going on, proceeding,
moving. -2 Quickness, speed. -3
Uninterrupted flow or motion. -4
Impulse, incitement, instigation. -5
Inclination, propensity, tendency.

जूकः The sign Libra of the zodiac
(a word of Greek origin).

जूटः The mass of, twisted or
matted hair; भृतेः शस्य भुजगवलिबलय-
सङ्गमज्जूटाजटाः Māl. 1. 2.
जूटकं Matted hair.

जूर 4 A. (जूर्यते, जूर्ने) 1 To hurt,
injure, kill. -2 To be angry with
(with dat.). -3 नखेभ्यश्च चिरं जूजरे
Bk. 11. 8. -3 To grow old.

जूर्णि *a.* Ved. 1 Swift, speedy,
quick. -2 Running, proceeding quick-
ly. -3 Praising, invoking. -**जूर्णिः** *f.*
1 Speed. -2 An epithet of Aditya or
sun. -3 The body. -4 The Brahman
(*n.*). -5 Anger. -6 A fiery weapon.

जूर्तिः *f.* [जर भावे क्तिन् ऊट्] 1
Fever. -2 Feverish or morbid heat.

जूर् 1 P. (जूर्तेति) Ved. 1 To burn.
-2 To hurt, injure, kill.

जूर्ष 1 U. (जूर्षति-ते) To hurt, kill.

जूर्षः, -षं The water of boiled pulse.

जू 1 P. (जरति) 1 To make low or
humiliate. -2 To excel.

जुम्, जुम् 1 A. (जुम्ने, जुम्नेते, जुम्नि
जुम्भ) 1 To gape, yawn; Ms. 4. 48.

-2 To open, expand, burst open
(as a flower &c.); वरयुवतिमुज्ज्वलं
पंकजं जम्बतेऽय Rs. 3. 22. -3 To

increase, spread or extend every-
where; जुम्भतां जुम्भतामप्रतिहतप्रसंगं क्रो-
धञ्च्योतिः Ve. 1; नृत्त्ये जम्भसि (Paras.
is irregular) Bh. 3. 5; भोगः क्रोपि

स एक एव परमो निर्व्योदितो जुम्भते 3. 80.
-4 To appear, rise, show oneself.

become visible or manifest; संकल्प-
योनेरभिमानभूतमात्मानमाधाय मधुर्जं जुम्भे
Kn. 3. 24; U. 5. 13. -5 To be at

ease. -6 To recoil or fly back (as
a bow). -Caus. To cause to yawn
or expand.

जुम्भः, -भा, -भ [जुम्-भृज्] 1 Yawning,
gaping; U. 4. 29. -2 Opening,
blossoming, expanding; कलिकाभ-
यो जुम्भा प्रभवति K. 257; जुम्भारंभप्रवि-
ततदलोपांतजालप्रविष्टेः Ve. 2. 7; Māl.

9. 16. -3 Expansion. -4 Bursting
open.

जुम्भकः [जुम्-भृज्] 1 'A yawner',
a sort of demon. -कं Swelling.

जुम्भिका Gaping, yawning.

जुम्भण *a.* [जुम्-भावे ल्युट्] Causing to
gape or yawn. -**जुम्भ** 1 Gaping, yawn-
ing -2 Stretching (the limbs);

(अंगानि) मुहुर्मुहुर्जुम्भतत्पराणि Rs. 6.
10. -3 Blossoming, blooming; मालती

शिरसि जुम्भणेन्मुखी Bh. 1. 25.

जुम्भित *p p* [जुम्-क्त] 1 Yawned,
ed. -2 Opened, expanded, displayed.

Māl. 1. 32. -3 Opened, blown (as a
flower). -4 Done, exerted. -5 En-
larged, increased. -**जुम्भ** 1 Gaping. -2

Expansion, opening, blooming. -3
Developing, coming into view.

जू I. 1.4.9. P., 10 U. (जरति, जीर्यति,
जृणाति, जारयति-ते, जजार, जारयामास, अजरत्

अजारीत्, अजीजरत्, जरि-री-तुं, जीणे or ज-
रित) 1 To grow old, wear out, wither
away, decay; जीर्यते जीर्यतः केशा वृता

जीर्यति जीर्यतः। जीर्यतश्चक्षुषी आत्रे नृ-
त्वेका तरणावते Pt. 5. 16; Bk. 9. 41.

-2 To perish, be consumed (fig.

also); अजारीदिव च प्रज्ञा बलं शोकात्त-
थाऽजरत् Bk. 6. 39; जेरुशा दशास्य-

म्य 14. 112. -3 To be dissolved or
digested; जीर्णमन्नं प्रचंसीयात् Chāp.

79; उदरे चाजरन्नन्वे Bk. 15. 159. -4
To break up or fall to pieces. -Caus.

(ज-ज-र यति) 1 To make old, wear
out, consume. -2 To cause to be

digested; to digest. -II. 1 A. (जरते)
Ved. 1 To move, approach, come

near. -2 To crackle (as fire). -3
To roar. -4 To call out to, invoke,

praise.

जारक *a.* [जृ-णिच् ल्युट्] 1 Cau-
sing to decay. -2 Promoting digestion,

digestive.

जारणं [जृ-णिच् ल्युट्] 1 Caus-
ing to decay. -2 Stimulating digestion.

-3 Calcining or oxidizing metals.
-4 A condiment.

जारज्व *a.* (जीर्णः) The portion of
the moon's path occupied by the

constellations श्रवण, धनिष्ठा and शतता-
रका (according to ब्राह्मिहिर); accord-
ing to other, by विशाखा, अश्लेषा and

ज्येष्ठा.

जैताकः A heated chamber for
inducing perspiration, a dry hot

bath.

जन्य *a.* Ved. 1 Of noble origin,
well-born. -2 Gennine, true. -3

Victorious.

जेमन [जिम्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Eating.
-2 Food.

जेष् 1 A. (जेषते) To move, go.

जेह 1 A. (जेहते) Ved. 1 To reach,
go towards. -2 To strive after,

exert. -3 To open the mouth, pant,
gasp.

जै 1 P. (जायति) To wane, de-
cline, decay, perish.

जेत्र *a.* (जी *f.*) [जेत्-जप्] 1
Victorious, successful, leading to

victory; इहनिह मदनस्व जैत्रमज्जे विफ-
लगुणातिशयं भविष्यतीति Māl. 2. 6

धनुर्जैत्रं रघुर्धौ B. 4. 16, 16. 72. -3
Superior. -जः 1 A victor, conquer

or. -2 Quick-silver. -जं A Victory,
triumph. -3 Superiority. -Comp.
-रथः a victor.

जैनः A 1 A Jaina, a follower of
Jaina doctrines. -2 A Buddha.

जैमिनिः N. of a celebrated sag
and philosopher, founder of the
Mīmāṃsā school of philosophy

(properly पूर्वमीमांसा); मीमांसाकृतमुन्म-
माथ सहसा हस्ती मुनिं जैमिनि Pt. 2. 23.

जैव *a.* [जीवस्येदं अण्] 1 Belong-
ing to जीव or the soul. -2 Belong-
ing to Jupiter.

जैवातुक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Long-
lived, one for whom long life is
desired; जैवातुक ननु श्रूयते पतिरस्याः
Dk. -2 Thin, lean. -**कः** 1 The
moon; राजानं जनयांबभूव सहसा जैवा-
तुक त्वां तु यः Bv. 2. 78. -2 Cam-
phor. -3 A son -4 A drug, medi-
cament. -5 A peasant.

जैवेयः An epithet of Kacha, son
of Brihaspati.

जैहयं Crookedness, deceit, false-
hood.

जैहयं The pleasure of taste.

जौगं, -गकं Aloe-wood.

जौगटः The longings of a preg-
nant woman (दोहद).

जोदिंगः 1 An epithet of Siva.
-2 A devotee who practises the
most rigid austerities.

जोडः Binding, tie.

जोषा, जोषित् *f.* A woman; cf.
योषा, योषित्.

जोषिका 1 A cluster of young buds.
-2 A woman.

ज्ञा 9 Ṭ. (जानाति, जानीति, ज्ञौ, ज्ञे,
अज्ञासीत्-अज्ञास्त, ज्ञातुं, ज्ञात) 1 To
know (in all senses), to learn,
become acquainted with; मा ज्ञासी-
स्त्वं जुह्वी रामो यदकार्षीत्स्व रक्षसां Bk.
15. 9. -2 To know, be aware
of, be familiar or conversant with;
ज्ञाने तपसो वीर्ये S. 3. 1; जानन्नपि हि
मेधावी जडवद्भोक आचरेत् Ms. 2. 110,
123; 7. 148. -3 To find out, ascer-
tain, investigate; ज्ञायतां कः कः कार्या-
र्याति Mk. 9. -4 To comprehend,
apprehend, understand, feel, ex-
perience; as in दुःखज्ञ, सुखज्ञ &c. -5
To test, try, know the true charac-
ter of; आपत्सु मित्रं जानीयात् H. 1.
72; Chāṇ. 21. -6 To recognise; न
त्वं दृष्ट्वा न पुनरलकां ज्ञास्यसे कामचारिन्
Me. 63. -7 To regard, consider,
know to be; जानामि त्वां प्रकृतिपुरुषं
कामरूपं मथोनः Me. 6. -8 To act, en-
gage in (with gen. of the instru-
ment); सर्पिषो जानीति Sk. 'he enga-
ges in sacrifice with clarified butter
(सर्पिषः-सर्पिषा). -9 Ved. To acknow-

ledge, approve, allow. -10 To recog-
nise as one's own, take posses-
sion of. -**Caus.** (ज्ञापयति, ज्ञपयति)

1 To announce, inform, make
acquainted with, make known, no-
tify. -2 To request, ask (Atm.).
-3 To sharpen. -4 To satisfy. -5 To
praise. -6 To immolate, kill (as an
animal). -**Desid.** (जिज्ञासते) 1 To de-
sire to know, investigate, ascertain;
R. 2. 26; Bk. 8. 33; 14. 91. -2 To
conjecture, suppose, guess.

ज्ञा *a.* [ज्ञा-क] (At the end of
comp.) 1 Knowing, familiar with;
कार्यज्ञ, निमित्तज्ञ, शास्त्रज्ञ, सर्वज्ञ &c.
-2 Wise; as in ज्ञमन्य thinking
oneself to be wise. -**ज्ञः** 1 A wise
and learned man. -2 The sentient
soul. -3 The planet Mercury. -4
The planet Mars. -5 An epithet of
Brahmā.

ज्ञपित, ज्ञप्त *a.* Made known, in-
formed, expounded, taught.

ज्ञप्तिः *f.* 1 Understanding. -2 In-
tellect. -3 Promulgating. -4 Satis-
faction. -5 Sharpening. -6 Praise.
-7 Immolating, killing.

ज्ञात *a.* [ज्ञा-कर्मणि-क्त] Known, as-
certained, understood, learnt, com-
prehended &c.; आज्ञापय ज्ञातविशेष
पुंसां Ku. 3. 3; see ज्ञा above. -**तं**
Knowledge. -**Comp.** -**सिद्धांतः** a
man completely versed in any
Śāstra.

ज्ञातव्य *pol. p.* 1 To be known or
understood. -2 Conceivable, com-
prehensible.

ज्ञातिः [ज्ञा-क्तिच्] 1 A paternal re-
lation, a father, brother &c.; agnate
relatives collectively. -2 A kinsman
or kindred in general. -3 A distant
kinsman who is not entitled to the
oblations offered to deceased an-
cestors. -4 A father. -**Comp.** -**क-
र्मन्** *n.*, -**कार्ये** the duty of a kinsman.
-**भावः** kin, relationship. -**भेदः** dis-
sension among relatives. -**विद्** *a.*
one who has or makes near relatives.

ज्ञातव्य Relationship.

ज्ञातृ *a.* [ज्ञा-तृच्] Knowing, intel-
ligent, wise. -*m.* 1 A wise man. -2
An acquaintance. -3 A bail, surety.

ज्ञानं [ज्ञा-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Knowing, un-
derstanding, becoming acquainted
with, proficiency; सांख्यस्य योगस्य च
ज्ञानं Mā. 1. 7. -2 Knowledge, learn-
ing; बुद्धिज्ञानेन शुध्यति Ms. 5. 109;

ज्ञाने मौनं क्षमा शत्रौ R. 1. 22. -3 Con-
sciousness, cognizance, knowledge;
ज्ञानतोऽज्ञानतो वापि Ms. 8. 288,
knowingly or unknowingly, con-
sciously or unconsciously. -4 Sacred
knowledge; especially, knowledge
derived from meditation on the
higher truths of religion and phi-
losophy which teaches man how to
understand his own nature and how
he may be reunited to the Supreme
spirit (opp. कर्मन्); cf. ज्ञानयोग and
कर्मयोग in Bg. 3. 3. -5 The organ
of intelligence, sense, intellect. -6
Conscience. -7 The Supreme spirit.
-8 An epithet of Vishnu. -9 The
Vedās taken collectively. -**Comp.**

-**अनुत्पादः** ignorance, folly. -**अपोहः**
forgetfulness. -**अभ्यासः** 1. study. -2.
thinking, reflection. -**आत्मन्** *a.* all-
wise. -**इन्द्रियं** an organ of perception;
(these are five स्वच, रसना, चक्षुस्, कर्ण
and घ्राण the skin, tongue, eye, ear
and nose; see बुद्धिन्द्रिय under इन्द्रिय).
-**कांडं** that inner or esoteric portion
of Veda which refers to true spiri-
tual knowledge, or knowledge of the
Supreme spirit, as distinguished
from the knowledge of ceremonial
rites (opp. कर्मकांड). -**कृत** *a.* done
knowingly or intentionally. -**गम्य**
a. attainable by the understanding.
-**चक्षुस्** *n.* the eye of intelligence,
the mind's eye, intellectual vision
(opp. चर्मचक्षुस्); सर्वं तु समवेक्ष्येदं निखिलं
ज्ञानचक्षुषा Ms. 2. 8; 4. 24. (-*m.*) a
wise and learned man. -**तत्त्वं** true
knowledge, knowledge of god. -**त-
पस्** *n.* penance consisting in the
acquisition of true knowledge. -**दः** a
preceptor. -**दा** an epithet of Sarasva-
tī. -**दुर्बल** *a.* wanting in knowledge.
-**निश्चयः** certainty, ascertainment.
-**निष्ठ** *a.* intent on acquiring true
(spiritual) knowledge. -**पतिः** 1.
the Supreme spirit. -2. a teacher,
preceptor. -**मुद्र** *a.* 'having the im-
press of wisdom', wise. -**मूल** *a.* found-
ed on spiritual knowledge. -**यज्ञः** a
man possessed of true or spiritual
knowledge, philosopher. -**योगः** con-
templation as the principal means of,
attaining the Supreme spirit or ac-
quiring true or spiritual knowledge.
-**लक्षणं, -णा** 1. indication, sign, a means
of knowing or inferring. -2. (in
logic) sign or proof of knowledge;

subsequent derived from antecedent knowledge. —**विज्ञान** 1. sacred and miscellaneous knowledge. —2. the Vedas with the supplementary branches of knowledge, such as medicine, arms, &c. —**शास्त्रं** the science of fortune-telling. —**साधनं** 1. a means of acquiring true or spiritual knowledge. —2. an organ of perception.

ज्ञानतः *ind.* Consciously, knowingly, intentionally.

ज्ञानमय *a.* 1. Consisting of knowledge, spiritual; इतरो दहने स्वकर्मणां ववृते ज्ञानमयेन वाङ्मना R. 8. 20. —2. Containing knowledge. —**यः** 1. The Supreme spirit. —2. An epithet of Siva.

ज्ञानिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) [ज्ञानमस्त्यस्य इनि] Intelligent, wise. —*m.* 1. An astrologer, a fortune-teller. —2. A sage, one possessed of true or spiritual knowledge.

ज्ञानित्वं Fortune-telling.

ज्ञानीयति Den. P. To wish for knowledge.

ज्ञापक *a.* [ज्ञा-णिच्-ल्यु] Making known, teaching, informing, indicating &c. —**कः** 1. A teacher. —2. A commander, a master. —3. A master of requests, an officer of the court of an Indian prince; Pt. 3. —**कं** (In phil.) A significant expression, a suggestive rule or precept, said of such rules as imply something more than what is actually expressed by the words of those rules themselves.

ज्ञापनं [ज्ञा-णिच्-ल्युट्] Making known, informing, teaching, announcing, indicating.

ज्ञापित *a.* Made known, informed, announced, declared.

ज्ञीप्सा [ज्ञा-ञ्-भावे अ] The desire of knowing.

ज्ञेय *pot. p.* [ज्ञा-कर्मणि यत्] 1. To be investigated, or learnt or understood. —2. To be regarded as. —3. Perceptible, cognizable.

ज्या I. 9 P. (जिज्ञाते) 1. To overpower, oppress. —2. To grow old. —3. A. (जीयते) To be oppressed.

जीत *a.* 1. Oppressed, overpowered. —2. Become old; also जीन.

ज्याने Ved. Oppression.

ज्येय *a.* 1. To be oppressed. —2. First, best.

ज्या 1. A bow-string; विश्रामं लभ-

तानि च शिथिलज्याबंधमस्मद्भुः S. 2. 6; R. 3. 59, 11. 15; 12. 104. —2. The chord of an arc. —3. The earth. —4. A mother. —5. Overpowering force or strength. —6. Excessive demand, importunity.

ज्यानिः *f.* [ज्या-नि] 1. Old age, decay. —2. Quitting, abandoning. —3. A river, stream. —4. Oppression. —5. Deprivation, loss; Māh. 9. 33.

ज्यायस् *a.* (सी *f.*; compar. of प्रवृत्त्य, वृद्ध) 1. Elder, senior; प्रसवक्रमेण स किल ज्यायान् U. 6. —2. Superior, more excellent or worthy; Ms. 4. 8, 3. 137; Bg. 3. 1, 8. —3. Larger, greater. —4. (In law) One not a minor, i. e. come of age and responsible for his own action. —5. Aged, old. —6. Decayed, worn out.

ज्यायिष्ठ *a.* (irreg.) 1. The most excellent. —2. Noblest, first, best.

ज्येष्ठ *a.* (Superl. of प्रवृत्त्य or वृद्ध). 1. Eldest, most senior. —2. Most excellent, best. —3. Pre-eminent, first, chief, highest. —**हः** 1. An elder brother; R. 12. 19, 35. —2. An epithet of the Supreme Being. —3. Life. —4. N. of a lunar month (=ज्येष्ठ q. v.). —**हा** 1. An eldest sister. —2. N. of the eighteenth lunar mansion (consisting of the three stars). —3. The middle finger. —4. A small house-lizard. —5. An epithet of the Ganges. —6. The goddess of misfortune, elder sister of Lakshmi. —**ष्टी** A small house-lizard. —**ष्टं** 1. The most excellent, the first or head. —2. Tin. —**Comp.** —**अंशः** 1. eldest brother's share. —2. the right of the eldest brother to a larger share of the patrimonial property. —3. the best share. —**अंशु** *n.* 1. water in which grain has been washed. —2. the scum of boiled rice. —**आश्रमः** 1. the highest or most excellent order in the religious life of a Brāhmaṇa; i. e. that of a householder. —2. a householder. —**जातः** a father's eldest brother. —**जातिः** *f.* Ved. superiority. —**वर्णः** 1. the highest caste (that of Brāhmaṇas). —2. a Brāhmaṇa. —**वृत्तिः** *f.* the duties of seniority. —**श्वभूः** *f.* 1. a wife's eldest sister. —2. the eldest mother-in-law.

ज्येष्ठामूल-मूलीयः The month ज्येष्ठ q. v.

ज्येष्ठः N. of a lunar month in

which the full moon stands in the constellation ज्येष्ठा (corresponding to May-June). —**ष्टी** 1. The full-moon day in the month of ज्येष्ठ. —2. A small house-lizard.

ज्येष्ठिनेय *a.* Born from the eldest or principal wife.

ज्येष्ठ्यं 1. Pre-eminence, priority of birth. —2. Pre-eminence, superiority. —3. Pre-eminence, superiority.

ज्यु 1. A. (ज्युते) To go near, approach.

ज्युत 1. U. (ज्युते-नि) To shine.

ज्युतिः *f.* Light.

ज्या 1. A. (ज्यवने) 1. To advise, instruct. —2. To observe any religious obligation (such as a vow).

ज्योतिष *n.* [ज्युत्-इत्-अर्द्धेन्य जः. ज्युत्-इत्-व] 1. Light, lustre, brightness, flash; ज्योतिरकं जगाम S. 5. 30; R. 2. 75; Me. 5. —2. Light of Brahman, light regarded as the Supreme spirit; Bg. 5. 24, 10. 17; U. 4. 18. —3. Lightning. —4. A heavenly body. —5. A heavenly body, a luminary (planet, star &c.). —**ज्योतिर्भूषाक्षरिष** त्रिवान Ku. 7. 21; Bg. 10. 21; H. 1. 21; Ku. 2. 10; S. 7. 6. —6. Brightness of the sky, day-light (opp. तमम्). —7. The sun and moon (dual). —8. Light as the divine principle of life, intelligence. —9. The science of the course of heavenly bodies; astronomy. —see ज्योतिष. —10. The faculty of seeing. —11. The celestial world. —*m.* 1. The sun. —2. Fire. —3. An epithet of Viṣṇu. —**Comp.** —**इंगः**, —**इंगणः** the fire-fly. —**कणः** a spark of fire. —**गणः** the heavenly bodies collectively. —**चक्रं** the zodiac. —**ज्ञः** an astronomer or astrologer. —**मंडलं** the stellar sphere. —**मिलिन्** *m.*, —**वी(वी)जं** a fire-fly. —**रयः** (ज्योतिरयः) the polar star. —**लोकः** the supreme spirit. —**विदु** *m.* an astronomer or astrologer. —**विद्या**, —**शास्त्रं** (ज्योतिःशास्त्रं) astronomy or astrology. —**स्तोमः** (ज्योतिष्टोमः) a Soma sacrifice considered as the type of a whole class of sacrificial ceremonies. —**हस्ता** N. of Durgā.

ज्योतिर्भय *a.* Consisting of stars, starry; R. 15. 59; Ku. 6. 3.

ज्योतिष *a.* (सी *f.*) [ज्योतिः सूर्यादिग-त्यादिकं प्रतिपाद्यतयाऽस्त्यस्य अच्] 1. Astronomical or astrological. —**यः**

An astronomer or astrologer. —**ज्योतिष** 1 Astronomy, astrology, the science of the course of the heavenly bodies and divisions of time resting thereon. —2 One of the six Vedāṅgas (being a short tract on astronomy). —**Comp.** —**विद्या** astronomical or astrological science.

ज्योतिषिकः One who studies or knows astronomy.

ज्योतिषी, **ज्योतिष्कः** A planet, star, luminary. —**ज्योतिः** N. of the shining peak of Meru. —**ज्योतिः** The चित्रक tree.

ज्योतिष्मत् *a.* [ज्योतिरस्यस्य मत्पु] 1 Luminous, bright, shining, possessed of luminous bodies; नक्षत्रा-**रामहंसकुलापि ज्योतिष्मती चंद्रमसैव रात्रिः** R. 6. 22. —2 Celestial. —*m.* 1 The sun. —2 N. of the third foot of Brahmā. —3 N. of one of the seven suns appearing at the destruction of the world. —ती 1 The night (as illuminated by the stars). —2 (In phil.) A state of mind pervaded by सत्त्वगुण *i, e.* a tranquil state of mind.

ज्योत्स्ना [ज्योतिरस्यस्यां ज्योतिष उपधा लोपो नञ् प्रत्ययः P. V. 2. 114 Sk.] 1 Moonlight; स्फुरत्स्फारज्योत्स्नाधवलिततले कापि पुलिने Bh. 3. 42; ज्योत्स्नावतो निर्विशति प्रदोषान् R. 6. 34. —2 Light (in general). —3 An epithet of Durgā. —4 A moonlight-night. —**Comp.** —**ईशः** the moon. —**प्रियः** the

Chakora bird. —**दृशः** a lamp-stand, a candle-stick.

ज्योत्स्नी A moonlight-night.

ज्योत्स्न *a.* Bright or lit with moonlight. —**त्स्नः** The bright half of a month. —**त्स्नी** A full-moon night.

ज्यौः The planet Jupiter, (a word connected with Greek Zeus).

ज्यौतिषिकः an astronomer or astrologer.

जि I. 1 P. (जयति) 1 To overpower, conquer. —2 To go. —II. 9. 10 P. (जिगति, जाययति) To grow old.

ज्वर 1 P. (ज्वरति, जूर्ण) 1 To be hot with fever or passion, be feverish. —2 To be diseased.

ज्वर *a.* [ज्वर् भावे थ] 1 Heated, feverish, —2 Excited, inflamed. —**रः** 1 Fever, feverish heat (in medicine); स्वेद्यमानज्वरं प्राज्ञः कौशभसा परिषिचति Si. 2. 54; also used fig.; र्पज्वरः, मदनज्वरः, मदज्वरः &c. —2 Fever of the soul, mental pain, affliction, distress, grief, sorrow; व्येतु ते मनसो ज्वरः Rām.; मनसस्तदुपस्थिते ज्वरे R. 8. 84; Bg. 3. 30. —**रा** Fever. —**Comp.** —**अग्निः** the paroxysm of fever. —**अंकुशः** a febrifuge. —**प्रतीकारः** cure of fever, febrifuge.

ज्वरित, **ज्वरिन्** *a.* (णी f.) Attacked with fever.

ज्वल् 1 P. (ज्वलति, ज्वलित) 1 To burn brightly, blaze, glow, shine; ज्वलति चालितैधनोभिः S. 6. 30; Ku.

5. 30. —2 To be burnt up, be consumed or afflicted (as by fire) अमृतमधुरमृदुतरवचनेन ज्वलति न सा मलयजपवनेन Gīt. 7. —3 To be ardent; जज्वाल लोकस्थितये स राजा Bk. 1. 4. —4 To burn (as a wound). —**Caus.** (ज्वलयति-ते, ज्वालयति-ते, but प्रज्वलयति) 1 To set on fire, light, kindle. —2 To irradiate, illuminate, brighten. **ज्वल** *a.* [ज्वल्-अच्] 1 Flaming, blazing. —2 Bright, brilliant. —**लः** Flame, blaze, light.

ज्वलका A large flame of fire.

ज्वलन *a.* [ज्वल्-युच्] 1 Flaming, shining. —2 Combustible. —**नः** Fire; तदनु ज्वलनं मदपितं त्वरयेदक्षिणवातवीजनैः Ku. 4. 36, 32; Bg. 11. 29. —2 Corrosive alkali. —3 The number 'three'. —**नं** Burning, blazing, shining. —**Comp.** —**अश्मन्** *m.* the sun-stone.

ज्वलित *a.* [ज्वल्-क्त] 1 Burnt, kindled, illuminated. —2 Flaming, blazing.

ज्वाल *a.* [ज्वल्-ग] Burning, blazing. —**लः** 1 A flame, light; त्वद्दहन-जटालज्वालजालाहतानां Bv. 1. 36. —2 A torch.

ज्वाला 1 A blaze, flame, illumination; R. 15. 16; Bh. 1. 95. —2 Burnt rice. —**Comp.** —**जिह्वः**, —**ध्वजः** fire. —**मुखी** a volcano. —**वक्त्रः** an epithet of Siva.

ज्वालिन् *a.* [ज्वल्-णिनि] 1 Flaming, blazing. —2 Shining. —*m.* An epithet of Siva.

झ.

झ *a.* 1 Asleep, sleeping. —2 Lost, destroyed. —**झः** 1 Beating time. —2 Jingling, clanking or any similar sound. —3 Wind accompanied by rain. —4 N. of Brihaspati. —5 A thing lost or mislaid. —6 A hurricane. —**झा** The descent of a cascade, waterfall.

झगझगायते Den. A. To flash, sparkle.

झग (गि) ति *ind.* Quickly, at once; साय्यप्तेरा झगित्वासीचक्षुषा कृष्ट-सायना Mb.

झंकपः, **झंकवं** A low murmur-

ing sound, as the buzzing of bees; (अयं) दिगतानातेने मधुपकुलझंकारभ-रितान् Bv. 1. 33, 4. 29; Bh. 1. 9; Amaru. 48; Pt. 5. 53.

झंकारिणी The river Ganges.

झंकुतिः *f.* A clanking or jingling sound as of metal ornaments.

झंझनं 1 Jingling and clanking of metal ornaments. —2 A rattling or ringing sound.

झंझा 1 The noise of the wind or of falling rain. —2 Wind and rain, hurricane, gale. —3 A clanking sound, jingling. —4 Raining in large drops. —5 Anything lost. —**Comp.** —**अ-**

निलः, —**मरुत्**, —**वातः** wind with rain, a storm, squall, stormy gale; झंझावा-तः सवृष्टिकः Ak. हिमांशुझंझानिलबिह्वल-स्य (पद्मस्य) Bv. 2. 169; Amaru. 48; M&L 9. 17.

झट् 1 P. (झटति) 1 To become matted or clotted together (as hair). —2 To become confused or entangled.

झटिः [झट्, -इन्] A small tree, shrub, bush.

झटिति *ind.* Quickly, at once; मुक्ताजालमिव प्रयति झटिति भद्रवद्भूयो-ऽवृश्यतां Bh. 1. 96, 70.

झगझग, —**णा** Jingling sound,

झणझणावित α. Tinkling, jingling, making a tinkling sound; U. 5. 5.

झण (न) स्कारः Jingling, tinkling or clinking, as of metallic ornaments; झणस्कारकूरकणितगुणगुंजहुरुधुनधृतप्रेना बाहुः U. 5. 26; उद्वेजयति हरिर्द्रं परमुद्रा-गणनझणस्कारः Udb.

झम् 1 P. (झमति) To eat, consume.

झंपः, झंपा A spring, jump, leap; Mv. 5. 63. —Comp. —आझिन् m. a king-fisher.

झंपाकः, झंपारुः, झंपिन् m. A monkey, an ape.

झरः, झरा, झरी [झ-अच्] A cascade, spring, fountain, stream; प्रत्ययभक्तज-झरीनिवृत्तायः Mv. 6. 14; Bv. 4. 37.

झर्च 6 P. (झर्चेति) 1 To speak. —2 To blame, censure. —3 To injure. —4 To threaten, menace.

झर्जरः 1 A sort of drum. —2 The Kali age. —3 A cane-staff. —4 An iron instrument used in cooking. —5 A cymbal. —रा A whore, harlot. —री A sort of drum. —रं A sound as of splashing or dropping.

झर्जरकः The Kali age.

झर्जरावती The Ganges.

झर्जरिन् α. Furnished with a drum. —m. An epithet of Siva.

झर्जरीकः 1 The body. —2 A region, country. —3 A picture.

झलझला The noise of falling drops or of the flapping of an elephant's ears.

झला 1 A girl, daughter. —2 Sunshine, glittering light, splendour. —3 A cricket.

झलिः f. The areca-nut.

झलुः 1 A prize-fighter. —2 N. of one of the degraded classes; Ms. 10. 22, 12. 45. —झी A kind of drum.

झलुकं-की Cymbal.

झलुकंडः A pigeon.

झलुरा-री 1 A cymbal. —2 A kind of drum. —3 A curl, lock of hair. —4 Moisture. —5 Purity.

झलिका 1 Dirt rubbed off the body by the application of perfumes. —2 Light, lustre, splendour. —3 A rag or cloth used for applying colour or perfumes.

झलोलः A ball at the lower end of a spindle.

झष् 1 U. (झषति-ते) 1 To take. —2 To put on, wear. —3 To hurt or kill (only P. in this sense).

झषः 1 A fish in general; झषाणां मकरश्चास्मि Bg. 10. 31; cf. words like झषकेतनं below. —2 A large fish. —3 The sign Pisces of the zodiac. —4 Heat, warmth. —5 The sign Capricornus of the zodiac. —ष 1 A forest, wood. —2 A desert, dreary forest. —Comp. —अंकः, —केतनः, —केतुः, —भजः N. of the god of love; झीमुद्रां झषकेतनस्य Pt. 4. 34. —अघनः a porpoise. —ददरी an epithet of Satyavati, mother of Vyāsa.

झांकृतं 1 A tinkling ornament worn round the feet. —2 A splashing sound (as of falling cascades); स्थाने स्थाने मुखरककुभो झांकृतैर्निर्झराणां U. 2. 14.

झाटः [झट्-णिच्-अच्] 1 An arbour, bower. —2 A wood, thicket. —3 Cleaning sores. —टा, —टी The Jasmine plant.

झाटाखकः The water melon.

झाटि (दी) का Jasmine.

झामकं A burnt brick.

झामरः A small whetstone used in sharpening needles &c.

झाईरः A tabor-player, drummer.

झालिः A sort of sour or raw mango fried with salt, mustard, and

Asa Fuetida (हिंनु); आश्रमामफलं त्री राजिकालवपान्वितम् । भृष्टं हिंनुयुतं पू योलितं झालिरुच्यते ॥ Bhāva P.

झिगिनी 1 A sort of cucumber. —2 A torch, fire-brand.

झिही A cricket.

झिशिमः A forest on fire.

झिटी A kind of shrub.

झिरिका, झिरी, or झिरीका A cricket.

झिलिः f. 1 A cricket. —2 A kind of musical instrument. —3 Parchment. —Comp. —कंडः a domestic pigeon.

झिलिका 1 A cricket. —2 The sound or cry of a cricket. —3 The light of sunshine. —4 Light, splendour. —5 The dirt which comes from the body in rubbing it with perfumes. —6 A cloth used for applying colour &c.

झिही A cricket. —2 A kind of musical instrument, cymbal. —3 A parchment. —4 The wick of a lamp. —5 A cloth for applying unguents colours &c. —6 Sunshine. —7 Light lustre. —8 Rice burnt by cooking in a sauce-pan &c.

झिहीकः A cricket. —का 1 A cricket. —2 Sunshine. —3 Dirt which comes from the body in rubbing it with perfumes.

झीरुका A cricket; also झीरिका.

झुंटः 1 A tree. —2 A shrub, bush

झूणिः (लिः) 1 A kind of betel nut. —2 A voice from heaven bodhi, ill-luck, an evil omen. —3 A thicket

झृ 4. 9. P (झीयति or झृणाति) T grow old; cf. जृ.

झोंडः The betel-nut tree.

झ्यु 1 P. (झ्यवति) To go or move

ट.

टः 1 A sound like the twang of a bow-string. -2 A dwarf. -3 A quar-ter, a fourth part. -**ट** 1 The earth. 2 An oath. -**टं** A hollowed cocoa-ut.

टकरः An epithet of Siva.

टगर *a.* Squint-eyed. -**रः** 1 Borax. 2 Wanton play or sport. -3 Con-usion. -4 An object of sense.

टंक 10 U. (टंकयति-ते, टंकित) 1 To ind, tie, fasten. -2 To cover. - **WITH** **टु** 1. to scrape, scratch. -2. to bore at, pierce through.

टंकः, **कं** [टंक-यञ् अच् क] 1 A hatchet, a axe; a stone-cutter's chisel; **टंकैर्नः** शिलगुहेव विदार्यमाणः Mk. 1. 20; R. 2. 80. -2 A sword. -3 The sheath of a sword. -4 A peak shaped like the edge of a hatchet; the slope or declivity of a hill; Bk. 1. 8. -5 **टङ्गरः** -6 Pride. -7 The leg. -8 A cleft, -9 The wood-apple tree. 10 Borax. -11 A weight of silver equal to four Māshas. -12 The unit of the wood-apple (*n.*). -13 A stamped coin. -14 A spade, hoe. -**का** The leg.

टंककः A stamped coin, especially silver. -**Comp.** -**पतिः** a mint-master. -**साला** a mint.

टंकटीकः N. of Siva.

टंकणं (ने) 1 Borax. -2 Binding,

tying. -**णः** (नः) 1 A species of horse. -2 N. of a people. -**Comp.** -**क्षारः** borax.

टंकारः 1 The twang of a bow-string. -2 A howl, cry, shout. -3 Fame. -4 Surprise, wonder.

टंकारिन् *a.* (णी *f*) Twanging, making a hissing or twanging sound; **टंकारिचापमनु लंकाक्षरक्षतजपंकावरूषि-तचारे** Asvad. 1.

टंकिका A hatchet; Vikr. 1. 16.

टंगः, **गं** 1 A spade, hoe. -**गः** 1 Borax. -2 A weight of four Māshas.

टंगणः, **णं** Borax.

टंगा The leg.

टट्टनी A small house-lizard.

टट्टरी 1 A kind of musical in-strument. -2 A joke, jest. -3 A lie. -4 A kettle-drum.

टट्टुरः The sound of a drum.

टल 1 P. (टलति) To be onfused or disturbed.

ट (टा) लः, **टलनं** Confusion, pertur-bation.

टांक A kind of spirituous liquor (prepared from the fruit of the wood-apple tree).

टांकरः A libertine, lecher.

टांकारः A clang, twang.

टारः 1 A horse. -2 A catamite.

टिक् 1 A. (टेकते) To go, move.

टिटि (ट्टि) भः (भी *f.*) A kind of bird; उल्लिख्य टिटिभः पासावास्ते भंगभ-याहिवः Pt. 1. 314; Ms. 5. 11; Y. 1. 172; also टिटिभक.

टिप् 10 P. (टिपयति) To direct, throw, cast.

टिपनं Sending, throwing.

टिप्पणी (नी) A gloss, a com-ment; sometimes used in the sense of 'a gloss on a gloss'; as Kaiyaṭa's commentary on the Mahābhāṣya, or Nāgojibhaṭṭa's gloss on Kaiyaṭa's gloss.

टीक् 1 A. (टीकते) To move, go, resort to; काश्मर्याः कृतमालमुद्गतदलं कोय-टिकटीकते Māl. 9. 7. -**WITH** **आ** to go, move, go about; आटीकसेऽग करि-घोटीपदातिशुषि वाटीशुषि क्षितिशुजां Asvad. 5.

टीका [टीक्यते गम्यते ग्रंथार्थोऽनया] A commentary, gloss; काव्यप्रकाशस्य कृ-ता गृहे गृहे टीका तथाप्येष तथैव दुर्गमः.

टुः 1 Gold. -2 One who can change his shape at will. -3 N. of the god of love.

टुंडुक *a.* 1 Small, little. -2 Vile, cruel. -3 Harsh.

टेर, -टेरक *a.* Squint-eyed.

टोट *a.* Small, little.

टुल 1 P. To become disturbed or confused.

ठ.

ठः 1 An imitative sound, as of a metallic jar rolling down steps; रामा-षेके मदविह्वलायाः कक्षाक्षुतो हेमघटस्त-थाः । सोपानमार्गे प्रकरोति शब्दं ठं ठं ठं ठं ठं ठं ठः Subhāsh. -2 A loud noise. -3 The disc of the sun or

moon. -4 A circle, globe. -5 A cy-pher. -6 A place resorted to or held sacred by all. -7 An object of sense. -8 An idol, deity. -9 An epithet of Siva.

ठकुरः 1 An idōl, a deity. -2 An

honorific title added to the name of a distinguished person; (*e. g.* गोविंद-ठकुर the author of the Kāvya-pra-dīpa).

ठारः Hoar-frost.

ठालिनी A girdle.

इ

डः 1 A sound.-2 A kind of drum or tabor.-3 Submarine fire.-4 Fear.-5 An epithet of Siva. -**डा** 1 A kind of female imp (डाकिनी). -2 A basket carried by means of a sling.

डकारी The lute of the Chāṇḍālas.

डप् 10 A. (डापयते) To collect, amass, heap together.

डम् 1 P. (डमति) To sound.

डमः A despised and mixed caste (Dom).

डमरः 1 Riot, tumult, affray. -2 Petty warfare between villages. -3 Terrifying an enemy by shouts and gestures. -**रं** Running away through fear, rout.

डमरुः A sort of small drum, shaped like an hour-glass and generally used by Kāpālikas; (sometimes regarded as n, also).

डम् = डप् q. v.

डं 10 U. (डंयति-ते) 1 To throw, send.-2 To order. -3 To behold.

डंबर a. Famous, renowned. -**रः** 1 An assemblage, collection, mass; Māl. 9. 16. -2 Show, pomp. -3 Resemblance, likeness, appearance; U 6.17; Māl. 3.7. -4 Pride, arrogance.

डम् 10 U. (डंयति-ते) To collect.

डलकं, डलुकं A sling, basket.

डवित्यः A wooden antelope.

डाकिनी A kind of female imp, a female goblin.

डाङ्कतिः f. The clang of a bell, ding-dong &c.

डामर a. 1 Terrific, dreadful, awful; पर्याप्तं मयि रमणीयडामरत्वं संघ-त्ते गगनतलप्रयाणवेगः Māl. 5. 3. -2 Riotous, tumultuous. -3 Resembling, having the appearance (i. e. lovely, beautiful); रतिगालिते ललिते

कुसुमानि शिखंडकडामरे (चिकुरे) Git. 12. -**रः** 1 An uproar, rout, affray, riot. -2 The bustle and confusion of festivity or strife. -3 Any surprising sight. -4 N. of a mixed caste.

डालिमः = दालिमः q. v.

डाहलः (pl.) N. of a people and their country; कीर्तिः समाधिष्य-ति डाहलोर्वी Vikr. 1. 103.

डाहुकः A gallinule.

डिकरी A young woman.

डिगरः 1 A servant. -2 A knave, cheat, rogue. -3 A depraved or low man. -4 A fat man. -5 Throwing, casting forth. -6 An insult.

डिडिमः A kind of small drum (fig. also); इति घोषयतीव डिडिमः H. 2. 86; मुखरयस्व यशोनवडिडिमं N. 4. 53; Amara. 28; चंडि रणितरसना-रवडिडिममभिसर सरसमलज्जं Git. 11; आर्यबालचारितप्रस्तावनाडिडिमः Mv. 1. 54.

डिंडी (डि) रः 1 Cuttle-fish-bone considered as the foam of the sea. -2 Foam (in general); उड्डानेन डि-ंडीरे पिंडपंक्तिरुड्डयत Vikr. 4. 64.

डित्यः 1 A wooden elephant.-2 A good-looking, dark-coloured young man proficient in every science.

डिप्, -डिप् L 10 A. To collect, heap together.-II.4.6. 10.P. (डिप्यति, डिपति, डेपयति) 1 To throw, cast, send. -2 To direct.

डिम् (डेमति) To hurt, injure.

डिमः One of the ten kinds of dramas; मायेंद्रजालसंग्रामकोषाद्भ्रतदिचे-ष्टितैः । उपरानैश्च भूयिष्ठो डिमः ख्यातोऽतिवृत्त-कः ॥ S. D. 517.

डिबः 1 Affray, riot. -2 sound or noise occasioned by terror. -3 A young child or animal. -4 An

egg. -5 A globe or ball. -6 Glo- bular or round blossom; Māl. 9. 26. -7 A chrysalis. -8 The embryo in the first stage of its existence. -9 The spleen. -10 The uterus. -**Comp.** -**आहवः**. -**युद्धं** petty warfare, an affray without weapons, skirmish, sham-fight; Ms. 5. 95.

डिबिका 1 A libidinous woman. -2 A bubble.

डिभः 1 A young child. -2 Any young animal such as a cub; जंभस्व रे डिभ वंतांस्ते गणविष्यामि S. 7. -3 A fool, a block-head. -**भा** An infant. **डिभकः** (भिका f.) 1 A young child. -2 Any young animal.

डी 1. 4. A. (डयते, डीयते, डिड्ये, अडयिष्ट, डयितुं, डीन) 1 To fly, pass through the air. -2 To go. -**WITH** प्र to fly up; इंसैः प्रडीनैरिव Mk. 5.5. -**प्रोह** to fly up; मोडुयिव बलाकया स- रभसं सोत्कंडमालिगितः 23.

डयनं 1 Flight. -2 A litter carried upon men's shoulders, palanquin.

डीन p. p. [डी-क] Flown up. -**नं** The flight of a bird. The varieties of the flight of birds are said to be 101, the word prefixed to डीन showing the particular mode of flight; e. g. अवडीनं, उडीनं. प्रडीनं, अभिडीनं, वि- डीनं, परिडीनं, पराडीनं &c.

डुंडुमः-मः A kind of snake not poisonous (विविधा डुंडुमाः स्युताः).

डुंडुलः A small owl.

हुंडुकः A gallinule.

डुलिः A small turtle.

डोमः A man of a very low caste; also डौब.

डोरः A fillet of thread (tied round the arm). -2 The string with which a packet or parcel is tied.

डुल 10 U. (डुलयति-ते) To mix.

द.

दः 1 An imitative sound. -2 A large drum. -3 A dog's tail. -4 A dog. -5 A serpent.

दका 1 A large or double drum ; न ते इडुकेन न सोपि दक्या न मर्दतेः सा-
पि न तेऽपि दक्या || N. 15. 17. -2
Coveting. -3 Disappearance.

दामरा A goose.

दालं A shield.

दालिन् m. A warrior armed with
a shield.

दुन्दनं Seeking, investigating.

दुर्दिः An epithet of Ganesa.

दोलः A large drum or tabor.

दौक् 1 A. (दौक्ते, दौकित) To go,
approach ; दांतं वने रात्रिचरी इदौके

Bk. 2. 23 ; 14. 71, 15. 49. —Caus.
(दौकयति-ते) 1 To bring near, cause
to approach ; तन्मांसं धैव गोमायोस्तैः
क्षणाशद्य दौकितं Mb. ; Bk. 17. 103.
-2 To present, offer. —WITH उप to
present, offer ; एकैकं पशुमुपदौकयामः
Pt. 1.

दौकनं 1 Offering. -2 A present,
bribe.

ण.

[There are hardly any words in
real use in Sanskrit beginning with
ण. Many roots which, in the Dhā-
tupāṭha, are written with an initial
ण really begin with न. They are

so written to show that the न is
liable to be changed to ण when
preceded by prepositions, like प्र,
परि, अन्तर &c.]

णः 1 Knowledge. -2 Certainty,

ascertainment. -3 An ornament. -4
A water or summer-house. -5 A
bad man. -6 Siva. -7 The sound
of negation. -8 Gift, giving.

त.

तः 1 A tail. -2 The tail of a jackal. -3 The breast. -4 The womb. -5 The hip or flank. -6 A warrior. -7 A thief. -8 A wicked man. -9 An outcast, a barbarian. -10 A Budha. -11 A jewel. -12 Nectar. -13 (In prosody) One of the eight syllabic feet. -ता, -तं 1 Passing, crossing. -2 Virtue, religious merit. -ता N. of Lakshmi.

तंस् I. 1 A. Ved. (तंसते) 1 To shake. -2 To pour out. -3 To beg, request. -II. 1 P., 10 U. (तंसति, तंसयति) To decorate.

तक् 1. 2. P. Ved. (तक्ति, तक्ति) 1 To fly (as an arrow or bird), rush at or upon -2 To laugh at, deride, scoff -3 To bear, endure.

तक a Ved. 1 Censured. -2 Enduring.

तकु a. Ved. Approaching (गामुक).
तकन् a. Ved. Rushing, darting along. -m. A bird (especially a bird of prey). -2 A fleet horse. -3 A thief, rogue.

तकिल a. Fraudulent, crafty, rogue. -ला A medicament, drug.

तकन् n. A child, offspring.

तकं Butter-milk. -Comp. -अटः a churning-stick. -सारं fresh butter.

तक्ष 1. 5. P. (तक्षति, तक्षणीति, तष्ट) 1 To chop, cut off, pare, chisel, slice, split; आदयानं तक्षति ह्येष वनं परधुना यथा Mb.; निधाय तक्षयते यत्र काष्ठे काष्ठं स उक्षयः Ak. -2 To fashion, shape, form (out of wood &c.). -3 To make, create in general. -4 To wound, hurt. -5 To invent, form in the mind. -6 To make one's own, appropriate. -7 To cover. -8 To peel. -9 To make thin. -With निस् 1 to slice out of. -2 to form, create.

तक्ष a. (At the end of comp.) Paring, cutting &c.; also तक्ष.

तक्षकः [तक्ष्णुल्] 1 A carpenter, wood-cutter (whether by caste or profession). -2 The chief actor in the prelude of a drama (i. e. the सूत्रधार). -3 N. of the architect of the gods. -4 N. of one of the principal

Nāgas or serpents of the Pātāla, son of Kasyapa and Kadru; (saved at the intercession of the sage Atika from being burnt down in the serpent-sacrifice performed by king Janamejaya, in which many others of his race were burnt down to ashes).

तक्षण [तक्ष्णवेल्] Paring, cutting; सारवाणो च तक्षण Ms. 5. 115: Y. 1. 185. -णी A carpenter's adze.

तक्षन् m. [तक्ष्-कनिन्] 1 A carpenter, wood-cutter (whether by caste or profession); अवस्था तक्षा K. P. 'one not a तक्षन् by caste is called तक्षन् when he acts like or follows the profession of a तक्षन् (carpenter)'; Si. 12. 25. -2 N. of the architect of the gods.

तगरः A kind of plant.

तक् 1 P. (तकति, तंकेत) 1 To endure, bear. -2 To laugh. -3 To live in distress.

तंकः [तंक् भावे अच्] 1 Living in distress, a miserable life. -2 Grief produced by separation from a beloved object. -3 Fear, terror. -4 A stone-cutter's chisel. -5 A garment.

तंकन् Living in distress, miserable living.

तंग 1 P. (तंगति, तंगित) 1 To go, move. -2 To shake, tremble. -3 To stumble.

तंच् I. 7 P. (तनक्ति, तंचित) To contract, shrink; तनन्ति व्योम विरुतं Bk. 6. 38. -II. 1 P. (तंचति) To go.

तंज 7 P. See तंच्.

तट I. 1 P. (तटति) 1 To groan. -2 To rise, be raised or elevated. -II. 10 U. (ताटयति-ते) To beat, strike.

तटः [तट्-अच्] 1 A slope, declivity, precipice. -2 The sky or horizon. -3 An epithet of Siva. -टः-टा, -टी, -टं 1 The shore or bank, declivity, slope; क्षीतं तटदात्यतनु Bh. 2. 29; प्रोक्तुंगच्छितातटी Bk. 3. 45; सिधोस्तदावोष इव मण्डलः Ku. 3. 6; U. 3. 8; उच्चारणात्यक्षिगणास्तदीस्तं Si. 4. 18. -2

A term applied to certain parts of the body which have, as it were, sloping sides; पञ्चापयोधरतटीपरिभलम् Gt. 1. 1; नो नुमं सखि चंदनं स्तनतटं S. Til. 7; 80 जघनतट, कटितट, ओणीतट, कुक्षतट, क-उतट, ललाटतट &c. -टं A field. -Comp. -आघातः hunting, striking against : bank or declivity; अभ्यस्य-ति तटाघातं निजितैरावता गजाः Ku. 2. 50. -स्थ a. 1. (lit.) situated on a bank or declivity. -2. (fig.) standing aloof, neutral, indifferent, alien, passive; तटस्थः स्वानथोन् घटव-ति च मीनं च भजते Māl. 1. 14; तटस्थं नैराह्वानं U. 3. 13; मया तटस्थस्त्वमुप-सृष्टोऽसि N. 3. 55 (where तटस्थ has sense 1. also). (-स्थः) an indifferent person, one neither a friend nor a foe. (-स्थ) that property or लक्षण of a thing which is distinct from its nature, and yet is the property by which it is known; e. g. मधवत्त्व in the case of मृदुर्ध.

तटकं A shore or bank.

तटगः = तडाग q. v.

तटाकः -क A pond (deep enough for the lotus and other aquatic plants); See तडाग.

तटिनी [तटमस्त्यस्या इति ङीप्] A river; कश्च वाराणस्याममरतटिनीरीधरि वसन् Bh. 3. 123; Bv. 1. 23.

तटघः An epithet of Siva.

तट् 10 U. (ताडयति-ते, ताडित) : To beat, strike (in general), deal against; गार्हतां माहिषा निपानरत्निलं कृते, मुहस्ताडितं S. 2. 5; (नौः) ताडिता मारुतेर्यथा Rām.; R. 3. 61; Ku. 5. 24; Bh. 1. 50. -2 To beat, strike, punish by beating, hit; मालवेत्यं च वर्षाणि दश वर्षाणि ताडयेत् Chap. 11, 12; न ताडयेत्तृणेषु Ms. 4. 169; पा-देन यस्ताडयते Amaru. 52. -3 To strike, beat (as a drum); ताडयमाना-सु मेरीषु Mb.; मलाजयन् सुदंशाय Bk. 17. 7; Ve. 1. 22. -4 To play on, strike the wires of (a musical instrument); ओमुक्तिर्नरिव ताडयमाना Ku. 1. 45. -5 To shine. -6 To speak. -7 (In astr.) To strike against, touch, obscure or eclipse partially. -8 (In Math.) To multiply.

तडि *a.* Beating. —डि: Striking, a stroke.

ताड *a.* [तड् भावे अच्] Beating, striking. —ड: 1 A blow, knock, thumb, whipping, chastisement. —2 Noise, sound. —3 A sheaf. —4 A mountain. —Comp. —घ *a.* beating with a whip or strokes of any kind. —घः, —घातः an artificer who beats or hammers, a smith.

ताडन *a.* [तड् भावे ल्युट्] Beating, whipping, striking. —नं 1 Beating, whipping, flogging; लालने बहवो दोषास्ताडने बहवो गुणाः Chān. 12; अवतंसोत्पलताडनानि वा Ku. 4. 8; S. Til. 9. —2 (In astr.) Touching, partial eclipse. —ना Striking. —नी A whip. ताडित *p. p.* Struck, beaten, chastised.

ताडुल *a.* Beating, striking.

ताड्यमान *a.* Being beaten or struck; श्रोतुर्वैतत्रीति ताड्यमाना Ku. 1. 45; ताड्यमानः किं न हूयात् Mu. 5. —नः A musical instrument struck with a stick &c. (as a drum).

तडागः See तडाग.

तडाकः A pond, pool. —का 1 A blow. —2 A bank, shore. —3 Splendour, lustre.

तडागः—गं 1 A pond, deep pool, tank; स्फुटक्रमलोदरखेलितखंजनयुगमिव धारति तडागं Gīt. 11; Ms. 4. 203; Y. 3. 237. —2 A tank. —3 A trap for catching deer.

तडाघातः See तडाघात; (उच्चाकारिकारोपे तडाघातं विदुर्बुधः Sabdak.).

तडित् *f.* 1 Lightning; घनं घनाति तडितां गुणैरिव Si. 1. 7; Me. 77; R. 6. 65. —2 Killing, injury. —*ind.* Closely, near. —Comp. —गर्भः a clond. —लता forked lightning. —लेखा a streak of lightning.

तडित्वत् *a.* Containing or having lightning; अवरोहति शैलामं तडित्वानिव तोयदः V. 1. 14; Ki. 5. 4. —*m.* A cloud; Si. 1. 12.

तडिन्मय *a.* Consisting of lightning; Ku. 5. 25.

तंड 1 *A.* (तंडते, तंडित) To strike. तंडकः [तंड्-गुल्] 1 A juggler, a cheat. —2 Froth, foam. —3 A wagtail. —कः—कं 1 Complete performance or preparation. —2 Decoration. —3 The upright post of a house. —4 A composition abounding in com-

तंडा Killing, striking.

तंडुरीणः 1 A barbarian. —2 A fool, blockhead. —3 Water in which rice has been soaked.

तंडुलः [तंड्-डलच्] Grain after threshing, unhusking and winnowing; (especially rice); शस्य, धान्य, तंडुल and अन्न are thus distinguished from one another.— शस्यं क्षेत्रगतं प्रोक्तं सतुषं धान्यमुच्यते । निस्तुषस्तंडुलः प्रोक्तः स्विन्नमन्नमुदाहृतं ॥). —Comp. —अंडु *n.* gruel. —उत्थं—कं rice-gruel. —ओषः 1. a prickly sort of bamboo. —2. a heap of grain.

तत See under तन्.

ततम *a.* That one (of many).

ततर *a.* That one (of two).

ततस् (ततः) *ind.* 1 From that (person or place &c.), thence; न च निम्नादिष्व हृदयं निवर्तते मे ततो हृदयं S. 3. 1; Māl. 2. 10; Ms. 6. 7; 12. 85. —2 There, thither. —3 Then, thereupon, afterwards; ततः कतिपयदिवसापगमे K. 110, Amaru. 66; Ki. 1. 27; Ms. 2. 93, 7. 59. —4 Therefore, consequently, for that reason. —5 Then, in that case (as a corr. of यदि); यदि गृहीतामिदं ततः किं K. 120; अमोच्यमश्वं यदि मन्यसे प्रभो ततः समाप्ते &c. R. 3. 65. —6 Beyond that (in place), further, further more, moreover; ततः परतो निर्मानुषमरण्यं K. 121. —7 Than that, other than that; यं लब्ध्वा चापरं लाभं मन्यते नाधिकं ततः Bg. 6. 22, 2. 36. —8 Sometimes used for the ablative forms of तद् such as तस्माद्-तस्याः; ततोऽन्यत्रापि दृश्यते Sk.; यतः-ततः means (a) where-there; यतः कृष्णस्ततः सर्वे यतः कृष्णस्ततो जयः Mb., Ms. 7, 188. (b) since-therefore-यतो यतः-ततस्ततः wherever-there; यतोयतः षट्चरणोभिवर्तते ततस्ततः प्रेरितवामलोचना S. 1. 23. ततः किं 'what then', 'of what use is it', 'what avails it'; प्राप्ताः श्रियः सकलकामवृक्षास्ततः किं Bh. 3. 73, 74; Śānti. 4. 2; ततस्ततः (a) 'here and there', 'to and fro'; ततो दिव्यानि मान्यानि प्रादुरा-संस्ततस्ततः Mb. (b) 'what next', 'what further,' well proceed (occurring in dramas); ततः प्रभृति thence-forward, (corr. of यतः प्रभृति); तुष्णाततः प्रभृति मे द्विगुणत्वमेति Amaru. 68; Ms. 9. 68.

ततस्स *a.* Coming or proceeding from thence; Ki. 1. 27.

तति *pron. a.* (Declined only in plural, nom. and acc. तति) So many; e. g. तति पुरुषाः सति &c. (for other senses see the word under तन्).

ततिय *a.* (Correlative of यतिय) That one of a number.

ततुरि *a.* 1 Preserving, cherish-ing. —2 Conquering. —3 Killing, hurting. —रिः An epithet of Agni and Indra.

तत्त्वं (Sometimes written as तत्त्वं) 1 True state or condition, fact; वयं तत्त्वान्वेषामन्धुकर हतास्त्वं खलु कृती S. 1. 24. —2 Truth, reality; न तु मामभिजानीत तत्त्वेनातश्यवन्ति ते Bg. 9. 24. —3 True or essential nature; संन्यासस्य महाबाहो तत्त्वमिच्छामि वेदितुं Bg. 18. 1, 3. 28; Ms. 1. 3, 3. 96, 5. 42. —4 The real nature of the human soul or the material world as being identical with the Supreme Spirit pervading the universe. —5 A true or first principle. —6 An element, a primary substance. —7 The mind. —8 Sum and substance. —9 Slow time in music. —10 An element or elementary property. —11 The Supreme Being. —12 A kind of dance. —13 The three qualities or constituents of every thing in nature (सत्त्वं, रजस् and तमस्). —Comp. —आभियोगः a positive charge or declaration. —अर्थः truth, reality, the exact truth, real nature. —ज्ञ-विद् *a.* 1. a philosopher. —2. knowing the true nature of Brahman. —3. knowing the true nature of anything. —4. acquainted with the true principles of science. (—ज्ञः) a Brāhmaṇa. —ज्ञानं 1. knowledge of the truth. —2. a thorough knowledge of the principles of a science. —3. philosophy. —न्यासः N. of a ceremony performed in honour of Viṣṇu consisting in the application of mystical letters or other marks to different parts of the body while certain prayers are repeated.

तत्त्वतः—तत्त्वेन *ind.* Truly, really, accurately; तत्त्वत एनामुपलप्स्ये S. 1; Ms. 7. 10.

तत्र *ind.* 1 In that place, there, yonder, thither. —2 On that occasion, under those circumstances,

then, in that case. -3 For that, in that; निरीतयः । यन्मदीयाः प्रजास्तत्र हेतुस्त्वद्गन्धवर्चसं R. 1. 63. 4 Often used for the loc. case of तद्; Ms. 2. 112, 3. 60; 4. 186; Y. 1. 263. तत्रापि 'even then' 'nevertheless'; (corr. of यद्यपि). तत्र तत्र 'in various places or cases, 'here and there,' 'to every place'; अध्यक्षांश्च विधानकुर्वीत तत्र तत्र विपश्चितः Ms. 7. 81. -Comp. -भवत् a. (ती f.) his honour, his reverence, revered, respectable, worthy, a respectful title given in dramas to persons not near the speaker; (पूज्ये तत्र भवानन्नभवांश्च भगवानपि); आदिष्टोऽस्मि तत्रभवता काश्यपेन S. 4; तत्रभवान् काश्यपः S. 1. &c. -स्थ a. standing or being there, belonging to that place.

तत्रत्य a. (तत्र भवः अव्ययात् त्यप्) Born or produced there, belonging to that place.

तथा [तद् प्रकरे धात् विभक्तित्वात्] ind. 1 So, thus, in that manner; तथा मां वचयित्वा S. 5; सूतस्तथा करोति V. 1. -2 And also, so also, as well as; अनागतविधाता च प्रत्युत्पन्नमस्ति तथा Pt. 1. 318; R. 3. 21. -3 True, just so, exactly so; यदात्य राजन्यकुमार तत्तथा R. 3. 48; Ms. 1. 42. -4 (In forms of adjuration) As surely as (preceded by यथा); see यथा. (For some of the meanings of तथा as a correlative of यथा, see under यथा). तथापि (oft. corr. of यद्यपि) 'even then,' 'still,' 'yet,' 'never-the-less,' प्रथितं दुष्यंतस्य चरितं तथापीदं न लक्ष्ये S. 5; वरं महत्वा म्रियते पिपासया तथापि नान्यस्य करोत्युपासना Chât. 2. 6; वपुःप्रकर्षाद्दृश्यते रघुस्तथापि नीचैर्दिनयाद्दृश्यत R. 3. 34, 62. तथेति shows 'assent' or 'promise'; तथेति शेषामिव भर्तृप्राप्तामादाय मूर्ध्ना महनः प्रतस्थे Ku. 3. 22; R. 1. 92, 3. 67; Ku. 6. 3; तथेति निष्क्रान्तः (in dramas). तथैव 'even so,' 'just so'; 'exactly so'; तथैव च 'in like manner'; तथा च 'and also,' 'and likewise'; 'in like manner', 'so it has been said'; तथाहि 'for so' 'as for instance', 'for this (it has been said)'; तं वेधा विदधे नूनं महाभूतसमाधिना । तथाहि वसेत् तस्यासम्परायैकफला गुणाः ॥ R. 1. 29; S. 1. 32. -Comp. -कृत a. thus done,

-गत a. 1. being in such a state or condition; तथागतयां परिहासपूर्वे R. 6. 82. -2. of such a quality. (-तः) 1. Buddha; काले मितं वाक्यमुक्त्वा तदा तथागतस्येव जनः सुचिन्ताः Si. 20. 81. -2. a Jina. -गुण a. endowed with such qualities. -भावः 1. that state or condition. -2. reality; Māl. 1. 31. -भूत a. 1. of such qualities or nature. -2. so circumstanced, in that condition; तथाभूतां दृष्ट्वा नृपराक्षसि पांचालतनयां Ve. 1. 11. -राजः an epithet of Buddha. -रूप, -रूपिन् a. thus shaped, looking thus. -विधेय a. of such a sort, of such qualities or nature; तथाविधस्तादृशेषमस्तु सः Ku. 5. 82, R. 3. 4. -विधेय ind. 1. thus, in this manner. -2. likewise, equally. -विधेय a. of such a sort.

तथात्वं-तथाता 1 Such a state, being so. -2 True state or nature, truth. -3 The case being admitted to be as stated.

तथ्य a. [तथा साधु यत्] True, real, genuine; प्रियमपि तथ्यमाह प्रियंवदा S. 1. -थ्यं Truth, reality; सा तथ्यमेवाभिहिता भवेन Ku. 3. 63; Ms. 3. 274.

तद् pron. a. (Nom. sing. सः m., सा f., तत् n.) 1 That, referring to something not present; (तदेति परोक्षे विज्ञानीयात्). -2 He, she, it; (oft. as corr. of यद्); यस्य बुद्धिर्बलं तस्य Pt. 1. -3 That, i. e. well-known; सा रम्या नगरी महान्स नृपतिः सामंतचक्रं च तद् Bh. 3. 37; Ku. 5. 71. -4 That (referring to something seen or experienced before, अनुभूतार्थः); उत्क्रांतिनी भयपरिस्खलितशुक्रांता ते लोचने प्रतिदृशं विधुरे क्षिपती K. P. 7; Bv. 2. 5. -5 The same, identical, that, very; usually with एव; तानादिभ्यामि सकलानि तदेव नाम Bh. 2. 40. Sometimes the form of तद् are used with the first and second personal pronouns, as well as with demonstratives and relatives, for the sake of emphasis, (often translatable by 'therefore,' 'then'); सोऽहमिदं विदुः श्रुत्वा R. 1. 69; 'I that very person,' 'I therefore'; (I who am so and so); स त्वं निवर्तस्व विहाय लज्जां 2. 40 'thou, therefore, shouldst return', &c. When repeated तद् has the sense of 'several', 'various'; तेषु तेषु स्थानेषु K. 3. 69;

Bg. 7. 20; Māl. 1. 36: ते ते भावाः 1 17. तेन the instr. of तद् is often used with adverbial force in the sense of 'therefore', 'on that account', 'in that case', 'for that reason,' तेन हि if so, well then. -ind. 1 There, thither. -2 Then, in that case, at that time. -3 For that reason, therefore, consequently; तदेहि विमर्शमां भूमिमतगवः U. 5; Me. 7, 109; R. 3. 46. -4 Then (corr. of यदि); तथापि यदि महत्कुतूहलं तत्कथयामि K. 1. 36. 1 46. -n. 1 The Supreme Spirit or Brahman -2. This world. -omp. -अतिपात a. going beyond the bounds. -अनंतर a. next to that (-ind.) immediately after that, thereupon. -अनु ind. after that, afterwards; संदेशं मे तदनु जलदं श्रोष्यसि श्रोत्रपथं Me. 13; R. 16. 87; Māl. 9. 26. -अंत a. perishing in that, ending thus. -अर्थ. -अर्थीव a. 1. intended for that. -2. having that meaning. -अर्ह a. meriting that. -अवधि ind. 1. so far, upto that period, till then; तदवधिं कुशली पुराणशास्त्रं स्मृतिशतचारविचारको विवेकः Bv. 2. 14. -2. from that time, since then. आसौ दीपस्तदवधिं मुखे पदिमा Bv. 2. 62. -अवस्थ a. so circumstanced. -एकाचित्त a. having the mind solely fixed on that. -कर a. serving, obeying as servant. -कालः 1. the current moment, present time. -2. that time. -क्षी a. having presence of mind. -कालं ind. 1. instantly, immediately. -2. at that time, at a certain time. -क्षणः 1. present, time being present or current moment; R. 1. 51. -2. the same moment. -3. a measure of time. -क्षणं. -क्षणान् ind. immediately, directly, instantly; R. 3. 14; Si. 9. 5; Y. 2. 14; Amaru. 83. -क्रिय a. working without wages. -गत a. gone or directed to that, intent on that, devoted to that, belonging to that. (-तः) the continued multiplication of four or more like quantities. -गुण a. possessing those qualities. (-णः) 1. the quality or virtue of anything. -2. a figure of speech (in Rhet.); स्वमुत्सृज्य गुणं योग्यादृक्कञ्जलमुपस्य वत् । वस्तु वक्तुं तामेति ध्वजं ते स तु वक्तुः K. P. 10; see Chandr. 5. 141. संविज्ञानः a term applied to those Bahuvrīhi compounds in which the qualities denoted by the name are perceived along with the thing itself; as संवर्णः cf. अतद्गुणसंविज्ञानं also

—ज *α*. immediate, instantaneous.

—ज्ञ: a knowing or intelligent man, wise man, philosopher. —तृतीय *α*. doing that for the third time. —धन *α*. miserly, niggardly. —परायण: the Supreme Being. —पर *α*. 1. following that, coming after that, inferior. —2. having that as the highest object, closely intent on, exclusively devoted to, eagerly engaged in (usually in comp.); सन्नाह सनाराधनतत्परोऽभूत् R. 2. 5; 1. 66; Me. 10; Y. 1. 83; Ms. 3. 262. —3. diligent. (—तः) the thirtieth part of a twinkling of the eye. °ता, °त्वं 1. intentness, entire devotion or addiction to a thing. —2. inferiority. —परायण *α*. solely devoted or attached to anything. —पुरुष: 1. the original or Supreme Spirit. —2. N. of a class of compounds in which the first member determines the sense of the other member, or in which the last member is defined or qualified by the first, without losing its original independence; as तत्पुरुषः; तत्पुरुष कर्मधारय येनाहं स्यां बहुव्रीहिः Udb. —पूर्व *α*. 1. happening or occurring for the first time; अकारि तत्पूर्वनिबद्धया तया Ku. 5. 10, 7. 30; R. 2. 42, 14. 38. —2. prior, former. —प्रथम *α*. doing that for the first time; Ku. 5. 66. —फल *α*. having that as a fruit or result. (—लः) 1. the white water-lily. —2. a kind of perfume. —बलः a kind of arrow. —भावः becoming that. —मात्रं 1. merely that, only a trifle, a very small quantity. —2. (in phil.) a subtle and primary element (such as शब्द, रस, स्पर्श, रूप and गन्ध). —मात्रिक *α* consisting of rudimentary atoms. —राजः an affix added to some proper names to form from them the names of the 'king' or 'chief'; as from अंग is formed अंग 'king of the Angas' by the affix अण्. —वाचक *α*. denoting or signifying that —विद् *α*. 1. knowing that. —2. knowing the truth. —विध *α*. of that kind or sort; R. 2. 22; Ku. 5. 73; Ms. 2. 112. —स्थ *α*. being on or in that, connected with it. (—स्थः) a particular mode of multiplication. —हित *α*. good for that (—तः) 1. an affix added to primary roots to form derivative or secondary bases from them —2. a noun formed by a Taddhita affix, a derivative

noun.

तदा *ind.* 1 Then, at that time. —2 Then, in that case; (corr. of यदा). Bg. 2. 52-53; Ms. 1. 52, 54-56; यदा यदा-तदा तदा 'whenever'; तदाप्रभृति 'since then,' 'thenceforward'; Ku. 1. 53. —Comp. —मुख *α*. begun, commenced. (—खं) beginning.

तदात्वं The time being, present time.

तदानीं *ind.* Then, at that time. —तदानीं तन *α*. Belonging to that time, contemporary of that time; एषोऽस्मि कार्यवशादायोध्यकस्तदानीं तनश्च इत्तः U. 1.

तदीय *α*. Belonging to that, his, hers, its, theirs; R. 1. 81, 2. 28; 3. 8, 25.

तद्वत् *α*. Containing or possessed of that; as in तद्वानपोहः K. P. 2. —*ind.* 1 Like that, in that manner. —2 Equally, in like manner, so also.

तन्मय *α*. (यी *f.*) 1 Made up of that. —2 Wholly absorbed in that; Māl. 1. 41; S. 6. 21; M. 2. 9. —3 Identical with, or become one with that.

तन् I. 8 U. (तनोति, तनुते, ततान, तेने, अन-ता-नीत्, तनितुं, तत; *pass.* तन्यते or तायते; *desid.* तितंसति, तितांसति, तितनिषति) 1 To stretch, extend, lengthen, lengthen out; बाह्वोः सकरयोस्ततयोः Ak. —2 To spread, shed, diffuse; Bk. 2. 3, 10. 32, 15. 91; Ku. 2. 33. —3 To cover, fill; स तनीं तनोभिराभिमन्य ततां Si. 9. 23; Ki. 5. 11. —4 To cause, produce, form, give, grant, bestow; स्वयि विमुखं मयि सपदि सुधा-निधिरपि तनुते तनुहाहं Git. 4; पितुर्मतेन ततान सोऽर्भकः R. 3. 25; 7. 7; U. 3. 39; Māl. 9. 43; यो हुज्जनं वशयितुं तनुते मनीषां Bv. 1. 95, 10. —5 To perform, do, accomplish (as a sacrifice); इति क्षितीशो नवार्ते नवाधिकां महाक्रतूनां महनीयशासनः । समारुरुहुर्दिवमायुषः क्षये ततान सोपानपरंपरानिव || R. 3. 69; Ms. 4. 205. —6 To compose, write (as a work &c.); as in नाम्नां मालां तनोम्यहं or तनुते टीकां. —7 To stretch or bend (as a bow). —8 To spin out, weave. —9 To propagate, -or be propagated. —10 To continue, last. —11 To protract, prolong, augment. —12 To emboss. —13 To prepare (a way for). —14 To direct one's way towards. [cf. L. *tendo*]. —II. 1 P., 10 U. (तनति,

तानयति-ते) 1 To confide, trust, place confidence in. —2 To help, assist, aid. —3 To pain or afflict with disease. —4 To be harmless. —5 To sound.

तत् *p. p.* [तन्-क] 1 Extended, spread; Si. 9. 23, 6. 50; Ki. 5. 11. —2 Spreading or reaching over, extending to. —3 Covered over, concealed. —4 Protracted, continued. —5 Bent (as a bow). —6 Spreading wide &c.; see तन्. —तः Ved. 1 A father. —2 Wind, air. —3 Extent. —4 Offspring, a child (*n.* also). —5 A son. —तं Any stringed musical instrument

ततिः *f.* [तन् किन्] 1 A series, row, line. —2 A troop, group, multitude; विशब्धं क्रियतां वराहतामिमुस्ताक्षतिः पञ्चवले S. 2. 6; बलाहकतटीः Si. 4. 54; 1. 5. —3 A sacrificial act, a ceremony.

तन् *f.* Ved. 1 Continuation, diffusion. —2 Offspring, posterity.

तनः Ved. A descendant. —ता-तं Offspring.

तनयः [तनोति कुलं, तन्-कयन्] 1 A son. —2 A male descendant. —3 (In astrol.) N. of the fifth lunar mansion. —या A daughter; गिरि°, नलिङ्° &c. —यो (dual) A son and a daughter. —यं Posterity, family, offspring.

तनयितु *α*. Ved. Roaring, thundering.

तनस् *m.* Ved. Offspring, posterity. तनिका A rope for fastening anything.

तनिमन् *m.* [तनु-इमनिच्] Thinness, slenderness, minuteness &c. —*n.* The liver.

तनिष्ठ *α*. 1 Thinnest; least. —2 Very minute, or delicate (superl. of तनु q. v.).

तनीयस् *α*. Thinner, more minute, very thin (compar. of तनु q. v.).

तनु *α*. (तु, न्वी *f.*) [तन्-उन्] 1 Thin, lean, emaciated —2 Delicate, slender, slim (as a limbs, as a mark of beauty); R. 6. 32; cf. तन्वंगी. —3 Fine, delicate (as cloth); Rs. 1. 7. —4 Small, little, tiny, scanty, few, limited; तनुवाग्निभवोऽपि सन् R. 1. 9, 3. 2; तनुव्यागो बहुमहः H. 2. 91 'giving little' &c. —5 Trifling, unimportant, little; Amaru. 27. —6 Shallow (as a river). —*f.* 1 The bodv. the

person. -2 Outward form, manifestation: प्रत्यक्षमिति: प्रपञ्चस्तनुभिर-
वतु वस्तुनाभिरष्टाभिरिति: S 1. 1; M 1.
1. -3 Nature, the form or character of anything. -4 Skin. [cf. L. *tenuis*, Eng. *thin*]. -Comp. -अंग
a. having slender limbs, delicate. (-गी) a delicate woman. -ऊन: the
wind. -कूप: a pore of the skin. -छद (द) a. protecting, clothing.
-छद: an armour; R. 9. 51; 12. 86.
-ज a. born from the body; Pt. 2. 80. (-ज:) a son. -जा a
daughter. -त्यज् a. 1. risking one's
life. -2. giving up one's person, dying; R. 1. 8. -3. rash, desperate, fool-hardy. -त्याग a. spending
little, sparing, niggardly. -त्रं,
-त्रार्ण, an armour. -प्रकाश a. of dim
lustre; R. 3. 2. -भद: a son. (-वा)
a daughter. -भस्त्रा the nose. -भूत्
m. any being furnished with a body,
a living being; particularly a human
being: कल्पं स्थितं तनुभूतां तनुभिरस्ततः
किं Bh. 3. 73. -बीज: the jujube.
-मध्य a. having a slender waist.
-रस: perspiration. -रुह् n. -रुहं
the hair of the body. -वात: a
kind of hell -वारं an armour -व्रण:
a pimple. -संचारिणी a young woman,
a girl ten years old -सर: perspiration.
-हृद: the anus.

तनुक a. Thin, small.

तनुता Thinness, littleness, waning;
Ku. 4. 13.

तनुल a. Spread, expanded.

तनुस n. The body.

तनु f. The body. -Comp. -उद्धवः,
-ज: a son. -उद्धवा, -जा a daughter.
-जनिः, जन्मन् a son. -तले a measure
of length equal to the arms extended,
a fathom. -ताप: fatigues or troubles
of the body; U. 1. 23. -नपं clarified
butter, ghee. -नपात् m. fire; तनू-
नपाद्धमविज्ञानमाधिजैः Si 1.62; 3. ध. कृत-
स्यापि तनूनपातो नाधः शिखा याति क-
दाचिदेव || H. 2. 67. (-n.) ghee.
-नृह m. wind. -रुहं 1. the hair
of the body (-m. also). -2. the
wing of a bird, a feather. (-ह:) a
son. -हृद: the anus, the rectum;
cf. तनुहृद.

तनुकु 8 U. To make thin or fine,
diminish, lessen; as in लज्जां तनुकुर्वत्य.

तन्वी A delicate or slender woman;
इयमधिकमनोज्ञा वल्कलेनापि तन्वी S. 1.
20; तव तन्वि कुचावेता नियतं चकच-

तिनी Udb.

तन्ति: f. [तन्-कर्मणि क्तिच्] 1 A cord,
line, string. -2 A row, series. -3
Extension, expansion. -4 A cow.
-5 A weaver. -Comp. -पाल: 1. a
guardian of (the rows of) cows. -2.
N. assumed by Sahadeva when liv-
ing at the house of Virāṭa.

तन्तु: [तन् तन्] 1 A thread, cord,
wire, string, line; चित्तसंततितन्तु Māl.
5. 10; Me. 70. -2 A cob-web: R.
16. 20. -3 A filament; विसंततुगुण-
स्य कारितं Ku. 4. 29. -4 An off-
spring, issue, race. -5 A shark. -6
The Supreme Being. -Comp. -कष्ठं
a piece of wood or brush used by
weavers for cleaning threads. -कीटः
a silk-worm. -नागः a (large) shark.
-निर्यासः the palmyra tree. -नानः
a spider. -पर्वन् n. the anniversary
of the day of full-moon in the month
of Śrāvaṇa when Kṛishṇa was in-
vested with the sacred thread. -भः
1. the mustard seed. -2 a calf.
-वर्धनः 'increasing the race',
N. of Viṣṇu, also of Śiva.
-वाद्यं any stringed musical instru-
ment. -वानं weaving. -वापः 1. a
weaver. -2. a loom. -3. weaving.
-वायः 1 a spider. -2. a weaver -3.
weaving °हंडः a loom. -विमहा a
plantain. -शाला a weaver's work-
shop. -संतत a. woven, sewn. (-त)
wove cloth. -संततः f. -संतानः
weaving. -सारः the betel-nut tree.

तनुकः 1 The mustard seed. -2 (At
the end of comp.) A thread, rope.
-की A vein or any tubular vessel
of the body.

तन्तुनः-णः A shark.

तन्तुरं-लं The fibrous root of a
lotus.

तन्त्र 10 U. (तन्वयि-ते, तन्वित) 1 To
rule, control, govern; प्रजा: प्रजा:
स्वा इव तन्वयित्वा S. 5. 5. -2 To per-
form or go through in order. -3 To
maintain by discipline, keep in order.
-4 (A.) To support, maintain (as
a family).

तन्त्रं 1 A loom. -2 A thread. -3
The warp or threads extended length-
wise in a loom. -4 Posterity. -5
An uninterrupted series -6 The regu-
lar order of ceremonies and rites,
system, framework, ritual; कर्मणां यु-
गपञ्चावस्तं Kāty. -7 Main point. -8
Principal doctrine, rule, theory

science जिनमनसि जन्तविविचारं (Mt. 2. -9
Subservience, dependence as in स्व-
तन्त्र, परमन्त्रः देवतन्त्रं इत्यं Lok. 5. -10 A
scientific work. -11 A chapter, sec-
tion, as of a work: तन्त्रैः पञ्चनिरुच-
कार सुमनोहरं शास्त्रं Pt. 1. -12 A
religious treatise teaching magical
and mystical formulae for the
worship of the deities or the at-
tainment of superhuman power.
-13 The cause of more than one ef-
fect. -14 A spell. -15 A charm remedy
or charm. -16 A drug, medication.
-17 An oath, ordeal. -18 Raiment -19
The right way of doing anything. -20
Royal retinue, train, court. -21 A
realm, country, authority. -22 (a)
Government, rule, administration;
लोकमन्त्राधिकारः S. 5. (b)
Arrangement or machinery of gov-
ernment; सर्वमेव तन्त्रमाकुर्वन्तं Mu.
1; 2. 1. -23 An army. -24 A leap,
multitude. -25 A house. -26 De-
coration. -27 Wealth. -28 Happi-
ness. -29 Model. -30 Support-
ing a family. -31 Providing for the
security and prosperity of a king-
dom. -Comp. -काष्ठं = तनुकष्ठं q. v.
-वापः, -पं 1. weaving. -2. a loom.
-वायः 1. a spider. -2. a weaver.
(तन्त्रवापः also).

तन्त्रकः A new garment (unbleach-
ed cloth).

तन्त्रणं Maintenance of order, disci-
pline, government.

तन्त्रता 1 Arranging into a system.

-2 Dependence, subjection.

तन्त्रा Sleepiness: cf. तन्त्र.

तन्त्रायिन् m. The sun.

तन्त्रिन् a. 1 Having threads, made
of threads. -2 Having chords or
wires (as a lute). -3 Having a
Tantra, or following one. -m. 1
A musician. -2 A soldier.

तन्त्रिः, -त्री f. 1 A string, cord; Ms.
4. 38. -2 A bow-string. -3 The
wire of a lute; तन्त्रिभाह्नी नवनसलि-
ले: सारयित्वा कथंविह Me. 86. -4
A sinew. -5 A tail. -6 A young
woman having peculiar qualities.
-7 A lute.

तन्त्रं a. 1 Tired, fatigued. -2
Lazy. -इ Ved. A series or row.

तन्त्रा 1 Lassitude, weariness, fati-
gue, exhaustion. -2 Sleepiness, slug-
gishness; तन्त्रालस्यविवर्जनं Y. 3. 158;
Mv. 7. 42; H. 1. 34.

तंत्रालु *a.* 1 Tired, exhausted. -2 Sleepy, slothful.

तन्द्रिः, -द्री *f.* Sleepiness, drowsiness. -2 Exhaustion, fainting.

तन्द्रिका Sloth, sleepiness.

तन्द्रित *a.* Lazy; as in अतन्द्रित 'unremitting'; Ku. 5. 14.

तन्द्रिन् *a.* Weary, lazy.

तन्युतः [तन्-युतच्] 1 Wind. -2 Night. -3 Roaring, thundering. -4 A thunderbolt.

तन्मय See under तद्.

तप् I. 1 P. rarely A., 4. P. (तपति, तप् ति; तप) 1 (Intransitively used) (*a*) To shine, blaze (as fire or sun); तमस्तपति घर्माशौ कथमाविर्भविष्यति S. 5. 14; R. 5. 13; U. 6. 14; Bg. 9. 19. (*b*) To be hot or warm, give out heat. (*c*) To suffer pain; तपति न सा किसलयशयनेन Gīt. 7. (*d*) To mortify the body, undergo penance (with तपस्); अगणिततनूतपं तप्त्वा तपांसि भगीरथः U. 1. 23. -2 (Trans- sitively used) (*a*) To make hot, heat, warm; Bk. 9. 2; Bg. 11. 19. (*b*) To inflame, burn, consume by heat: तपति तनुगात्रि नदनस्त्वामनि- शं मां पुनर्दहत्येव S. 3. 17; अंगैरनंगततैः 3. 7. (*c*) To hurt, injure, damage, spoil; यास्वन् सुतस्तप्यति मां समन्त्यु Bk. 1. 23; Ms. 7. 6. (*d*) To pain, distress. (*e*) To mortify the body, undergo penance (with तपस्) -*Pass.* (तप्यते) (regarded by some as a root of the 4th conjugation) 1 To be heated, suffer pain. -2 To undergo severe penance (oft. with तपस्) U. 2. 8. -II. 10 U. or *Caus.* (तापयति-ते, तापित) 1 To heat, make warm; गगनं तापितपायितासिलक्ष्मी Si. 20. 75; न हि तापायितुं शक्यं सागराभस्तृणोत्कथा H. 1. 86. -2 To torment, pain, distress; भृशं तापितः कंदर्पेण Gīt. 11; Bk. 8. 13. -*With* निस् 1. to heat. -2. to purify. -3. to burnish. -वि 1. to shine (Atm. like उत्प q. v.); राविव- तपतेऽस्यर्थे Bk. 8. 14. -2. to warm, heat.

तप *a.* [तप्-अच्] 1 Burning, warming, consuming by heat. -2 Causing pain or trouble, distressing. -पः 1 Heat, fire, warmth. -2 The sun. -3 The hot season; Si. 1. 66. -4 Penance, religious austerities.

-अत्ययः, -अंतः the end of the hot season and the

beginning of the rainy season;

रविपीतज्जला तपान्यथे पुनरोधेन हि युज्येत नदी Ku. 4. 44; 5. 23; S. 3. 12.

-आत्मक *a.* practising austerities.

तपती 1 The river Tāptī. -2 N. of a daughter of the sun, married to Samvarṇa and mother of Kuru.

तपन *a.* [तप्-ल्यु] 1 Warming, heating, burning, shining &c. -2 Causing distress, paining. -3 The

sun; प्रतापात्तपनो यथा R. 4. 12; ल-

लाटंतपस्तपति तपनः U. 6; Māl. 1. -4

The hot season. -5 The sun-stone. -6

N. of a hell. -7 An epithet of Siva. -8

The Arka plant. -9 N. of Agastya.

-नं 1 Heat, burning. -2 Paining, grieving. -3 Mental agony, anguish.

-*Comp.* -अंशुः, -करः, -दीधितिः 1. the

sun. -2. a sun-beam. -आत्मजः, -तनयः

an epithet (1) of Yama. (2) of Karna.

(3) of Sugrīva. -आत्मजा, -तनया

an epithet of the Yamunā and of the

Godāvarī. -इष्टं copper. -उपलः,

-मणिः the sun-stone. -छद्ः the

sun-flower.

तपनी 1 The river Godāvarī or the

river Tāptī. -2 Heat.

तपनीय *a.* 1 To be heated. -2 To

be suffered or practised (as a pe-

nance). -यं Gold; especially gold

purified with fire; तपनीयाशोकः M.

3; तपनीयोपानद्युगलमार्यः प्रसादीकरोतु

Mv. 4; असंस्पृशतौ तपनीयपीठं R. 18.

41. (Also तपनीयकं in this sense.)

तपस् *n.* [तप्-असुन्] 1 Warmth;

heat, fire. -2 Pain, suffering. -3

Penance, religious austerity, mor-

tification; तपः क्लिष्टं तद्वासि साधनं

Ku. 5. 64. -4 Meditation connected

with the practice of personal self-

denial or bodily mortification. -5

Moral virtue, merit. -6 Special duty

or observance of any particular

caste. -7 One of the seven worlds;

i. e. the region above the world

called जनस्. -8 The month of religi-

ous austerities. -9 A long period of

time, Kalpa. -10 (In astr.) The

ninth lunar mansion. -*m.* 1 The

month of Māgha; तपसि भृशमस्तिर-

भीषुमान् Si. 6. 63. -2 An epithet of

Agni. -*m.*, -*n.* 1 The cold season;

(शिशिर). -2 The winter (हेमन्त). -3

The hot season (ग्रीष्म). -*Comp.*

-अनुभावः the influence of religious

penance. -अवटः the Brahṁāvarta

country. -कर *a.* undergoing pe-

nance; also तपस्कर. -केशः the pain

of religious austerity. -चरणं, -चर्या

the practice of penance. -तक्षः an

epithet of Indra. -धन *a.* 1. rich

in religious penance. -2. pious,

ascetic. -3. consisting in penance,

(-नः) 'rich in penance', an ascetic,

devotee; रम्यास्तपोधनानां क्रियाः S. 1.

13; रामप्रधानेषु तपोधनेषु 2. 7; 4. 1;

Si. 1. 23; R. 14. 19; Ms. 11. 242.

-निधिः an eminently pious man,

an ascetic; R. 1. 56. -निष्ठ *a.* per-

forming penance. -प्रभावः, -बलं the

power acquired by religious austeri-

ties; efficacy or potency of devotion.

-भूत *a.* ascetic, pious. -सूरिः 1.

an ascetic. -2. the Supreme spirit.

-राजः the moon. -राशिः an ascetic.

-लोकः the region above the world

called जनस्. -वनं a penance-grove,

a sacred grove in which ascetics

practise penance; कुतं त्वयोपवनं त-

पोवनमिति प्रेक्षे S. 1; R. 1. 90, 2. 18.

-वासः a place of penance or religious

austerities. -विशेषः excellence of

devotion, pre-eminent religious aus-

terities. -वृद्ध *a.* very ascetic or de-

vout. -शील *a.* inclined to practise

penance. -समाधिः the practice of

penance or religious austerities; Ku.

3. 24; 5. 6, 18. -स्थली 1. a seat of

religious austerity. -2. N. of

Benares.

तपसः 1 The sun. -2 The moon.

-3 A bird.

तपस्य *a.* Produced by heat. -स्यः

1 The month of Phālguna. -2 An

epithet of Arjuna. -स्या Religious

austerity, penance; (also *m.* and *n.*).

तपस्यति Den. P. To practise pe-

nance; सुरासुरगुरुः सोऽत्र सपत्नीकस्त-

पस्यति S. 7. 9, 12; R. 13. 41; 15.

49, Bk. 18. 21; Ku. 3, 17.

तपस्वत् *a.* Ved. 1 Burning, hot.

-2. Ascetic, devout, pious.

तपस्विता 1 Religious penance. 2

Piety, devotion.

तपस्विन् *a.* 1 Practising penance,

devout. -2 Poor, miserable, helpless,

pitiable; सा तपस्विनी निर्वृता भवतु S.

4; Māl. 3; N. 1. 135. -*m.* 1 An

ascetic; तपस्विसामान्यमवेषणीया R. 14.

67. -2 A mendicant, pauper. -3 An

epithet of Nārada. -4 A sparrow.

-नी 1 A female ascetic. -2 A poor or

wretched woman. -*Comp.* -पत्रः the

sun-flower.

तपित *a.* Heated, burnt &c.
तपिष्णु *a.* Warming, heating, burning.

तपु *a.* Ved. Burning hot.

तपुषी The heat of anger.

तपुस् *a.* [तप-उत्ति; cf. Up. 2. 116]
Burning hot. —*m.* 1 Fire. —2 The sun. —3 An enemy.

तपोमय *a.* 1 Consisting in religious penance. —2 Practising penance, devout. —यः The Supreme Being.

तप्त *p. p.* [तप-क] 1 Heated, burnt. —2 Red-hot, hot. —3 Melted, fused. —4 Distressed, pained, afflicted. —5 Practised (as penance). —**Comp.** —कांचनं gold purified with fire. —कृच्छं a kind of penance consisting in drinking hot water, milk and ghee for three days each, and inhaling hot air for three days; Ms. 11. 214; Y. 3. 318.

—रूपं, रूपकं purified silver.

तापः [तप-घञ्] 1 Heat, glow; अर्कमयखतापः S. 4. 10; M. 2. 13; Ms. 12. 76; Ku. 7. 84. —2 Torment, pain, affliction, misery, agony; इतरतापशतानि तवेच्छया वितर तानि सहे चतुरानन Udb.; समस्तापः कामं न नासिजनिदाघप्रसरयोः S. 3. 9; Bh. 1. 16. —3 Sorrow, distress. —**Comp.** —त्रयं the three kinds of miseries which human beings have to suffer in this world; i. e. आध्यात्मिक, आधिदेविक and आधिभौतिक. —हर *a.* 1. removing heat, cooling. —2. consoling.

तापक *a.* [तप-बुल्] Heating, burning, inflaming. —कः Fever, morbid heat.

तापन *a.* [तप-णिच् भावे ल्युट्] 1 Heating, inflaming. —2 Distressing. —नः 1 The sun. —2 The hot season. —3 The sun-stone. —4 N. of one of the arrows of Cupid. —नं 1 Burning. —2 Distressing. —3 Chastising. —4 A division of hell. —5 Gold.

तापनीय *a.* Golden. —यं Gold of the weight of a निष्क.

तापयान *a.* Warming, burning.

तापित *p. p.* 1 Warmed Heated. —2 Distressed, pained.

तापित् *a.* 1 Suffering from a disease (moral or physical). —2 Heating. —3 Hot.

ताप्यं Sulphuret of iron.

तम् 4 P. (ताम्यति, तांत) 1 To choke, be suffocated. —2 To be exhausted or fatigued; ललितसिरीषपुष्पहननैरपि ता-

म्यति यत् Māl. 5. 31. 3 To be distressed (in body or mind), be uneasy or pained, pine, waste away; प्रविदाति मुहुः कुञ्जं गुञ्जमुहुर्वह ताम्यति Git. 5; गार्दोष्काया ललितलुलितैरङ्गैस्ताम्यतीति Māl. 1. 15, 9. 33; तृष्णे मुधा ताम्यति Mu. 3. 1; Amaru. 7. —4 To stop, become immovable. —5 To wish, desire. —*Caus.* (ताम्यति) To suffocate, choke.

तमं 1 Darkness. —2 The tip of the foot. —नः 1 An epithet of Rāhu. —2 The Tamāla tree. —3 Darkness.

तमकः A kind of asthma.

तमत् *a.* [तम्-अत्तच् Up. 3. 110] 1 Desirous, longing for. —2 Wished, desired.

तमनं Becoming suffocated or breathless.

तांत *p. p.* [तम्-क] 1 Wearied, languid, fatigued. —2 Troubled, afflicted. —3 Faded, withered; see तम्.

तमस् *n.* [तम्-असुन्] 1 Darkness; किं वाऽभविष्यदरुणस्तमसां विभेत्ता तं चैव स्वहृत्किरणो धुरि नाकरिष्यत् S. 7. 4; V. 1. 7; Me. 37. —2 The gloom or darkness of hell; Ms. 4. 242. —3 Mental darkness, illusion, error; सुनिस्तुताप्रणयस्तरिरोधिना मम च मुक्तमिदं तमसा मनः S. 6. 7. —4 (In śān. phil.) Darkness or ignorance, as one of the three qualities or constituents of every thing in nature (the other two being सत्त्व and रजस्); Ku. 6. 60; Ms. 12. 24. —5 Grief, sorrow. —6 Sin. —*m., -n.* An epithet of Rāhu. —**Comp.**

—अपह *a.* removing darkness or ignorance, illumining, enlightening; Ki. 5. 22. (—हः) 1. the sun. —2. the moon. —3. fire. —4. a Buddha. —अरिः 1. the sun. —2. the moon. —3. fire.

—कांडः—डं great or spreading darkness. —गुः an epithet of Rāhu.

—गुणः see तमस् above (4). —नः 1. the sun. —2. the moon. —3. fire. —4. Vishnu. —5. Siva. —6. knowledge. —7. a Buddha. —ज्योतिस् *m.* a fire-fly.

—ततिः spreading darkness. —तुद् *m.* 1. a shining body. —2. the sun. —3. the moon; R. 3. 33. —4. fire. —5. a lamp, light. —तुहः 1. the sun. —2. the moon. —3. the Supreme Being. —प्रभा a sort of hell. —प्रवेशः 1. groping in the dark. —2. mental gloom. —नि-

हः, नापिः a fire-fly. —विकारः sickness, disease. —वन *a.* 1. obscured,

clouded. —2. affected with anger, fear &c. —हन्, हर *a.* dispersing darkness. (—नः) 1 the sun. —2. the moon.

तमस *a.* Dark-coloured. —सः 1 Darkness. —2 A well. —सा N. of a river. —सं 1 Darkness. —2 A city.

तमस्वत् *a.* Dark, gloomy. —ती 1 Night. —2 Turmeric.

तमस्विनी, तमा A night.

तमालः 1 N. of a tree with a very dark bark; नरुणतमालनीलवर्णलो-ज्जमदंष्ट्रधराः Māl. 9. 15; R. 13. 15, 49; Git. 11. —2 A sectarian mark of sandal upon the forehead. —3 A sword, scimitar. —4 The bark of the bamboo. —**Comp.** —पदं 1. a sectarian mark upon the forehead. —2. a Tamāla leaf.

तमालकः 1 The Tamāla tree. —2 The bark of a bamboo.

तमालिनी A place over-grown with Tamāla trees.

तमिः—त्री *f.* 1 Night, especially a dark night; स तमी तमोभिरभिगम्य तनां S. 9. 23. —2 A swoon, faint. —3 Turmeric.

तमिष *a.* Dark. —सं 1 Darkness; एतत्तमालदलनीलतमं तमिष Git. 11; कश्चरपोरासि मणिगणभूषणकिरणविभिन्नतमिः सं 2; Ki. 5. 2. —2 Mental darkness, illusion. —3 Anger, wrath. —सः The dark half of the month. —**Comp.** —पक्षः the dark fortnight (of a lunar month); R. 6. 34.

तमिसा 1 A dark night; सुखं तप-त्यावरणाय दृष्टेः कल्पेत लोकस्य कथं तमि-सा R. 5. 13; Si. 6. 70; Ki. 9. 18; Ku. 6. 43. —2 Extensive darkness.

तमोमय *a.* 1 Covered with darkness. —2 Ignorant. —यः N. of Rāhu

तम A Taddhita affix of the superlative degree applied to nouns adjectives, and also to verbs and in declinables in which latter case it is changed to तमाम्; अश्व° Pt. 1 'the best horse'; सुहृत्तम Mu. 1; पञ्चतितमाम्. It is also added to pronouns in the sense of 'one of many'; e. g. कृतम, वृतम, वतम &c.

तमंगः A platform, a stage.

तमंगकः The projecting roof of a house.

तमरं 1 Tin. —2 Lead.

तंबा, तंबिका A cow.

तय 1 A. (तये) 1 To go, move; अशुवास रथं तेये पुरात् Bk. 14. 75, 108. 2 To guard, protect.

तयः Protection.

तर A Taddhita affix of the comparative degree, added to adjectives, nouns, and also to verbs and indeclinables in which latter case it is changed to तारम्. It is added, like तम्, to pronouns in the sense of 'one of two,' e. g. कतर, ततर, यतर &c.

तर, तरण, तरणि, तरङ्ग, तरि-री, तरी &c. See under तृ.

तरक्षः, -क्षः A hyena.

तरङ्गः [तृ-अंश्च] 1 A wave; U. 3. 47; Bh. 1. 81, 1. 13. 63; S. 3. 7. -2 A section or part of a work (as of the कथासरित्सागरः). -3 A leap, jump, gallop, jumping motion (as of a horse). -4 Cloth or clothes. -5 Waving, moving to and fro.

तरङ्गिन् a. [तरङ्गः संज्ञतोऽस्य, तार० इत्थञ्च] 1 Wavy, tossing with waves; पीडा Māl. 9. 11. -2 Overflowing. -3 Tremulous. -तं Waving; अपांगतरङ्गिता-नि बाणाः Gīt. 3.

तरङ्गिन् a. Wavy, undulating, unsteady. -णी A river; as in राजतरङ्गिणी

तरंतः [तृ-ञ्च] 1 The ocean. -2 A hard shower. -3 A frog. -4 A demon or Rākshasa. -5 A devotee. -ही A boat.

तरल a. [तृ-अल्च्] 1 Trembling, waving, shaking, tremulous; ताराप-तिस्तरलविद्युदिवाम्रहृदं R. 13. 76, घन इव तर बलाक्ते Gīt. 5; Si. 10. 40, U. 5. 11; S. 1. 26. -2 Fickle, unsteady, transient; वैराग्यितारतरलाः स्वयं मत्सरिणः परे Si. 2. 115; Amaru. 27. -3 Splendid, sparkling, glittering; Pt. 1. 190. -4 Liquid. -5 Libidinous, wanton. -6 Hollow. -7 Extensive, wide. -लः 1 The central gem of a necklace; मुक्तामदोऽप्य-तरलमध्यः Vās. 35; or हारास्तरारतरल-गुडिकान् (Mallī. considers this as an interpolation in Meghadūta). -2 A necklace. -3 A level surface. -4 Bottom, depth. -5 A diamond. -6 Iron. -7 Thorn-apple. -ला 1 Rice-gruel. -2 Spirituous liquor. -3 -Comp. -नयना-लोचना a

eyes.

तरलयति Den. P. To cause to shake, to wave, move to and fro; Amrau. 87; U. 5. 35.

तरलायते Den. A. To tremble, shake, move to and fro.

तरलायितः A large wave, surf. -तः, तं Fickleness.

तरलित a. Shaking, tremulous, undulating; तुंगतरंग Gīt. 11; हारा 7.

तरवारिः A sword.

तरस् a. [तृ-करणादौ असुन्] Ved. Quick, energetic. -न. 1 Speed, velocity. 2 Vigour, strength, energy; कैलसनाथं तरसा जिगीषुः R. 5. 28, 11. 77; Si. 9. 72. -3 A bank, a place of crossing. -4 A float, raft. -5 A monkey. -6 A disease.

तरसं Meat, flesh.

तरसानः A boat.

तरस्वत् a. 1 Quick, swift. -2 Sick. -3 Energetic, strong, powerful.

तरस्विन् a. (नी f.) 1 Swift, quick. -2 Strong, powerful, courageous; mighty; R. 9. 23, 11. 89; 16. 77. -म. 1 A courier, an express. -2 A hero -3 Air, wind. -4 An epithet of Garuḍa.

तरांधुः, तरालुः A large flat-bottomed boat.

तरिः, तरीषः &c. See under तृ

तरिता 1 The fore-finger. -2 Garlic, or hemp. -3 A form of Durgā.

तरु a. [तृ-उन् Up. 1. 7] Protecting. -रुः 1 A tree; नवसरोहणयि-थिलस्तरिव सुकरः समुद्रतले M. 1. 8 -2 Ved. Velocity. -3 A wooden ladle for taking up Soma. -Comp. -खंडः-डं, -डः-डं an assemblage or clump of trees. -जीवनं the root of a tree. -तलं the ground about the foot of a tree, foot of a tree. -नखः a thorn. -सुगः a monkey. -राग 1. a bud or blossom. -2. a young shoot, sprout. -राजः the Tāla tree. -राजन् m. 'the king of trees', N. of the tree Pārijātaka; also वरः. -रुहा a parasitical plant. -विला-सिनी the Nav. mallikā creeper. -शायिन् m. a bird. -सारः camphor.

तरुश a. Full of or abounding in trees.

तयटः The root of the lotus.

तरुण a. [तृ-उन्नन् Up. 3. 54]

Young, youthful, juvenile, (as man). -2 (a) Young, newly-born or produced, tender, soft; Bh. 3. 49 (b) Newly risen, not high in the sky (as the sun) Ku. 3. 54. -New, fresh; तरुणं दधि Chāṇ. 64 तरुणं सर्षपशाकं नवीदनं पिच्छिलानि दधीनि । अल्पवयसेन सुंदरि मम्यजा मिष्टमन्नानि ॥ Chand. M. 1. -Lively, vivid. -णः A young man, youth; Pt. 1. 11; Bv. 62. -2 The castor-oil plant. -Large cumin-seed. -णी young or youthful woman; वृद्धा तरुणी विषं Chāṇ. 78. -ण 1 Cartilage. -2 A sprout. -Comp. -अस्थि n. cartilage. -इवरः fever lasting for week. -दधि n. coagulated milk five days old. -पीतिका red arsenic.

तरुणक A sprout.

तरुणयति Den. P. To heighten spread; Māl. 5. 6.

तरुणायते Den. A. To remain young or fresh; तृणैका तरुणा Pt. 5. 16.

तरुणमन् m. Youth, juvenility

तरुतृ Ved. 1 Overcoming, conquering. -2 Impelling, driving onward. -3 Protecting (तारक)

तरुन् a. Ved 1 Carrying across -2 Conquering.

तरुषः A conqueror. -वा Victor

तरुष्यति Den. P. To attack.

तरुस् n. Ved. 1 Battle. -2 Superiority. -3 Overcoming.

तर्क 10 U. (तर्कयति-ते, तर्कं To suppose, guess, suspect, believe, conjecture, infer; त्वं तावत्कतमां यसि S. 6; Me. 96. -2 To speculate about, reflect. -3 To consider or regard as (with two a -4 To think of, intend, mean, in view; (पालुं) त्वं चेदच्छरफादि शब्दं तर्कयति तथैव मे. Me. 51. -ascertain. -6 To shine. -7 speak.

तर्कः (तर्क-भावे अच्) 1 Supposed conjecture, guess; प्रसङ्गस्ते तर्कः -2 Reasoning, speculation, discussion, abstract reasoning; कुतः पुनरवधारिते आगमार्थे तर्कनिमित्तस्याक्षेपकाशः; इदानीं तर्कनिमित्त आक्षेपि रीहियते S. B.; तर्कोऽप्रतिष्ठः विभिन्नाः Mb.; Ms. 12. 10 (Doubt. -4 Logic, the science of

यत्काव्यं मधुवाँर्ध्वं धर्षितपरास्तर्केषु यस्योक्तयः N. 22. 155; तर्कशास्त्रं, तर्करीपिका -5. (In logic) Reduction to absurdity, a conclusion opposed to the premises, a *reductio ad absurdum*. -6 A system of doctrine founded on pure reasoning or free thinking, a philosophical system (particularly one of the six principal darsanas q. v.). -7 A name for the number 'six'. -8 Supplying an ellipsis. -9 Cause, motive. -10 Wish, desire. -कौं Speculation, reasoning. -Comp. -आभासः fallacious reasoning, fallacy in drawing conclusions. -विद्या logic. -शास्त्रं 1. logic. -2. a philosophical work.

तर्कक a. [तर्क-कृत्] Inquiring, inquisitive. -कः 1 A suitor, an inquirer, a petitioner. -2 A logician. तर्कण Reasoning, speculation. तर्कित p. p. Doubted, guessed, discussed, investigated, examined &c.; see तर्क. -तं A supposition, conjecture.

तर्किन् a. [तर्क-णिनि] 1 Guessing. -2 Reasoning, versed in speculation. -m. A logician, reasoner.

तर्कुकः A suppliant, petitioner.

तर्कुः m., f. A spindle, an iron pin upon which cotton is first drawn out; तर्कुः कर्तनसाधनं.-Comp. -पिंडः, -पीठी, -पीठः, -पाठी a ball at the lower end of a spindle.

तर्कुः A hyena.

तर्क्यः Nitre, salt-petre.

तर्ज् 1 P., 10 A. (often P. also) (तर्जति, तर्जयति-ने, तर्जित) 1 To threaten, menace, terrify; तर्जयितुं गुल्या तर्जयति S. 1; अहिताननिलोद्धूतस्तर्जयान्निव केतुभिः R. 4. 28, 11. 78, 12. 41; Bk. 14. 80. -2 To scold, revile, censure, blame; Bk. 6. 3, 8. 101, 17. 103. -3 To mock, deride.

तर्जनं-ना [तर्ज-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Threatening, frightening. -2 Censuring; R. 19. 17; Ku. 6. 45. -3 Pointing at (in ridicule or contempt). -4 Putting to shame, excelling, surpassing. -5 Anger. -नी The fore-finger.

तर्जित p. p. 1 Threatened. -2 Blamed. 3 Disgraced. -तं Threatening, a menace.

तर्पणः, तर्पकः A calf; Si. 12. 41.

तार्पिः 1 A raft. -2 The sun.

तर्द्वे 1 P. (तर्द्वेति) 1 To injure,

hurt. -2 To kill, cut through; Bk. 14. 108; see तर्द् also.

तर्द्वे-द्वे f. A wooden ladle.

तर्धन् n. Ved. A hole, an opening

तर्पणं See under तृष्.

तर्फितृ a. A killer, an injurer.

तर्ब 1 P. (तर्बेति) To go, move.

तर्बटः A year.

तर्मन् n. The top of the sacrificial post.

तर्षः, तर्षण &c. See under तृष्.

तर्हणं Ved. Injuring.

तर्हि ind. [तर्-हि] 1 At that time, then. -2 In that case; यदा-तर्हि 'when-then'; यदि-तर्हि 'if-then'; कथं तर्हि 'how then'.

तल् 1 P., 10 U. (तलति, तलयति-ने) 1 To be full or complete. -2 To fix, found, establish. -3 To be fixed. -4 To accomplish a vow.

तलः-लं [तल्-अच्] 1 A surface: भुवस्तलमिव व्योम कुर्वन् व्योमेव भूतलं R. 4. 29; sometimes used at the end of comp. without much alteration of meaning; महीतले 'surface of the earth' i. e. earth itself; शुद्धे तु तर्पण-तले सुलभावकाशा S. 7. 32; नभस्तले &c.-2 The palm of the hand; R. 6. 18.-3 The sole of the foot.-4 The fore-arm.-5 A slap with the hand. -6 Lowness, inferiority of position. -7 A lower part, part underneath, base, foot, bottom; देवरोधसि वेतसी-तलले चेतः समुत्कठते K. P. 1.-8 (Hence) The ground under a tree or any other object, shelter afforded by anything; फणी मयूरस्य तले निषी-दति Rs. 1. 13.-9 A hole, pit.-10 A span. -लः 1 The hilt of a sword. -2 The palmyrat ree. -3 N. of Siva. -4 Pressing the strings of a lute with the left hand.-5 A division of hell. -लं 1 A pond.-2 A forest, wood.-3 Cause, origin, motive.-4 A leathern fence worn round the left arm (तल् also in this sense). -Comp. -अंगुलिः f. a toe. -अलं the fourth of the seven divisions of hell.-ईक्षणः a hog. -उदर a. having a protuberant belly, pot-bellied. -उदा a river. -घातः a slap with the palm of the hand. -तारलः 1. a kind of musical instrument. -2. clapping of the hands. -जं, -जणं, -वारणं a leathern glove of an archer.

-प्रहारः a slap with the hand. -गुह्यं a fight with the palms of the hands. -लोकः nether world (पाताल). -सारकं a martingale. -हृदयं the centre of the sole of the foot.

तलकं A large pond.

तलतः ind. From the bottom.

तलाची A mat.

तलिका A martingale.

तलित a. Fixed, having a bottom. -तं Fried meat.

तलवारणं A sword.

तलित् f. Lightning; cf. तलित्.

तलिन a. [तल्-इनन् Un. 2. 53.] 1 Thin, meagre, spare. -2 Small, little. -3 Clear, clean. 4 Situated under or beneath. -5 Weak. -6 Separate. -नं A bed, couch.

तलिमं 1 Paved ground, a pavement. -2 A bed, cot, couch. -3 An awning. -4 A large sword or knife.

तलुन a. [तल्-उन्नन्] Young. -नः 1 A youth. -2 Wind, air. -नी A girl, young woman.

तलर्कं A forest.

तल्पः-ल्पं [तल्-पच् Un. 3. 26] 1 A couch, bed, sofa; सपदि विगतनिद्रस्तल्पमुज्झांचकार R. 5. 75 'left the bed', 'rose.' -2 (Fig.) A wife (as in गुरुतल्पग q. v.). -3 The seat of a carriage. -4 An upper story, a turret, tower; R. 16. 11. -Comp. -कीटः a bug.

तल्पकः One whose business it is to make or prepare beds (as a servant).

तल्पनं 1 An elephant's back. -2 The flesh on the back-bone.

तल्पलं The back-bone of an elephant, (पृष्ठवंश); सांख्यशास्त्रतल्पला-द्विदक्षः Si. 18. 6.

तल्लः A reservoir, tank. -क्षी 1 A youthful woman. -2 N. of the wife of Varuna. -3 A boat. -जं A pit, hole.

तल्लजः 1 Excellence, superiority, happiness. -2 (At the end of comp.) Excellent (in this sense the word is always masculine whatever be the gender of the first member of the compound) गोवल्लजः 'an excellent cow'; so कुशरोवल्लजः 'an excellent maiden'.

तल्लिका A key

तल्व Scent produced from the rubbing of fragrant substances.

तवक्षीरं 1 Manna of bamboo. -2 A kind of extract of wheat, rice &c.

तवराजः A sort of sugar.

तवस् *a.* Ved. 1 Old. -2 Strong, great. -*n.* Strength, power (बल).

तवस्य *a.* 1 Increasing strength (as an oblation). -*स्य* Strength.

तविष *a.* Ved. 1 Old. -2 Strong, powerful, bold, courageous. -*षः* 1 The ocean. -2 Heaven. -3 Strength. -4 Business (व्यवसाय). -*षी* 1 Power. -2 The earth. -3 A river. -4 N. of a daughter of Indra.

तविष्या Violence, force.

तवीषः 1 The ocean. -2 Heaven. -3 Gold.

तव्य A Kṛit affix by means of which potential passive participles are formed from roots, *e. g.* कर्तव्य from कृ.

तष्ट *a.* 1 Hewn, cut, chiseled, split. -2 Fashioned; see तद्ध.

तद्ध *m.* 1 A carpenter in general. -2 The architect of gods (विश्वकर्मा).

तस् 4 P. (तस्यति) 1 To fade away, become exhausted. -2 To throw down. -3 To wane, decay, perish. -4 To reject, cast. [cf. 'Eng. toss.]

तस्करः 1 A thief, robber; मासंचर मनःपांय तत्रास्ते स्वरतस्करः Bh. 1. 86; Ms. 4. 135, 8. 67. -2 (At the end of comp.) Anything bad or contemptible. -3 The ear. -*री* A passionate woman.

तस्करता 1 Theft. -2 Hearing.

तस्थु *a.* Stationary, immoveable, stable.

ताक्षण्यः, ताक्ष्णः The son of a carpenter.

ताच्छीलिकः N. of an affix used to denote a particular inclination, tendency, or habit.

ताच्छील्ये The act of being accustomed to that; ताच्छील्ये गितिः.

ताज्ज्व *a.* Quick, speedy. -*ind.* Suddenly, abruptly; (opp. चिरं).

तारङ्ग An ornament for the ear-ring.

ताटस्थ्यं 1 Proximity. -2 Indifference, disregard, neutrality; see तटस्थ.

ताड, ताडनं &c. see under तड्.

ता(ट)डका 1 N. of a female fiend, daughter of Suketu, wife of Sunda and mother of Mārīcha. [She was changed into a fiend by the sage Agastya whose devotions she had disturbed. She was killed by Rama when she began to disturb the sacrificial rites of Visvamitra. Rama was first unwilling to bend his bow against a woman, but the sage overcame his scruples, see R. 11. 20]. -2 The large dark-green pumpkin.

ताडकेयः [ताडकाया अपत्यं टक्] An epithet of the demon Mārīcha, son of Tāḍakā.

ताडकः, ताडपत्रं See ताडक.

ताडग *a.* (गी *f.*) Being in or coming from tanks.

ताडिः -*डी* *f.* 1 A kind of palm. -2 A kind of ornament.

ताडिवः -*वं* 1 Dancing in general, मङ्गलार्चनोत्सवांते U. 3. 18; भ्रूः dance or playful movement of the eyebrows; 3. 19. -2 Particularly, the frantic or violent dance of Siva; व्यंबकानंदे वस्ताडवं देवि भूयाद्भीष्टं च दृष्ट्यै च नः Māl. 5. 23, 1. 1. -3 The art of dancing. -4 A sort of grass. -5 (In prosody) A foot of three short syllables. -**Comp.** -**तालिकः** an epithet of Nandin, the door-keeper of Siva. -**प्रियः** N. of Siva.

ताडित *a.* 1 Dancing, made to dance; Māl. 2. -2 Moving round in a wild dance; U. 5. 36. -3 Fluttering. -4 Frowning.

तांडिः The science of dancing.

तातः [तन्-क दीर्घश्च Up. 3. 90] 1 A father, सूर्यं तु लवस्य बालिशतां तातपाशः U. 6; हा तातेति कंसितमाकर्ण्य विषण्णः R. 9. 75. -2 A term of affection, endearment or pity, applied to any person, but usually to inferiors or juniors, pupils, children &c.; तात चंद्रापीड K. 106; Māl. 6. 16; रक्षसा भक्षितस्तात तव तातो वनांतरे Mb. -3 A term of respect applied to elders or other venerable personages; हेपिता हि बहवो नरेश्वरास्तेन तात धनुषा धनुर्भूतः R. 11. 40; तस्मान्मुच्ये यथा तात संविधानं तयार्हसि 1. 72. -4 Any person for whom one

feels pity. -**Comp.** -*ग* *a.* 1. agreeable to a father. -2. paternal. (-*गुः*) a paternal uncle. -*तुल्यः* a paternal uncle, or the most respectable of a man's male relations.

तातनः The Khanjana or wagtail.

तातल *a.* 1 Paternal. -2 Hot. -*लः* 1 A disease. -2 An iron club or spike. -3 Cooking, maturing. -4 Heat. -5 A relative who may be regarded as a father.

तातिः Offspring. -*तिः* *f.* Continuity, succession, as in अरिष्टतानि or शिवतानि q. v.

तात्कालिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Simultaneous. -2 Immediate. -3 Relating to any particular time.

तात्काल्यं Simultaneity.

तात्पर्य [तत्परस्य भावः व्यञ्ज] 1 Purport, meaning, scope, अत्रेवं तात्पर्यं &c. -2 Purport of propositions; K. P. 2. -3 Aim, object, intended reference to any object, purpose, intention (with loc.); इह यथार्थकथने तात्पर्यं P. II. 3. 43 Com. -4 The object or intention of the speaker (in using particular words in a sentence); वक्तुं रिच्छा तु तात्पर्यं परिकीर्तितं Bhāṣā P. 84; तात्पर्यानुपपत्तिः 82. -5 Explanation. -6 Entire devotion to or absorption in any object.

तात्पर्यक *a.* Aiming at, meaning.

तार्त्त्विक *a.* True, real, essential, किं चासीदमृतस्य भेदविगमः साचिस्मिते तार्त्त्विकः Bv. 2. 81; तार्त्त्विकः संबंधः &c.

तार्त्थिक *a.* Intended for that.

तादर्थ्य 1 Identity of aim, object. -2 Relation to. -3 Sameness of meaning. -4 Purpose, aim.

तादात्म्यं Sameness of nature, identity, unity; नयनयोस्तादात्म्यमभोरुहां Bv. 2. 81; भगवत्यात्मनस्तादात्म्यं &c.

तादृश *a.* (की *f.*), तादृश *a.*, तादृश *a.* (की *f.*) Such-like, like him, her or it, like that; तादृशगुणा Ms. 9. 22, 36; Amaru. 46; यादृशस्तादृशः any body whoever, common or ordinary man; उपदेशो न हातव्यो यादृशे तादृशे अने Pt. 1. 390.

तानः [तन्-घञ्] 1 A thread, fibre. -2 (In music) A protracted tone, a key-note; यथा तानं विना रागः Bv. 1. 119; तानप्रसाधित्विनोपगंतुं Ku. 1. 8. (the number of tānas is said to

be 49). -3 A monotonous tone. -नं 1 Expanse, extension. -2 An object of sense. -Comp. -कर्मन् *n.* 1. tuning the voice as a preparatory step to singing. -2. running over the notes to catch the key.

तानवं Thinness, smallness; हास्य-प्रभा तानवमासदा Vikr. 1. 106.

तानूरः A whirlpool.

तांत See under तम्.

तांतव *a.* (की *f.*) [तंतोर्विकारः अञ्] Made of threads. -वं 1 Spinning, weaving. -2 A web. -3 A woven cloth.

तांतुवायिः, तांतवाय्यः The son of a weaver.

तांत्रिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Well-versed in any science or doctrine. -2 Relating to the Tantras. -3 Taught or contained in them. -कः A follower of Tantra doctrines.

ताप, तापन, &c. See under तप्.

तापत्यः An epithet of Kuru; also of Arjuna.

तापस *a.* (सी *f.*) 1 Relating to religious penance or to an ascetic. -2 Devout. -सः (सी *f.*) A hermit, devotee, an ascetic. -Comp. -इष्टा, -प्रिया a grape. -तरुः, -द्रुमः the tree of ascetics, also called इंगुदी.

तापस्य Asceticism.

तापिच्छः The Tamāla tree or its flower (*n.*); प्रकुलतापिच्छनिभैरभीषु-भिः Si. 1. 22; च्योन्नस्तापिच्छगुच्छाव-लिभिरिव तमोवल्लीभिर्निर्गच्छन्ते Māl. 5. 6; (तापिज used in the same sense).

तापीजं Sulphuret of iron.

तापी 1 N. of the river Tāpti, which joins the sea near Surat. -2 The river Yamunā.

तामः [तम्-करणे घञ्] 1 An object of terror. -2 A fault, defect. -3 Anxiety, distress. -4 Desire. -5 Exhaustion, fatigue.

तामरं 1 Water. -2 Clarified butter,

तामरसं [तामरे जले सस्ति सस् उ Tv.] 1 The red lotus; Pt. 1. 94; R. 6. 37, 9. 12, 37; Amaru. 70. 88. -2 Gold. -3 Copper. -सी A lotus-pond.

तामस *a.* (सी *f.*) [तमोऽस्त्यस्य अञ्] 1 Dark, consisting of darkness; Māl. 9. 52; U. 5. 12. -2 Affect-

ed by or relating to तमस् or the quality of darkness (the third of the three qualities of nature); Bg. 7. 12, 17. 2; Ml. 1. 1; Ms 12. 33-34. -3 Ignorant. -4 Vicious. -सः 1 A malignant person, an incendiary, a villain. -2 A snake. -3 An owl. -4 N. of a son of Rāhu. -सं Darkness. -सी 1 Night, a dark night. -2 Sleep. -3 An epithet of Durgā.

तामसिक *a.* (की *f.*) [तमसा विवृत्ते ठञ्] 1 Dark. -2 Belonging to, derived from, or connected with तमस्.

तामिस्रः 1 A division of hell. -2 The dark fortnight of a month. -3 Hatred. -4 Anger. -5 A demon, Rākshasa (going about in the dark).

तांबूलं 1 The areca-nut. -2 The leaf of piper-betel, which together with the areca-nut, catechu, chunam, and spices is usually chewed after meals; तांबूलभूतगङ्गोऽयं भक्ष्यं जल्पति मानुषः K. P. 7; रागो न स्व-लितस्तवाधरपुट तांबूलसंवेधितः S. Til. 7. -Comp. -अधिकारः the office of carrying the betel-box; Pt. 1. -करं, -वेदिका a betel-box; (Mar. पानदान, पानपुडा). -दः, -धरः, -वाहकः a servant attached to men of rank to carry the betel-box and to provide them with तांबूल whenever necessary. -वल्ली the betel-plant; R. 6. 64.

तांबूलिकः A seller of betel.

तांबूलिन् *a.* Relating to betel. -मः A servant who prepares the Tām-būla and gives it to his master when wanted.

तांबूली The betel-plant; तांबूलीनां वलेस्तत्र रञ्जितापानभूमयः R. 4. 42.

ताम्र *a.* [तम्-रक् दीर्घः Un. 2. 16] 1 Made of copper. -2 Of a coppery red colour, red; उदेति सविता ताम्रस्ताम्र एवास्तेमेति च. -मः A kind of leprosy with red spots. -ञ्ज 1 Copper. -2 A dark or coppery red. -ञ्जी A copper pot having a small hole at the bottom used in measuring time by placing it in a water-vessel. -Comp. -अक्षः 1. a crow. -2. the (Indian) cuckoo. -अर्धः bell-metal. -अदमन् *m.* a kind of jewel (पद्मराग). -आमं red sandal (रक्तचन्दन). -उपजीविन् *m.* a coppersmith. -ओष्ठः (forming ताम्रोष्ठ or ताम्रोष्ठ) a red or cherry lip; Ku. 1. 44. -कारः,

-कुहः a brazier, coppersmith. -कृ-मिः a kind of red insect (इन्द्रमेष). -2. the lady bird. -3. cochineal. -गर्भे sulphate of copper. -चूडः a cock.

-वपुञ्ज brass. -द्वः the red sandal-wood. -द्वीपः the island of Ceylon.

-धातुः red chalk. -पद्मः, -पद्मः a copper-plate on which grants of land were frequently inscribed; Y. 1.

319. -पर्णी N. of a river rising in Malaya, celebrated for its pearls; R. 4. 50. -पल्लवः the Asoka tree.

-फलकं a copper-plate. -मुख *a.* copper-faced. (-स्यः) a Frank or European. -वर्णी the blossom of sesamum. -लिप्तः N. of a country.

(-प्ताः pl.) its people or rulers. -वृक्षः a species of sandal. -सिखिन् *m.* a cock. -सारकः a sort of Khadira.

(-कं) red sandal-wood.

ताम्रकं Copper.

ताम्रिक *a.* (की *f.*) Made of copper, coppery. -कः A brazier, copper-smith.

ताम्रिन् *m.* Redness, the colour of copper.

ताम्र्यं Redness.

ताय् 1 A. (तायने, तायित) 1 To spread, extend, proceed in a continuous line. -2 To protect, preserve. -With वि to spread, create; Lk. 16. 105.

तायनं 1 Proceeding well, succeeding. -2 Increase, growth.

तायुः Ved. A thief.

तार *a.* [तृ-णिच् भावे अञ्] 1 High, (as a note.) -2 Loud, shrill (as a sound); Māl. 5. 20. -3 Shining, radiant, clear; हारांस्तारांस्तरुशुटिकान् (regarded as an interpolation in Me. by Malli.); उरासि निहितस्तारो हारः Amaru. 28; R. 5. 52. -4 Good, excellent, well-flavoured. -5 Clear, clean. -रः 1 The bank of a river. -2 The clearness of a pearl. -3 A beautiful or big pearl; हारममलतरुदर-मुरसि द्युतं Git. 11. -4 An epithet of (1) Vishnu, (2) Siva. -5 The mystical syllable ओम् (पञ्च). -6 Protection. -7 A high tone or note. -8 Crossing, passing over. -रः, -रं 1 A star or planet; (said to be *f.* also). -2 The pupil of the eye; (said to be *m.* also). -3 A pearl (said to be *f.* also). -Comp. -अम्रः camphor. -अरिः a pyritic ore of iron. -पद्मं the falling of a star or meteor. -पुष्पः

the Kunda or jasmine creeper. —वायुः loud-sounding wind, a whistling breeze. —शुद्धिकरं lead. —स्वर *a.* having a loud or shrill sound. —हारः 1. a necklace of big or beautiful pearls. —2. a shining necklace.

तारकः *N.* of a demon killed by Kārtikeya. [He was the son of Vajranga and Varangi. He propitiated the god Brahmadeva by means of his penance on the Pāriyatra mountain, and asked as a boon that he should not be killed by any one except a child seven days old. On the strength of this boon he began to oppress the gods who were obliged to go to Brahma and ask his assistance in the destruction of the demon; (see Ku. 2). But they were told that the offspring of Siva could alone vanquish him. Afterwards Kārtikeya was born, and he slew the demon on the seventh day of his birth.] —**Comp.**

—अरिः—जित् *m.* an epithet of Kārtikeya. (For other senses, see under तृ).

तारका 1 *A* star. —2 *A* meteor, falling star. —3 The pupil of the eye; संक्षेपे इत्यमरमल्लतारकां R. 11. 69; Ch. P. 5; Bh. 1. 11. —4 *N.* of the wife of Brihaspati.

तारकिणी *A* starry night, night during which stars are visible.

तारकित *a.* [तारकाः अस्य संजाताः इत्यच्] Starry, star-spangled, studded with stars.

तारण, तारित, तारिक &c. See under तृ.

तारतम्यं [तारतम्योर्भावः व्यञ्ज] 1 Gradation, proportion, relative importance, comparative value. —2 Difference, distinction; निर्धनं निधनमेतयोर्द्वयोस्तारतम्याविधिमुक्तचेतसां। बोधनाय विधिना विनिर्मिता रेफ एव जयवैजयंतिका|| Udb.

तारल *a.* Unsteady. —लः 1 *A* libidinous man, lécher, libertine. —2 The companion of a dissolute man (विट).

तारल्यं 1 Tremulousness. —2 Libidinousness, dissoluteness.

तारा 1 *A* star or planet in general; हंसश्रेणीषु तारासु R. 4. 19; Bh. 1. 15. —2 *A* fixed star; R. 6. 22. —3 The pupil of the eye, the eye-ball; कान्तमंतःप्रमोक्षशनिसरति मव्रजंतारश्चक्रैः Māl. 9. 30; विस्मयस्मेरतारैः 1. 28,

tried to dissuade her husband Vāli from fighting with Rāma and Sugrīva, and married Sugrīva after Vāli had been killed by Rāma. (b) *N.* of the wife of Brihaspati, the preceptor of the gods. She was on one occasion carried off by Soma (the moon) who refused to deliver her up to her husband when demanded. A fierce contest then ensued, and Brahmā had at last to compel Soma to restore her to her husband. Tārā gave birth to a son named Budha who became the ancestor of the Lunar race of kings. (c) *N.* of the wife of Harischandra and mother of Rohidāsa; (also called Tārāmatī). —**Comp.**—अधिपः 1. the moon; Ku. 7. 48; Bh. 1. 71. —2. Siva. —3. Brihaspati. —4. Vāli. —5. Sugrīva. —आपीडः the moon. —आमः quicksilver. —पतिः 1. the moon; R. 13. 76. —2. Vāli. —3. Brihaspati. —4. Siva. —पथः the atmosphere, firmament. —प्रमाणं sidereal measure, sidereal time. —भूषा the night. —मंडलं 1. the starry region, the zodiac. —2. the pupil of the eye. —सुगः the constellation मृगशिरस्. —मैत्रिकं 'the friendship of the stars', spontaneous or unaccountable love; Māl. 7, 4; U. 5. —वर्षं falling stars.

तारायणः The holy fig-tree.*

तारुण *a.* Youthful, young.

तारुण्यं 1 Youth, youthfulness. —2 Freshness (fig.).

तारेयः 1 The planet Mercury. —2 An epithet of Angada, son of Vāli.

तार्कच *a.* (वी. f.) Spun, woven.

तार्किकः [तर्कं वेत्ति तच्छास्त्रमधीति वा ठञ्] 1 *A* dialectician, logician. —2 *A* philosopher.

तार्क्ष्यः *N.* of the sage कश्यप.

तार्क्ष्यः 1 An epithet of Garuḍa; व्रस्तेन तार्क्ष्यात् किल कालिधेन R. 6. 49. —2 *N.* of Garuḍa's elder brother Aruṇa. —3 *A* car. —4 *A* horse. —5 *A* snake. —6 *A* bird in general. —7 *N.* of Siva. —8 *N.* of Siva. —9 Gold. —10 *A* kind of antidote. —**Comp.**—भञ्जः an epithet of Vishnu. —नायकः an epithet of Garuḍa.

तार्ण *a.* (पर्ण. f.) [तृणस्तेनं दिवाभञ्ज] 1 Made of grass. —2 Levied

from grass (as a tax). —र्णः Fire.

तार्तीय *a.* [तृतीय एव, स्वार्थे अण्] 1 The third. —2 Belonging to the third. —अं *A* third part.

तार्तीयिक *a.* The third; तार्तीयिकतया मितोऽयमगमत्तस्य प्रबंधे N. 3. 136; तार्तीयिकं पुरारेस्तद्वत्सु मदनझोषणं लोचनं वः Māl. 1. v. 1.

तालः [तल् एव अण्] 1 The palmyra tree; Bh. 2. 90; R. 15. 23. —2 *A* banner formed of the palm. —3 Slapping or clapping the hands together, the noise made by it; Māl. 5. 23. —4 Flapping in general. —5 Flapping of the ears of an elephant. —6 Beating time (in music); करकितलयतालैर्मुग्धया नर्त्यमानं U. 3. 10; Me. 79. —7 *A* musical instrument made of bell-metal; R. 9. 71. —8 The palm of the hand. —9 *A* lock, bolt. —10 The hilt of a sword. —11 An epithet of Siva. —12 (In prosody) *A* trochee. —13 *A* particular measure of height. —14 *A* short span. —लं 1 The nut of the palmyra tree. —2 Yellow orpiment. —**Comp.**—अंकः 1. *N.* of Balarāma. —2. the palm-leaf used for writing. —3. a book. —4. a saw. —5. *N.* of Siva. —6. a man endowed with every 'fortunate mark or sign.

—अवचरः a dancer, an actor. —केतुः an epithet of Bhīṣhma. —क्षीरकं, गर्भः the exudation of the palm. —जटा, —प्रलंबः the fibres of the palm tree. —भञ्जः, —भृत् *m.* an epithet of Balarāma. —पञ्च 1. the palm-leaf used for writing. —2. a kind of ear-ornament (hollow cylinder of gold thrust through the lobe of the ear). —वज्र, —शुद्ध *a.* measured, rhythmical, regulated by musical time. —मर्दलः a kind of musical instrument, a cymbal. —संचं 1. a kind of surgical instrument. —2. a lock, a lock and key. —रेचनकः a dancer, an actor. —लक्षणः an epithet of Balarāma. —वनं a grove of trees. —वृंतं a fan; S. 3. 21, Ku. 2. 35; also तालवृंतकः.

ताली 1 *A* species of the mountain-palm, palm-tree. —2 The common toddy (taddi). —3 Fragrant earth. —4 *A* sort of key. —**Comp.**—वनं a grove of palm trees; R. 4. 34, 6. 57.

तालकं 1 Yellow orpiment. —2 *A* fragrant earth. —3 *A* bolt, latch.

—की The vinous exudation of the palm, *toddy*. —Comp. —आभ *a.* green. (—भः) the green colour.

तालकः A kind of ear-ornament, (=ताडक q. v.).

तालव्य *a.* Relating to the palate, palatal. —Comp. —वर्णः a palatal letter; *i. e.* इ, ई, उ, ऋ, ए, ओ, औ, and य. —स्वरः a palatal vowel; *i. e.* इ and ई.

तालिकः [तालेन निर्वृत्तः ठक्] 1 The open palm of the hand. —2 Clapping the hands (तालिका also); यथैकेन न हस्तेन तालिका संप्रपद्यते Pt. 2. 128; उच्चाटनीयः करतालिकानां दानादिदानीं भवतीतिरेषः N. 3. 7. —3 A tie, seal.

तालितं 1 Coloured cloth.—2 Any musical instrument.—3 A string, tie.

तालिन् *m.* N. of Siva.

तालिशः A mountain.

तालु *n.* [तरन्त्येन वर्णाः तु-अण् रस्य लः; cf. Up. 1. 5] The palate; तृषा महत्या परिशुष्कतालवः Rs. 1. 11.—Comp. —जिह्वः 1. a crocodile. —2 the uvula.—पाकः an abscess in the palate. —पुष्पुटः an indolent swelling of the palate. —मूलं the root or back-part of the palate. —स्थान *a.* palatal. (—नं) the palate.

तालुकं 1 The palate. —2 A disease of the palate.

तालूरः A whirlpool, an eddy.

तालूपकं The palate.

तावक *a.* (की *f.*), तावकीन *a.* Thy, thine; तपः क वत्से क च तावकं वपुः Ku. 5. 4; Ki. 3. 12; Bv. 1. 36, 96.

तावत् *a.* (Correlative of यावत् q. v.) 1 So much, that much, so many; ते तु यावत् एवाजौ तावांश्च दृष्टे स तैः R. 12. 45; H. 4. 72; Ku. 2. 33. —2 So great, so large, of this extent; यावत्सी संभवेद् वृत्तिस्तावत्सीं स तुमर्हसि Ms. 8. 155, 9. 249; Bg. 2. 46. —3 All (expressing totality); यावद्दत्तं तावज्जुक्तं G. M. —*ind.* 1 First (before doing anything else); आर्ये इतस्तावदागम्यतां S. 1; आह्लादयस्व तावच्चक्रकरश्चक्रकांतमिव V. 5. 11; Me. 13. —2 On one's part, in the meanwhile; सखे स्थिरप्रतिबंधो भव । अहं तावत् स्वाभिनिश्चितवृत्तिमनुवर्तिष्ये S. 2; R. 7. 32. —3 Just, now; गच्छ तावत्. —4 Indeed, (to em-

phasize an expression); स्वमेव तावत् व्यथमो राजद्रोही Mu 1 'thou thyself'; स्वमेव तावत्परिचितय स्वयं Ku. 5. 67. —5 Truly, really (to express assent); इदस्तावद्वेधः H. 1. —6 As for, with respect to; विमहस्तावदुपस्थितः H. 3; एवं कृते तव तावत्केशं विना प्राणयात्रा भविष्यति Pt. 1. —7 Completely; तावत्प्रकीर्णाभिनिर्वापचारां R. 7. 4 (तावत्प्रकीर्ण = साकल्येन प्रसारित्, Malli.). —8 Surprise (oh !, what a wonder). (For the senses of तावत् as a correlative of यावत्, see यावत्). —Comp. —कृत्वस् *ind.* so many times. —मात्रं just so much. —वर्ष *a.* so many years old.

तावतिक, तावत्क *a.* Bought for so much, worth so much, of so much value.

तावद्धा *ind.* 1 In such a number. —2 So often.

तावरं A bow-string.

ताविषः —वी 1 The ocean. —2 Heaven.

तावीषः 1 The ocean. —2 Gold. —3 Heaven. —वी 1 A river. —2 The earth. —3 N. of a daughter of Indra.

तावुरिः The sign Taurus of the Zodiac, (a word borrowed from the Greek *Taurus*).

तास्कर्यं Theft.

तिक् I. 1 A. (तेकते) To go or move. —II. 5 P. (तिक्रोति) 1 To go. —2 To attack, assail. —3 To wound. —4 To seek to injure or kill. —5 To challenge; also written तिग् or तिष्ठ in this sense.

तिक्त *a.* [तिक्-वा० कर्तेरिक्] 1 Bitter, pungent (as one of the six flavours or *Rasas*); Me. 20. —2 Fragrant; Me. 33. —वस्तः 1 Bitter taste; (see under कटु). —2 The Kutaja tree. —3 Pungency. —4 Fragrance.—Comp. —गंधा mustard. —तंडुला long pepper. —धातुः bile. —फलः, —मारिचः the clearing-nut plant.

तिक्तक *a.* Bitter. —कः 1 The Khadira tree. —2 N. of several plants.

तिग्म *a.* [तिक्-मक् जस्य गः Up. 1. 45.] 1 Sharp, pointed (as a weapon). —2 Violent. —3 Hot, scorching. —4 Pungent, acrid. —5 Fiery, passionate. —ग्नं 1 Heat. —2 Pungency. Comp. —अंशुः 1 the sun; तिग्मानुरस्तं यवः Gīt. 5. —2. fire. —3

N. of Siva. —करः, —सीधितिः, —रश्मिः, —रुचं *m.* the sun. —तेजस् *a.* Ved. 1. sharp-pointed. —2. penetrating. —3. of a violent nature. —4. of resplendent lustre. —यातना acute or violent pain.

तिज् I. 1 A. (Strictly *desid.* of तिज्) (तितिक्षते. तितिक्षित) 1 To endure, bear. —2 To put up with, suffer patiently or with courage; तितिक्षमाणस्य परेण निदां M. 1. 17; नास्ति तितिक्षभारत Bg. 2. 14; Mr. 2. 12; Ki. 13. 68; Ms. 6. 47. —II. 10 U. or *Caus.* (तेजयति-ते, तेजित) 1 To sharpen, whet; कुसुमचापमतेजयदंशुभिः R. * 9. 39. —2 To stir up, excite, instigate.

तितिक्षा Endurance, patience, resignation, forbearance.

तितिक्षु *a.* Patient, forbearing, enduring.

तेजः 1 Pungency. —2 Sharpness (of a weapon). —3 Brilliancy. —4 Spirit.

तेजन् [तिज्-णिच्-ल्यु] 1 A bamboo. —2 Sharpening, whetting. —3 Kindling. —4 Rendering bright. —5 Polishing. —6 A reed. —7 The point of an arrow, the edge of a weapon. —नी 1 A mat. —2 A tuft. —3 A tuft of hair on the head of a horse.

तिज्जिलः (नः) 1 The moon. —2 A Rākshasa.

तिवडः A sieve. —*n.* A parasol.

तितिक्षा &c. See under तिक्.

तितिमः 1 A fire-fly. —2 A kind of insect (इद्रोप).

तिविरः, तितिरः The francoline partridge.

तिचिरिः [तिचि शंति शब्दं यौति रु-वा० डि Tv.] 1 The francoline partridge. —2 N. of a sage said to be the first teacher of the *black* Yajurveda. **तिचिरिकः** The francoline partridge. **तिचिरीक** *a.* Spotted like a partridge.

तिथिः 1 Fire. —2 Love. —3 Time. —4 The rainy season or autumn.

तिथिः *n.* or *f.* [वत्-विधिन् दृष्टो वा ङीप् cf. Up. 4. 2] 1 A lunar day; तिथिरेव तावत् पुनरुचति Mu. 5; Ku. 6. 93, 7. 1. —2 The number '15'. —Comp. —ईशः the regent of a lunar day. —अवः 1. the day of new moon. —2. the day on which a *sunrise* begins and ends without one sunrise or between two sunrises.

—पक्षी an almanac. —पालनं observance of the rites prescribed for the several lunar days. —प्रणीः the moon. —वृद्धिः *f.* the day in which a *tithi* is completed under two suns (one which comprises two sunrises).

तिनिशः A particular tree; दा-
त्युहैस्तिनिशस्य कोटरवति स्कंधे निलीय
स्थितं Māl. 9. 7.

तितिडः, —डी, तितिडिका, तितिडीकः
1 The tamarind tree. —2 A sour sauce
(made of its fruits). —कं 1 The
fruit of the tamarind. —2 A sour
sauce.

तितिली, तितिलि (ली) का The
tamarind tree.

तिडुः, तिडुकः, तिडुलः N. of a tree.
तिडुकः, —की The fruit of the ebony
tree. —कं A kind of measure
(कर्ष).

तिप् 1 A. (तेपते) 1 To sprinkle.
—2 To drop, distil, ooze, leak. —3
To protect.

तिम् I. 1 P. (तेमति, तिमत) To
make wet or damp, moisten. —II.
4 P. (तिम्यति) 1 To become wet. —2
To become quiet or tranquil, be
calm.

तिमित *a.* [तिम्-कतैरि-क] 1. Moist,
wet, damp. —2 Motionless, steady.
—3 Calm, tranquil.

तिमि 1 The ocean. —2 A kind
of whale or fish of an enormous
size; R. 13. 10. —3 A fish in gene-
ral. —4 The figure of a fish pro-
duced by drawing two lines, one in-
tersecting the other at right angles.
—Comp. —कोषः the ocean. —जं a
kind of pearl. —ध्वजः N. of a
demon killed by Indra with the
assistance of Dasaratha. (It was
in the fight with this demon that
Kaikeyi saved the life of Dasaratha
while in a swooning fit and got
from him two boons which she after-
wards used to send Rāma into exile).

तिमिगिलः A kind of fish which
swallows a *timi*; Bv. 1. 55. °अघनः,
°गिलः a very large fish which swal-
lows even a *timigila*; तिमिगिलगि-
लोऽप्यस्ति तमिलोऽप्यस्ति राघवः 1.

तिमित See under तिम्.

तिमिर *a.* [तिम्-किरच्] Dark; वि-
मिश्रः तिमिरे पथि Gīt. 5; बभूव-

स्तिमिरा विशः Mb. —रः—रं 1 Darkness;
तन्नैशं तिमिरमपाकरोति चंद्रः S. 6. 29;
Ku. 4. 11; Si. 4. 57. —3 Blindness.
—3 Iron-rust. —Comp. —अरिः, —सुहृ
m., —रिपुः the sun.

तिमिरमयः 1 An epithet of Rāhu.
—2 An eclipse in general.

तिमिरयति Den. P. To obscure,
eclipse, darken.

तिमिरायते Den. A. To be or appear
dark.

तिमिरिन् *m.* The cochineal insect.

तिरयति Den. P. 1 To conceal, keep
concealed or secret. —2 To hinder,
stop, obstruct, obscure; तिरयति कर-
पानां ग्राहकत्वं प्रमोहः Māl. 1. 40; वारं-
वारं तिरयति द्यूरोरुहं बाष्पपूरः 35; ति-
रयति वचनं 9. 30 'drowns'. —3 To
conquer.

तिरस् *ind.* [तृ-असुन् स्वरादि] 1
Crookedly, obliquely, awry; स तिर्य-
ङ् यस्तिरोऽचति Ak. —2 Without;
apart from. —3 Secretly, covertly,
invisibly. —4 Across, beyond, over.
—5 Indirectly, badly. [In classical
literature तिरस् is rarely used by it-
self, but chiefly occurs in composi-
tion with (a) कृ, (b) धा, and (c)
भू; see below.] —Comp. —कुड्य,
—प्राकार *a.* looking through a wall.
—गत *a.* vanished, disappeared.
—वर्ष *a.* protected from rain.

तिरस्कृ (तिर-कृ) 8 U. 1 To de-
spise, contemn; H. 3. 8, Bk. 9. 62.
—2 To blame, scold, abuse; गीमि-
शुकिणां परपाक्षराभिस्तिरस्कृता यांति नरा
महत्त्वं Bv. 1. 73. —3 To surpass, excel;
R. 3. 8. —4 To cover, conceal; R.
16. 20; Ms. 4. 49, Amaru. 81. —5
To set aside, remove.

तिरस्कर *a.* Surpassing, excelling.

तिरस्कृ (स्कारिणी) 1 A curtain, veil;
तिरस्कारिण्यो जलदा भवति Ku. 1. 14;
M. 2. 1. —2 An outer tent, screen of
cloth. —3 A kind of magical veil
(or spell) rendering the wearer in-
visible; S. 6. and V. 2, *inter alia*.
It is properly the science or art pos-
sessed by celestial beings of render-
ing themselves invisible by repeat-
ing some *Mantras*.

तिरस्कारः, तिरस्कृतिः *f.*, तिरस्क्रिया 1
Contempt, disrespect. —2 Censure,
abuse, reproach. —3 Concealment,
disappearance.

तिरस्कृत *p. p.* 1 Disregarded, des-

pised. —2 Abused, condemned. —3
Concealed, covered. —4 Disappeared,
vanished. —5 Surpassed, excelled.

तिरोधा 3 U. 1 To disappear, va-
nish; R. 10. 48, 11. 91. —2 To
cover, conceal, hide. —3 To excel,
eclipse. —4 To overpower, conquer,
defeat. —5 To set aside, remove. —6
To hide one's self from (with abl.).

तिरोधानं 1 Disappearance, removal;
अथ खलु तिरोधानमधियां G. L. 18. —2
A covering, veil, sheath, a cloth or
cloak.

तिरोहित *p. p.* 1 Concealed, hidden,
removed from sight. —2 Vanished,
disappeared.

तिरोभू 1 P. To disappear, vanish;
Bk. 6. 71, 14. 44. —*Caus.* To dis-
pel.

तिरोभावः Disappearance.

तिरस्यति Den. P. To disappear.

तिरोहयति Den. P. To hide, conceal.

तिर्यच् *a.* (तिरश्ची *f.*, rarely तिर्ये,
की) 1 Oblique, transverse, horizon-
tal, awry; Ku. 6. 71. —2 Crooked,
curved. —3 Crossing over, traversing.
—4 Winding. —5 Lying in the middle
or between. —*m.*, —*n.* 1 An animal
(going horizontally, as distinguish-
ed from man who walks erect), a
lower or irrational animal; बंधाय दि-
व्ये न तिरश्चे कश्चित् पाशादिरासादितपो-
रुपः स्यात् N. 3. 20; Ku. 1. 48. —2 A
bird. —3 (With Jainas) The organic
world, or plants. —Comp. —अंतरं
intermediate space measured across,
breadth. —अयनं the annual revolu-
tion of the sun. —ईक्ष *a.* looking obli-
quely. —ईशः an epithet of Kṛishna
—गः an animal. —गतिः transmigra-
tion of animals. —जनः an animal.
—जातिः *f.* the brute kind (opp. man).
—प्रमाणं breadth. —प्रेक्षणं a side-look.
—यानः a crab. —योनः an animal.
—योनितः *f.* animal creation or race;
तिर्यग्योनौ च जायते Ms. 4. 200. —सूचं
a cross-line. —स्रोतस् *m.* 1. the animal
world. —2. an animal, a beast or bird.

तिर्यक् *ind.* Obliquely, crookedly,
in a slanting or oblique direction;
विलोकयति तिर्यक् K. P. 10; Me. 51,
Ku. 6. 74;

तिर्यक्त्य-त्वं 1 Animal nature. —2
Breadth.

तिर्यची, तिर्येची The female of an
animal.

तिरश्चीन *a.* [तिथेय स्वार्थे ख] 1 Oblique, sideways, awry; गतं तिरश्चीनमनूसायः Si. 1. 2; यथा तिरश्चीनमलातशाल्यं U. 3. 35. -2 Irregular.

तिल् I. 1 P. (तेलति) To go, move. -II. 6 P., 10 U. (तिलति, तेलयति-ते) 1 To be unctuous or greasy. -2 To anoint, smear with oil.

तिलः [तिल्-क] 1 The sesamum plant; नासाभ्येति तिलप्रसूनपर्वी Gft. 10. -2 The seed of this plant; नाकस्माच्छांडिलीमाता विक्रीणाति तिलेस्तिलान्। लुचितानितरैर्येन कार्यमत्र भाविष्यति || Pt. 2. 65. -3 A mole, spot. -4 A small particle, as much as a sesamum-seed; तिले तालपद्मयति 'makes mountains of molehills'. -Comp. -अन्नं rice with sesamum seed. -अंबु, -उदकं water with sesamum seed offered to the dead as a libation; S. 3; Ms. 3. 223. -उत्तमा N. of an Apsaras. -ओदनः, -नं a dish of milk, rice and sesamum. -कल्कः dough made of ground sesamum. °जः oil-cake made of the sediment of ground sesamum. -कालकः 1. a mole, a dark spot under the skin. -2. a disease of the penis in which the fleshy parts become black and die off. -किट्टं, -खलिः *f.*, -खली, -चूर्णं the caky sediment of sesamum after the oil is extracted. -तंडुलकं an embrace (so called because in it the two bodies are united together like rice mixed up with sesamum-seed). -तैलं, sesamum-oil. -धेनुः *f.* sesamum made up in the form of a cow and offered as a present to a Brāhmana. -पर्णः turpentine. (-र्जं) sandal-wood. -पर्णी 1. the sandal tree. -2. frankincense. -3. turpentine. -पर्णिका, -पर्णि (र्णं) कं sandal-wood. -पिञ्जः, -वेजः barren sesamum. -पीडः an oilman. -भाविनी jasmine. -रसः, -रनेहः sesamum oil. -होमः a burnt offering of sesamum.

तिलकः [तिल्-कुन्, तिल इवार्थे स्वत्ये वा कन् वा] 1 A species of tree with beautiful flowers; आकांता तिलकक्रियायि तिलकौलीनद्विरकांजनैः M. 3. 5; न खलु शोभयति स्म वनस्थली न तिलकस्तिलकः प्रमहामिव R. 9. 41. -2 A freckle or natural mark under the skin. -3 The sesamum tree. -कः, -कं 1 A mark made with sandal-wood or unguents &c.; मुखे नक्षुभी-

स्तिलकं प्रकाश्य Ku. 3. 30; कस्तूरिका तिलकमालि विधाय सायं Br. 2. 4 : 1. 121. -2 The ornament of anything (used at the end of comp. in the sense of 'best', 'chief' or 'distinguished'); जीवलोक ° Māl. 9. 21; Pt. 1. 105. -3 The burden of a song (ध्रुवक). -का A kind of necklace. -कं 1 The bladder. -2 The lungs. -3 A kind of salt. -4 A kind of disease, the appearance of dark spots on the skin without any inflammation. -5 Alliteration. -Comp. -आश्रयः the forehead.

तिलकायते Den. A. To serve as a *Tilaka*-mark.

तिलकित *a.* 1 Marked with a *Tilaka*. -2 Freckled, spotted; also तिलकिन्. तिलतुदः An oilman.

तिलशः *ind.* In pieces as small as sesamum-seed, in very small quantities.

तिल्य *a.* Fit for the cultivation of sesamum. -ल्यं A field of sesamum.

तिल्वः The *lodhra* tree.

तिलित्सः A large snake.

तिष्ठतु *ind.* At the time when cows stand to be milked (i. e. after an hour or an hour and a half after evening); आतिष्ठतु जपन् संभ्यां Bk. 4. 14 (तिष्ठतु-रात्रेः प्रथमनाडिका).

तिष्ठद्धोमः A sacrifice at which the oblation is offered by a priest standing.

तिथ्य *a.* [तुष्यन्त्यस्मिन् तृष्-स्यप् नि०] 1 Auspicious, fortunate. -2 Born under the asterism पुष्य. -स्यः 1 The eighth of the 27 constellations, (also called पुष्य). -2 The lunar month Pausa. -स्यं The Kali Yuga. -Comp. -केतुः an epithet of Siva.

तिथ्यकः The month पौष.

तीक् 1 A. (तीकते) To go, move; cf. टीक.

तीक्ष्ण *a.* [तिष्-स्त्न, Un. 3. 18] 1 Sharp (in all senses), pungent; Si. 2. 109. -2 Hot, warm (as rays); Rs. 1. 18. -3 Fiery, passionate. -4 Hard, forcible, strong (as उपाय). -5 Rude, cross. -6 Severe, harsh, rough, strict; Ms. 7. 140. -7 Injurious, inauspicious. -8 Keen. -9 Intelligent, clever. -10 Zealous, vehement, energetic. -11 Devoted, self-abandoning. -12 Unfriendly, unfavourable. -13 Devout, ascetic,

pious. -इयः 1 Nitre. -2 Long pepper. -3 Black pepper. -4 Black mustard. -इयं 1 Iron. -2 Steel. -3 Heat, pungency. -4 War, battle. -5 Poison. -6 Death. -7 A weapon. -8 Sea-salt. -9 Haste. -10 Anything sharp (as words &c.). -11 Plague, pestilence. -Comp. -अंबुः 1. the sun. -2. fire. -अग्निः dyspepsia, heartburn. -आयसं steel. -उपायः a forcible means, strong measure. -कंदः the onion. -कर्मेन् *a.* active, zealous, energetic. (-न.) a clever work. -कल्कः coriander. -तंडुला long pepper. -तैलं 1. spirituous liquor. -2. the resin of the *Sāla* tree. -दंष्ट्रः a tiger. -दंष्ट्रकः a leopard. -धारः a sword. -पुष्पं cloves. -पुष्पा 1. the clove tree. -2. the *Kotaka* plant. -फलं 1. coriander. -2. black mustard. -बुद्धि *a.* sharp-witted, acute, clever, shrewd. -मेजरी the betel-plant. -रादिसः the sun. -रसः 1. salt-petre. -2. any poisonous liquid, a poison; शुभमयुक्तानां तीक्ष्णरससामिनां Mu. 1. 2. -लौहं steel. -शूकः barley. -सारः iron.

तीम् 4 P. (तीम्यति) To be wet or moist.

तीर् 10 U. (तीरयति-ते) 1 To get through, cross over. -2 To finish, accomplish, settle, adjust.

तीरं 1 A shore, bank; नदीतीर, सागरतीर &c. -2 Margin, brim, edge. -3 The bank of the Ganges. -रः 1 A sort of an arrow. -2 Lead. -3 Tin. -Comp. -जः a tree near a shore.

तीरित *a.* Settled, adjusted, decided according to evidence. -तं 1 Completion of any affair. -2 Non-infliction of a sentence owing to bribery or other unfair means.

तीरुः N. of Siva.

तीर्थं See under तृ.

तीर्थे [तृ-य् Un. 2. 7] 1 A passage, road, way, ford. -2 A descent into a river, the stairs of a landing-place; (Mar. वाट); विमयोपि विमयाय नवः कुक्कुटीयः यवसामिनां यवः Ki. 2. 3. (where तीर्थं means 'a remedy or means also); तीर्थं सर्वविद्याकलापुष्पां K. 44. -3 A place of water. -4 A holy place, place of pilgrimage, a shrine &c. dedicated to some holy

object (especially on or near the bank of a sacred river &c.) ; शुचि मनो यद्यास्ति तीर्थेन किं Bh. 2. 55 ; R. 1. 85. -5 A channel, medium, means ; तदनेन तीर्थेन घटेत &c. Māl. 1. -6 A remedy, expedient. -7 A sacred or holy personage, worthy person, an object of veneration, a fit recipient ; क पुनस्तादृशस्य तीर्थस्य साधोः संभवः U. 1 ; Ms. 3. 136 ; H. 2. 8, R. 5. 15. -8 A sacred preceptor, a teacher ; मया तीर्थविभिनयविद्या शिक्षिता M. 1. -9 Source, origin. -10 A sacrifice. -11 A minister. 12 Advice, instruction. -13 Right place or moment. -14 The right or usual manner. -15 Certain parts of the hand sacred to deities, Manes &c. -16 A school of philosophy. -17 Pudendum muliebre. -18 Menstrual courses of a woman. -19 A Brāhmaṇa. -20 (In liturgical language) The path to the altar between the चात्वाल and उत्कर q. q. v. v. -21 Fire. -22 Ascertainment of a disease. -23 A science (ज्ञान). -24 An auxiliary, a help ; a person or official connected with the king and being in close attendance on him ; (the number being 15 on one's side and 18 on the enemy's side) ; cf. Pt. 3. 69. -र्थः An honorary affix added to the names of ascetics, saints &c. ; e. g. आनन्द-तीर्थ. -Comp. -उदकं holy water ; तीर्थोदकं च वह्निश्च नान्यतः शुद्धिर्महत्तः U. 1. 13. -कमंडलु m. n. a pot filled with water from a holy place. -करः 1. a Jaina Arhat, sanctified teacher or saint of the Jainas ; (also तीर्थ-कर in this sense). -2. an ascetic. -3. the founder of a new religious or philosophical school. -4. N. of Viṣṇu. -काकः, -वांसः, -वायसः 'a crow at a sacred bathing-place', i. e. a very greedy person ; (लेलुप). -देवः an epithet of Siva. -पाद् m. an epithet of Kṛishṇa. -भूत a. sacred, holy -यात्रा a visit to a holy place, a pilgrimage. -राजः N. of Prayāga. -राजिः, -जी f. an epithet of Benaras. -वाकः the hair of the head. -विधिः rites observed at a place of pilgrimage, (such as शौर). -शिला the stone-steps leading to a bathing-place. -सेविन् a. a pilgrim. (-m.)

तीर्थिक a. Holy, sacred, venerable. -कः An ascetic, a Brāhmaṇa.

तीर्थिकः A pilgrim, an ascetic Brāhmaṇa (visiting holy places).

तीर्थीकु 8 U. To make sacred, sanctify.

तीर्थीभूत a. Become sacred, venerable.

तीर्थे a. Relating to a sacred place. -र्थः An ascetic.

तीव्र 1 P. (तीवति) 1 To be large or strong. -2 To be fat or corpulent.

तीवरः 1 The ocean. -2 A hunter. -3 The adulterine offspring of a Rājaputṛ by a Kshatriya (one of the mixed tribes).

तीव्र a. 1 Severe, intense, sharp, acute, violent, poignant, pungent, impetuous ; विलंघिताधोरणतीव्रयत्नाः R. 5. 48 'strong or violent efforts' ; &c. U. 3. 35 ; S. 1. 33, 5. 7. -2 Hot, warm. -3 Flashing. -4 Pervading. -5 Endless, unlimited. -6 Horrible, dreadful. -त्रः 1 Sharpness. -2 Siva. -त्रं 1 Heat, pungency. -2 A shore. -3 Iron, steel. -4 Tin. -त्रं ind. Violently, sharply, excessively. -Comp. -आनन्दः an epithet of Siva. -गति a. quick, swift. -गंधा cumin seed. -पौरुषं 1. daring heroism. -2. heroism (in general). -वेदना acute or sharp pain. -संवेग a. 1. of strong impulse, resolute. -2. very poignant or sharp.

तीव्रयति Den. P. To make sharp, strengthen.

तु 2 P. (तौति and तवीति) 1 To have authority or power, to be strong. -2 To get, attain. -3 To thrive, increase, become full. -4 To go, move. -5 To injure, hurt, strike.

तु ind. (Never used at the beginning of a sentence, but usually after the first word) 1 An adversative particle meaning 'but', 'on the contrary', 'on the other hand', 'nevertheless' ; स सर्वेषां सुखानामंत ययौ । एकं तु सुतमुखदर्शनसुखं न लेभे K. 59 ; विपर्यये तु पितुरस्यः समीपनयनमवस्थितमेव S. 5 ; (in this sense तु is often added to किं and परं, and किंतु and परंतु are, unlike तु, always used at the beginning of a sentence). -2 And now, on one's part, and ; एकः

रा तु प्रतीहारी समुपस्थत्याब्रवीत् K. 8 ; राजा तु तामाचार्यं श्रुत्वाऽब्रवीत् 12. -3 As to, as regards, as for ; प्रवर्त्यतां ब्राह्मणानुद्दिश्य पाकः । चंद्रोपरागं प्रति तु केनापि विप्रलब्धासि Mu. 1 ; Māl. 8. 4. -4 It sometimes marks a difference (भेद) or superior quality ; मृष्टं पयो मृष्टतरं तु दुग्धं G. M. -5 Sometimes it is used as an emphatic particle ; भीमस्तु पांडवानां रौद्रः G. M. -6 And sometimes it is used as a mere expletive ; निरर्थकं तु शैत्यादि पूरणैकप्रयोजनं Chandr. 2. 6.

तुक्खारः, तुखारः, तुषारः N. of a people inhabiting the Vindhya mountain ; cf. Vikr. 18. 93.

तुय्या Ved. Water.

तुंग a. 1 High, elevated, tall, lofty, prominent ; जलनिधिमिव विधु-मंडलदर्शनतरलिततुंगतरंगं Gīt. 11 ; तुंगं नगोत्संगमिवारुहो R. 6. 3, 4. 70 ; Si. 2. 48 ; Me. 12, 64. -2 Long. -3 Vaulted. -4 Chief, principal. -5 Strong, passionate. -गः 1 A height, elevation. -2 A mountain. -3 Top, summit. -4 The planet Mercury. -5 A rhinoceros. -6 The cocoa-nut tree. -7 The aphelion of a planet. -8 (Fig.) A throne. -9 A wise man. -10 An epithet of Siva. -गं The stamina of the lotus blossoms. -Comp. -बीजः quicksilver. -भं the apsis of a planet. -भद्रः a restive elephant, an elephant in rut. -भद्रा N. of a river flowing into the Kṛishṇā. -मुखः a rhinoceros. -वेणा N. of a river. -शेखरः a mountain.

तुंगिन् a. High, lofty. -m. A planet at the apex of its orbit.

तुंगी 1 Night. -2 Turmeric. -Comp. -ईशः 1. the moon. -2. the sun. -3. an epithet of Kṛishṇā. -ईश्वरः 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. a temple of Siva. -पतिः the moon.

तुच् m. f. Ved. Offspring, children.

तुच्छ a. 1 Empty, void, vain, light. -2 Small, little, trifling. -3 Abandoned, deserted. -4 Low, mean, insignificant, contemptible, worthless. -5 Poor, miserable, wretched. -च्छु Chaff. -Comp. -कुः the castor-oil tree. -धान्य धान्यकः straw, chaff.

तुच्छक *a.* Void, empty.
तुच्छयति Den. P. To make empty or poor : Mk. 10. 60.
तुच्छीकृ 8 U. To despise, slight, contemn.
तुच्छय *a.* Ved. Void, empty.
तुज् 1 P. (तोजति) To hurt, injure.
तुज् *f.* Ved. 1 Shock. -2 Pressure. -3 Assault.
तुज् 1 P. (तुजति) Ved. 1 To reach, extend, convey. -2 To kill, hurt. -3 To guard, protect. -4 To clothe. -5 To live. -6 To strike, hit. -7 To push. -8 To emit, send forth. -9 To incite, instigate, urge onwards. -10 To give.
तुज् *a.* Ved. Noxious, mischievous, hurtful. -जः 1 A shock, assault. -2 A demon. -3 A thunderbolt. -4 Giving.
तुद् 6 P. (तुदति) 1 To dispute, quarrel. -2 To hurt or injure.
तुदितुदः N. of Siva.
तुदमः A mouse, rat.
तुद् 1. 6 P. (तोडति, तुडति) 1 To split, rend, break. -2 To push. -3 To injure, hurt. -4 To bring near, convey.
तुड् 1 P. (तुडति) To disregard, contemn.
तुण् 6 P. (तुणति) 1 To curve, make crooked, bend. -2 To act fraudulently, deceive. -3 To be crooked.
तुण्ड 1 A. (तुण्डते) To press out.
तुण्ड [तुण्ड-भञ्ज] 1. Mouth, face, beak, snout (of a hog); तुण्डैरातामकुटिलैः (शुक्राः) Kāv. 2. 9. -2 The trunk of an elephant. -3 The point of an instrument. -डः N. of Siva.
तुण्डकेरिका The cotton plant.
तुण्डिः [तुण्ड-इन्] 1 Face, mouth. -2 A beak. -डिः *f.* The navel.
तुण्डिक *a.* Furnished with a trunk. -का The navel.
तुण्डिकेरी 1 The cotton plant. -2 A large swelling on the palate.
तुण्डिन् *m.* N. of the bull of Siva.
तुडम See तुडिम.
तुडिल *a.* [तुड्-भ. सिध्मा०. लक्ष्वा] 1 Talkative, loquacious. -2 Having a prominent navel. -3 Talking severely; cf. तुडिल.
तुत्थ 10 U. (तुत्थयति-ते) 1 To

praise. -2 To cover, screen, Si. 5. 11. -3 To spread.

तुत्थः [तुत्थ-यत्] 1 Fire. -2 A stone. -त्थं Sulphate of copper, usually applied to the eyes as a sort of collyrium or medical ointment. -त्था 1 Small cardamoms. -2 The indigo plant. -Comp. -अञ्जनं blue vitriol applied to the eyes as a medical ointment.

तुत्थकं Blue vitriol.

तुद् 6 U. (तुदति-ते, तुज्) 1 To strike, wound, hit: तुनाइ रडया चारि Bk. 14. 81; 15. 37; Si. 20. 77. -2 To prick, goad. -3 To bruise, hurt. -4 To pain, vex, torment, afflict; सुतीक्ष्णधारापतनेऽमसायकैरुद्वहति चेतः प्रसन्नं प्रवासिनां Rs. 2. 4, 6. 28.

तुद् *a.* Striking, tormenting &c.

तुद् *p. p.* [तुद्-क] 1 Struck, hurt, wounded. -2 Tormented. -3 Cut, broken. -4 Pricked. -Comp. -वयः a tailor, Ms. 4. 214 -सेवनी the suture of a wound or of a skull.

तुद् [तुद्-करणे घञ्] A goad for driving cattle or elephants. -Comp. -वज्रं a rod borne by Vishnu.

तुद् [तुद् भवे घञ्] 1 Pain, anguish, torture. -2 The sun. -3 Guiding, urging, driving (horses &c.). -4 Sharp pain. -5 Ved. A sacrificer.

तुद्वे [तुद्-करणे घञ्] 1 Pain, anguish. -2 A goad. -3 Face, mouth (तुड्).

तुद्वे The belly, a corpulent or protuberant belly. -द्वे. -सी The navel. -Comp. -कायिका, -क्षी the cavity of the navel. -परिमाज, -परिमृज्, -वृज *a.* lazy, sluggish.

तुद्वत् *a.* Corpulent, fat.

तुदि *f. n.* The belly. -*f.* The navel.

तुदिक, तुदित, तुदिन्, तुदिभ, तुदिल, a. 1 Having a protuberant belly. -2 Corpulent. -3 Filled or laden with. मकरन्दतुदिलानामरविद्वानामयं महामान्यः Br. 1. 6. -4 Great; N. 2. 89.

तुदिकरः, तुदिका The navel.

तुप्, तुप्, तुफ 1. 6 P. (तोपति, तुपति, तुफति) To injure, hurt.

तुम् 4. 9 P. (तुम्भते, तुम्भति) To hurt, injure, strike; Bk. 17. 79. 90.

तुमुत्थ *a.* Tumultuous, noisy; Māl. 9. 3; Bg. 1. 13, 19. -2 Fierce, raging; R. 3. 57. -3 Excited. -4 Perplexed, confused; R. 6. 40. -जः

-जं 1 An uproar, a tumult, clang. -2 A confused combat, mêlée.

तुम् I. 1 P. (तुम्भते) 1 To distress, trouble. -2 To kill, hurt. -II. 10 U. (तुम्भति-ने) To hurt, trouble.

तुम् [तुम्-भञ्ज] A kind of gourd. -वा 1 A kind of long gourd. -2 A milch cow. -3 A milk-vessel.

तुम्बरः N. of a Gandharva; see तुम्बर. -र A kind of musical instrument.

तुम्बे-बो *f.* A sort of gourd: न हि तुम्बेकलाङ्कलो वेषादङ्गः प्रभाति न हि नान् Pv. 1. 80.

तुम्ब (घु) रुः N. of a Gandharva.

तुम्भ *a.* Ved. 1 Destroying, defeating, killing. -2 Impelling. -3 Energetic, strong.

तुम् I. 6 U. (तुम्भति-ने) 1 To hurry, hasten. -2 To overcome. -3 To injure. -II. 3 P. (तुम्भति) To run. -तुम् *a.* 1 Hastening. -2 Fighting. -*f.* Seed.

तुम् *a.* Ved. 1 Advancing, promoting. -2 Speedy, quick, prompt. -3 Strong, energetic. -4 Hurt, wounded. -5 Rich. -6 Abundant. -रः Speed, velocity.

तुम्भ *a.* Ved. Quick, swift. -व Hastia, speed.

तुम्भयति Den. P. 1 To be swift. -2 To make haste, accelerate, expedite.

तुम् Ved. Great strength.

तुम्किन् *a.* Turkish.

तुम्कः N. of a people, the Turks.

तुम्गः [तुम्भे गच्छति गम्-ङ] 1 A horse; तुम्गस्युत्तरतया हि रेणुः S. 1. 31; R. 1. 42, 3. 51. -2 The mind, thought. -गी A mare. -Comp. -आरोहः a horseman. -उपधारकः a groom. -प्रियः -यं barley. -प्रक्षयवे

forced or compulsory celibacy leading a life of celibacy simply in consequence of the absence of female society. -वेधः a horse-sacrifice. -रजः a groom, an equerry.

तुम्भिन् *m.* A horseman; तुम्भिन् also.

तुम्भः [तुम्भे गच्छति, गम्-ञ तुम्भ क ङिञ्] 1 A horse; भः तुम्भः रघुस्तुम्भः एव S. 5. 5; R. 3. 28, 13. 3. -2 A name for the number 'seven'. -3 The heart, mind. -गी A mare. -Comp. -भरिः 1, a buffalo

-2. fragrant oleander. —आरुढ a horseman. —द्विषणी a she-buffalo. —प्रियः च barley. —नेधः a horse-sacrifice; R. 13. 61. —यायिन्, —सादिन् m a horseman. —वक्त्र, —वदनः a Kinnara. —चाला, —स्थानं a horse-stable. —स्तंभ a troop of horses.

तुरंगकः A horse.

तुरंगमः A horse; R. 3. 63, 9. 72.

तुरायणं 1 Non-attachment to any object or pursuit (असंग). —2 A kind of sacrifice.

तुरासाह m (Nom. sing. तुरासाह) N. of Indra; Ku. 2. 1; R. 15. 40; also of Vishnu.

तुरी [तुर-इन् डीप्] 1 The fibrous stick used by weavers to clear and separate the threads of the woof. —2 A shuttle; तद्गच्छतुरीतुरी N. 1, 12. —3 A painter's brush.

तुरीय a. 1 The fourth. —2 Consisting of four parts. —3 Mighty. —चं 1 A quarter, a fourth part, fourth. —2 (In Vedānta phil.) The fourth state of the soul in which it becomes one with Brahman or the Supreme Spirit. —Comp. —वर्णः a man of the fourth caste, a Sūdra.

तुरीयक a. A fourth (part).

तुर्य a. Fourth; N. 4. 123. —चं 1 A quarter, a fourth part. —2 (In Vedānta phil.) The fourth state of the soul in which it becomes one with Brahman.

तुरकाः (m. pl.) N. of a people, the Turks.

तुरीरो, तुरीरोतु a. Ved. Killing (हं); Rv. 10. 106. 6.

तुर्व 1 P. (तु-वर्त्तते) Ved. 1 To injure, hurt, kill; इव चादिर्दुर्वति Rv. 8. 99. 6. —2 To excel. —3 To overpower. —4 To save.

तुर्वान् a. Ved. 1 Acting or moving quickly. —2 Injuring or destroying enemies, victorious.

तुल् 1 P., 10 U. (तेलति-तोलयति-ते; also तुलयति-ते which some suppose to be a denominative from तुल) 1 To weigh, measure. —2 To weigh in the mind, ponder, consider. —3 To raise, lift up; कैलासे तुलिते Mv. 5. 37; पोलस्त्यतुलितस्याद्राक्षान इव न्हियं R. 4. 80, 12. 89; Si. 15. 30. —4 To bear up, hold up, support; प्रयिकीतले तुलितमूढुच्यते Si. 15. 30, 61. —5 To compare, equal, liken (with

instr.); तुलमिव तुलयति Pt. 5. 31; मुखं श्रेष्ठागारं तदपि च शराकिन तुलितं Bh. 3. 20; Si. 8. 12. —6 To match, be equal to (with acc.); प्रासादास्त्वां तुलयितुमलं यत्र तैस्ते वैशेषैः Me. 64. —7 To make light of, contempt, despise; अंतसारं घन तुलयितुं नानिलः दाक्षयति त्वां Me. 20 (where तु also means 'to bear up or carry away'); Si. 15. 30. —8 To suspect, examine with distrust; कः श्रद्धास्यति भूतार्थं सर्वो मां तुलयिष्यति Mk. 3. 24, 5. 43 (where some editions read तुल्यिष्यति for तुलयिष्यति). —9 To try, put to test, reduce to a wretched state; हा अवस्थे तुलयति Mk. 1 (तुल्यति v. l.). —10 To counterbalance, outweigh. —11 To have in the same degree, attain or reach to.

तुलनं [तुल-ह्युट्] 1 Weight. —2 Lifting. —3 Comparing, likening, &c. —ना 1 Comparison. —2 Weighing. —3 Lifting, raising. —4 Rating, assessing, estimating. —5 Examining.

तुला [तुल-भिदा०३३] 1 A balance or the beam of a balance; तुलया धृ to hold in a balance, to weigh, consider equal; अन्वनेधसहस्राणि सत्यं च तुलया धृतं H. 4. 131. v. l. —2 A measure, weight. —3 Weighing. —4 Resemblance, likeness, equality, similarity (with gen, instr. or in comp.); किं धूर्द्धरेव तुलामुपयाति संखे Ve. 3. 8; तुलां यदाराहेति दंतवाससा Ku. 5. 34; R. 8. 15; सद्यः परस्परतुलामधिराहतां ह्ये R. 5. 68, 19. 8, 50. —5 Libra, the seventh sign of the zodiac; जयति तुलामधिरुद्धो भास्वानपि जलपटलानि Pt. 1. 330. —6 A sloping beam or timber in the roof of a house. —7 A measure of gold or silver equal to 100 palas. —Comp.

—कूटः a false weight. —कोटिः —डी f. 1. an ornament (an anklet or रूप) worn on the feet by women; लीलाचलस्त्रीचरणरुपोऽप्यतस्त्वं तुलाकोटिनिनादकामरुः Si. 12. 44 —2. a hundred millions (अब्ज). —कोशः, —कोषः 1. ordeal by weighing. —2. a place where a balance is kept. —दानं the gift to a Brāhmaṇa of as much gold or silver as equals the weight of one's body. —घटः 1. the scale of a balance. —2. an oar. —धरः 1. a trader, merchant. —2. the sign Libra of the zodiac. —धारः a dealer

trader, or merchant. —2. the string of a balance. —3. the beam. —4. the sign Libra of the zodiac. —परीक्षा, ordeal by the balance. —दुरुषः gold, jewels or other valuable things equal to a man's weight (given to a Brāhmaṇa as a gift); cf. हलक्षण. —प्रग्रहः, —प्रग्रहः the string or beam of a balance. —मानः, —घटिः f. the beam of a balance; Pt. 1. 150. —बीजं the berry of the Gunjā plant. —सूत्रं the string of a balance. तुलित p. p. 1 Weighed, counterpoised. —2 Compared, likened, equalled; Bh. 3. 36; see तुल.

तुल्य a. [तुलया भिमेति यत्] 1 Of the same kind or class, well-matched, similar, like, equal, resembling (with gen, instr. or in comp); Ms. 4. 86; Y. 2. 77; R. 2. 35, 12. 80, 18. 38. —2 Fit for. —3 Identical, same. —4 Indifferent. —Comp. —दर्शन a. regarding with the same or indifferent eyes. —पानं drinking together, comotation. —भादना (in arith.) combination of like sets of magnitude. —योगिता (in Rhet.) a figure of speech, a combination of several objects having the same attribute, the objects being either all relevant or all irrelevant; नियतानां सकृद्धर्मः सा पुनरुल्लेखयोगिता K. P. 10; cf. Chandr. 5. 41. —रूप a. like, similar, analogous. —ह्यादि f. equal subtraction. —बोधनं reducing an equation by removing the like terms on both sides.

तोलः, —लं [तुल कर्मणि अच्] 1 Weight or quantity measured by the balance. —2 A weight of gold or silver equal to 12 māshas or a tolā.

तोलनं Raising, lifting, weighing &c.

तोल्य a. To be weighed. —ल्यं Weighing.

तुलसारिणी A quiver.

तुलसी [तुलं सादृश्यं ररति, सो क मौ-रा० कीर्त्तु शकं च. Tv.] The holy basil held in veneration by the Hindus, especially by the worshippers of Vishnu. —Comp. —पत्रं (lit.) a Tulasi leaf; (fig.) a very small gift. —विवाहः the marriage of an image of Bālakrishna with the holy basil, performed on the 12th day of the bright half of Kārtika. —कुंदावनः —नं a square

pedestal in which the sacred basil is planted.

तुलिः -ली *f.* तुरी, (1) and (2) *q.v.*

तुव *a.* 1 Astringent. -2 Beardless; also तुवर. -रः, -रं An astringent taste. -री 1 A fragrant earth. -2 Alum.

तुवरिका 1 A kind of earth. -2 Alum.

तुवि *a.* Ved. 1 Much, many; *Rv.* 2. 30. 3. -2 Strong, powerful. -वि: *f.* A long gourd (तुवी).

तुविस *n.* Ved. 1 Growth. -2 Strength. -3 Intellect.

तुश् Ved. 1 A. (तोश्ते) 1 To strike, hurt, kill. -2 To be pressed out or extracted. -3 To trickle.

तुष् 4 P. (तुष्यति, तुष्ट) 1 To be pleased or satisfied, be contented or delighted with anything (usually with instr.); रत्नैर्महर्षिस्तुषुर्न देवाः Bh. 2. 80, Ms. 3. 207; Bg. 2. 55; Bk. 2. 13, 15. 8; R. 3. 63. -2 To become calm or quiet. -3 To satisfy, please (with acc.). -*Caus.* (तोषयति) To please, gratify, satisfy.

तुष्ट *p. p.* [तुष् कर्तरि क] 1 Pleased, satisfied, delighted, gratified, contented. -2 Contented with what one possesses and indifferent to everything else. -ष्टः *N.* of Vishnu.

तुष्टिः *f.* [तुष्-भावे-क्तिन्] 1 Satisfaction, gratification, pleasure, contentment. -2 (In Sán. phil.) Acquiescence, indifference to everything except what is possessed.

तोषः [तुष्-भावे घञ्] Satisfaction, contentment, pleasure, delight.

तोषण *a.* [तुष्-कर्तरि ल्यु] Satisfying, gratifying, pleasing. -ण [भावे रुट्] 1 Satisfaction, gratification, contentment. -2 Anything that gives satisfaction, a gratification. -णी An epithet of Durgā.

तोषित *a.* Pleased, satisfied &c.

तोषिन् *a.* (At the end of comp.) 1 Pleased with. -2 Gladdening, satisfying.

तुषः [तुष्-क] The husk or chaff of grain; अज्ञानतार्यं तत्सर्वं (अध्ययनं) तुषाणां कंडनं यथा; Ms. 4. 78. -*Comp.* -अग्निः, अनलः 1. fire of the chaff or husk of corn -2. a mode of capital punishment consisting in twisting straw round the limbs of a criminal

and then setting it on fire. -अंबु *n.* -उदकं, -उदं sour rice-gruel or barley gruel. -ग्रहः, -रारः fire.

तुषार *a.* [तुष्-आर्त्त-क्तिन् Un. 3. 139] Cold, frigid, frosty or dewy; अपां हि तुषाय न वरिधारा स्वादुः सुगन्धिः स्वदन्ते तुषारा N. 3. 93; Si. 9. 7. -रः 1 Frost, cold; Ku. 5. 27. -2 Ice, snow; Ku. 1. 6; Rs. 4. 1. -3 Dew; R. 14. 84; S. 5. 19. -4 Mist, thin rain, spray, especially of cold water; वृक्षस्तुषारिर्निनिर्झराणां R. 2. 13; 9. 68; U. 5. 3. -5 A kind of camphor. -*Comp.* -अद्रिः, -गिरिः, -पर्वतः the Himālaya mountain: ते तुषाराद्रिवाता: Me. 107. -करः 1. the moon. -2. camphor. -कणः a dew-drop, an icicle, hoar-frost. -कालः winter. -किरणः, -रश्मिः the moon; Amaru. 49; Si. 9. 27. -शैर *a.* 1. white as snow. -2. white with snow. (-रः) camphor.

तुषिताः (*m. pl.*) A class of subordinate deities, said to be 12 or 36 in number.

तुष्ट, -तुष्टिः See under तुष्.

तुष्टुः A jewel worn in the ears.

तुष्यः *N.* of Siva.

तुस् 1 P. (तोसति) To sound.

तुस = तुष *q.v.*

तुस्तं 1 Dust. -2 Husk.

तुहिन *a.* [तुह-इन्न्-हरवश्च Un. 2. 52] Cold, frigid. -न् 1 Snow, ice. -2 Dew or frost; नृपाग्रलमैस्तुहिनैः पताङ्गैः Rs. 4. 7. 3. 15. -3 Moonlight. -4 Camphor. -*Comp.* -अंबुः, -करः, -किरणः, -गुः, -शक्तिः, -रश्मिः 1. the moon; Si. 9. 30. -2. camphor. -अचलः, -अद्रिः, -शैलः the Himālaya mountain; R. 8. 54. -कणः 1. a dew-drop; Amaru. 54. -2. a snow-flake. -शर्करा ice.

तुड् 1 P. (तुडति) 1 To disrespect, contemn. -2 To split.

तुण I. 10 U. (तुणयति) To contract. -II. 10 A. (तुणयते) To fill, fill up.

तुणः [तुण-कर्मेणि घञ्] A quiver; मिलितशिलीमुखपाटलिपटलकृतस्मरतुणविलासे Git. 1; R. 7. 57. -णी 1 An internal disease by which the anus and the bladder become painfully affected. -2 The indigo plant. -3

A quiver; R. 9. 86, U. 4. 29; Mv. 1. 13. -*Comp.* -धरः -धारः an archer. तुणः तुणीरः -रं A quiver.

तुणुजान *a.* Ved. Quick, eager (अङ्ग)

तुणुम *a.* Quick, active; Rv. 10. 59. 6.

तूदः The cotton tree. -क्षी *N.* of a country.

तूपरः Ved. A hornless beast, particularly a goat.

तुवरः 1 A beardless man. -2 A bull without horns. -3 Astringent flavour. -4 A eunuch. -क्षी A fragrant earth.

तूय *a.* Ved. Quick. -यं Water.

तूर् 4 A. (तूर्धने, तूर्ण) 1 To go quickly, make haste. -2 To hurt, kill.

तूर *a.* 1 Hastening. -2 A courier. -रा Speed.

तूरं A kind of musical instrument. -क्षी A thorn-apple.

तूर्ण, तूर्ण &c. See under तूर.

तूर्यः, -र्थ [तूर्यते तारयते तूर्यन्] A kind of musical instrument; Ms. 7. 225; Ku. 7. 10. -*Comp.* -अध्वः a band of instruments. -रुद्धः a sort of labor.

तूर्वयाण, तूर्वि *a.* Quick, rapid.

तुल् I. 10 A. (तुल्यते) To all. -II. 1 P. (तुलति) 1 To ascertain the quantity or weight of. -2 To weigh, measure. -3 To drive out.

तुलः -लं [तुल्-घञ्] Cotton. -लं 1 The atmosphere, sky, air. -2 A tuft of grass. -3 The mulberry. -4 The pangle of a flower or plant. -5 The thorn apple. -क्षी 1 The cotton tree. -2 The wick of a lamp. -क्षी 1 Cotton. -2 The wick of a lamp. -3 A weaver's fibrous stick or brush. -4 A painter's brush. -5 The Indigo plant. -*Comp.* -कार्मुकं, -धनुस् *n.* a cotton-bow, i. e. a bow used for cleaning cotton. -नाली (लिः) *f.*, -नालिका a thick roll of cotton drawn out in spinning. -विचुः cotton. -शर्करा a seed of the cotton plant. -रोचनं the act of spinning.

तुलकं Cotton.

तुलः *f.* A painter's brush. -*Comp.*

-फला the silk-cotton tree.

तलिका 1 A painter's brush, &

penoil; उन्नीलितं तुलिकयेव चित्र Kn. 1. 32. -2 A wick of cotton either for a lamp or for applying unguents. -3 A mattress filled with cotton, a down or cotton-bed. -4 A boaring instrument, probing-rod. -5 An ingot mould.

तुलिनी = तुलिका above.

तुवर = तुवर q. v.

तुवरक a. Unmanly, eunuch.

तृप् 1 P. 1 To be satisfied. -2 To satisfy.

तृषः Ved. The border of a garment.

तृष्णीक a. Silent, taciturn.

तृष्णीन् ind. [तृष् बा० नीम् स्वरादि] In silence, silently, quickly, without speaking or noise; नि भवास्तु-दीमस्ते V. 2; न योत्स्य इति गोविन्द-मुक्त्वा तृष्णी बभूव ह Bg. 2. 9. -Comp. -भावः silence, taciturnity. -शिल a. silent, taciturn.

तृप्तं [तृप् बा० तान् दीर्घश्च] 1 Matted hair. -2 Dust. -3 Sin. -4 An atom, any minute particle.

तृष्ट 6 P. (तृष्टे) To kill, hurt; see तृष्ट.

तृष्टं Hurting, killing.

तृष्ट a. Hurt, injured, killed; see तृष्ट.

तृष्ट 1 P. (तृष्टे) To go, move.

तृष्टः N. of the sage Kasyapa.

तृष्टं Nutmeg.

तृष्ट 8 U. (तृष्टोति तृष्टे or तृष्टोति तृष्टे) To eat, grass graze.

तृष्टं [तृष्ट-नक् हलोपश्च Up. 5. 8] 1 Grass in general; तृष्टं जीर्णं तृष्टमिति मानसहृतामसः केसरी Bh. 2. 29. -2 A blade of grass, reed, straw. -3 Anything made of straw (as a mat for sitting); often used as a symbol of worthlessness or uselessness; तृष्टनिबलतुलक्ष्मी-नेव तान्तरुणाद्धि Bh. 2. 17; see तृष्टीक also. -Comp. -अग्निः 1. a fire of chaff or straw; Ms. 3. 168. -2. fire quickly extinguished. -3. burning a criminal by twisting straw round his body and then setting it on fire. -अञ्जनः a chameleon. -अटवी a forest abounding in grass. -अजं rice growing wild. -असृज् n., -कुसुमं, -गौरं a variety of perfume. -वृष्टः a whirlwind. -इष्टः the

palmyra tree. -उल्का a torch of hay, a fire-brand made of straw.

-ओकस् n. a hut of straw. -कांडः, -डं a heap of grass. -कुडं, -कुडीरकं a hut of straw. -कुडं a heap of straw.

-केतुः 1. the palmyra tree. -2. a bamboo. -गोधा a kind of chameleon. -ग्राहिन् m. a sapphire. -चरः a kind of gem (गोमेद).

-जलायुका, -जलुका a caterpillar. -जंभन् a. feeding on grass. -जातिः j. grass kind, the vegetable kingdom.

-उयोत्सि n. the plant called उयोत्सि-ती. -दुमः 1. the palm tree. -2. the cocoa-nut tree. -3. the betel-nut tree. -4. the Ketaka tree. -5. the date-tree. -धान्यं grain growing wild or without cultivation. -ध्वजः 1. the palmyra tree. -2. a bamboo.

-पीडं hand-to-hand fighting. -पूली a mat, seat made of reeds. -प्राय a. worth a straw, worthless, insignificant. -विंदुः N. of a sage; 11. 8. 79. -रणिः a sort of gem (amber).

-मत्कुणः a bail or surety (perhaps a wrong reading for कणमत्कुण). -राज् m. the vine palm. -राजः 1. the cocoa-nut tree. -2. the bamboo. -3. the sugarcane. -4. the palmyra tree. -वृक्षः 1. the fan-palm tree. -2. the date-tree. -3. the cocoa-nut tree. -4. the areca-nut tree. -शीतं a kind of fragrant grass. -शृङ्गं N. of two plants केतकी and मल्लिका. -सारा the plantain tree. -सिंहः an axe. -हर्म्यः a house of straw.

तृष्टकं Grass, a worthless blade of grass.

तृष्टकीया A grassy place.

तृष्टीक 8 U. 1 To make light of, look down upon, treat with contempt; U. 6. 19. -2 (Hence) To eclipse, obscure; जगद् दृक्त्रेण तृष्टी-कृतैः N. 3. 54.

तृष्ट्या A heap of grass or straw.

तृतीय a. The third. -यं A third part. -Comp. -प्रकृतिः m. or f. 1. a eunuch. -2. the neuter gender.

तृतीयक a. 1 Recurring every third day, tertian (as a fever). -2 Occurring for the third time. -3 The third.

तृतीया 1 The third day of a lunar fortnight. -2 (In gram.) The instrumental case or its terminations.

-Comp. -कृत a. thrice ploughed (as a field). -तत्पुरुषः the instrumental Tatpuruṣa. -प्रकृतिः m., f. 1. a eunuch. -2. a hermaphrodite. -3. the neuter gender.

तृतीयिन् a. 1 Entitled to a third portion (of inheritance &c.). -2 Occupying the third rank.

तृद् 1 P., 7 U. (तर्दति, तृगति, तृत्ते, तृण) 1 To cleave, split, pierce. -2 To kill, destroy, annihilate; Bk. 6. 38, 14. 13, 108; 15. 36, 44. -3 To set free. -4 To disregard.

तृप् I. 4. 5. 6. P. (तृप्यति, तृप्तेति, तृपति, तृप्त) 1 To become satisfied, be pleased or contented; अथ तृप्यति मांसाद्वाः Bk. 16. 19; प्राचीनं च तृप् कूरः 15. 29; (usually with instr.; but sometimes with gen. or loc also); को न तृप्यति विन्नेन II. 2. 174. तृप्तस्त्वितिने Bh. 2. 84; नाभिरुत्पति काद्यानां नापगनां स्वेदधिः । नातक-सर्दूतानां न पुंसां दामोदना ॥ Pt. 1. 137; तस्मिन्निह तृप्देवारतते यज्ञे Mb. -2 To please, gratify. -Caus. To gratify, please. -Desid. तृप्स्यति, (ति) तृप्स्यति. -II. 1 P., 10 U. (तर्पति, तर्पयति, तृपति) 1 To light up, kindle. -2 (Atm.) To be satisfied. -3 To please, satisfy. -4 To gladden, refresh, reanimate, U. 3. 2.

तृपण a. [तृप्-णिच् वा ऋट्] Satisfying, pleasing, refreshing. -णं 1 Pleasing, satisfying. -2 Satisfaction, pleasure. -3 Satiety, fullness. -4 One of the five daily Yajnas (performed by men), presenting libations of water to the Manes of the deceased ancestors (तृप्यज्ञः). -5 Fuel for the sacred fire. -6 Food. -7 Filling the eyes with oil &c. -Comp. -इच्छुः an epithet of Bliṣhma.

तृप्ति a. Pleased, gratified.

तृप्तिन् a. 1 Gratifying. -2 Offering libations to the Manes of deceased ancestors.

तृप्त् A. Ved. 1 The moon. -2 A parasol.

तृप्त a. [तृप्-क्] Satiated, satisfied, contented. -सं Satisfaction.

तृप्तः f. [तृप्-क्तिन्] 1 Satisfaction, contentment; R. 2. 39, 73; 3. 3; Ms. 3. 271; Bg. 10. 18. -2 Satiety, disgust. -3 Pleasure, gratification. -4 (Ved.) Water.

तृप *a.* 1 Restless, anxious. -2 Pleased, satisfied. -3 Pleasing, satisfying. -**प्र**: A sacrificial cake (पुोडाक). -**प्र** 1 Ghee or an oblation thereof. -2 Suffering, sorrow (दुःख).

तृपत: The moon.

तृपल *a.* 1 Pleased. -2 Restless. -**ल**: A stone. - **ला** A creeper.

तृपु: Ved. A thief.

तृफू: *f.* The serpent race.

तृप् or **तृप्** = **तृप्** *q. v.*

तृष् 4 *P.* (तृष्यति, तृष्यते) 1 To be thirsty; Bk. 7. 106, 14. 39; 15. 51. -2 To wish, wish excessively, be eager or greedy.

तृष: [तृष भावं घञ्] 1 Thirst. -2 Desire, wish. -3 The ocean. -4 A boat. -5 The sun.

तृषण [तृष भावे ल्युट्] 1 Thirst. -2 Desire.

तृषित, **तृषल** *a.* 1 Thirsty. -2 Wishing, desiring.

तृष् *f.* [तृष्-संप० क्तिप्] (nom. sing. तृद् दु) 1 Thirst; तृषा शुष्यत्यास्यं विनति सलिलं स्याद् मु भि Bh. 3. 92; Rs. 1. 11. -2 Strong desire, eagerness. -3 Desire personified as the daughter of Kāma.

तृषा See **तृष्**. -**Comp.** -**आत** *a.* suffering from thirst, thirsty. -**भृ** *f.* the bladder. -**ह** water.

तृषित *p. p.* 1 Thirsty: Ghat. 9; Rs. 1. 18. -2 Greedy, thirsting for, desirous of gain. -**त** Thirst, desire.

तृष् *a.* Ved. 1 Greedy, thirsting for. -2 Quick, speedy.

तृष्णञ् *a.* Covetous, greedy, thirsting.

तृष्णा [तृष् न किञ्] 1 Thirst (lit. and fig.): तृष्णां छिनत्स्यात्मनः H. 1. 171; Rs. 1. 15. -2 Desire, strong desire, greed, avidity, desire of gain; तृष्णां छिद्भि Bh. 2. 77, 3. 5; R. 8. 2. -**Comp.** -**क्षय**: cessation of desire, tranquillity of mind, contentment.

तृष्णालु *a.* Very thirsty.

तृष्य *a.* To be wished or desired. -**व्य** Greediness, thirst.

तृष्ट *a.* Ved. 1 Harsh. -2 Pungent. -3 Rugged. -4 Hoarse.

तृह 7 *P.*, 10 *U.*, 6 *P.* (तृणेति, तृहयति, ते, तृहति, तृह; *desid.* तितृषति, तितृषति,

तितृषति) To injure, hurt, kill, strike; न तृणेह्यति लोकोत्थं विक्ते मं निष्पराक्रमं Bk. 6. 39; (तानि) तृष-
दु रामः सह लक्ष्मणेन 1. 19.

तृ 1 *P.* (तरति, नतार, अनारीत्, तरि-
रिष्यते, तीर्णं) 1 To cross over, cross; कौतोडुनेन परलोकनदीं तरिष्ये Mk. 8. 23; स तीर्त्वा कपिशां R. 4. 38; Ms. 4. 77. -2 (a) To cross over, traverse (as a way); Ku. 7. 48; Me. 19. (b) To sail across, navigate (as a river). -3 To float, swim; शिला तरिष्यत्युदके न पर्णे Bk. 12. 27. -4 (a) To get over, surmount, overcome, overpower; धीरा हि तरि-
त्यापदं K. 175; कुच्छं महतीं: R. 14. 6; Pt. 4. 1; Pg. 18. 58; Ms. 11. 34. (b) To subdue, destroy, become master of. -5 To go to the end of, master completely; R. 3. 30. -6 To fulfil, accomplish, perform (as a promise); देवात्तीर्णप्रतिज्ञः Mu. 4. 12. -7 To be saved or rescued, escape from; गात्रो वर्षभयात्ती-
र्णा वय तीर्णा महामयात् Hariv. -8 To acquire, gain. -9 To move forward rapidly. -10 To fill completely, pervade. -11 To live through (a definite period). -12 To deliver, liberate from. -13 To strive together, compete. -**Pass.** (तीर्णते) To be crossed &c. -**Caus.** (तारति-ते) 1 To carry or lead over. -2 To cause to arrive at. -3 To save, rescue, deliver, liberate. -**Desid.** (तितृषति, तितृषति, तितृषति) To wish to cross &c.; हेभ्यो तितृषति तरंगवतीभुजं K. P. 10.

तर *a.* [तृ-भवे-अप्] 1 Crossing -2 Surpassing, excelling. -3 Conquering, overpowering; cf. दुरतर. -**र**: 1 Passing over, crossing, passage; Bk. 7. 55. -2 Freight; वर्षाभानि य-
यादृशं ययाकालं तरा भवेत् Ms. 8. 406. -3 A road. -4 A ferry-boat -5 Fire. -**Comp.** -**पण्य** freight. -**पण्यक**: one who receives the freight. -**र्या**-**नं** a landing-place, wharf.

तरण: [तृ-ल्युट्] 1 A boat, raft -2 *Svarga* or heaven. -**नं** 1 Crossing over. -2 Conquering, overcoming. -3 An oar.

तरणि *a.* [तृ-अनि] Ved. 1 Passing through, pervading (as the sun). -2 Quick, energetic, unremitting. -3 Saving, carrying over, benevolent,

-**णि**: 1 The sun -2 A ray of light -3 The *Arka* plant. -4 Copper. -**णि**, -**नी** *f.* A raft, boat. -**Comp.** -**पण्य**: an epithet of Siva. -**पेटक**: an oval bowl of wood for baling a boat. -**रत्न** a ruby.

तरङ्ग: डा, डी, डं [तृ-अङ्] A boat. -**ड** 1 A raft or boat made of lambs tied together and floated on jars or inverted hollow gourds. -2 The float of a fishing net. -3 An ear. -**Comp.** -**पात्र** a kind of boat. **तरण्यति** Den. P. To cross over.

तरङ्ग *f.* [तृ-काणे अदि] 1 A boat. -2 A kind of duck (कारङ्ग).

तरणी A boat.

तरि: **री** [तृ-करणे] 1 A boat जी-
र्णं तरिः ररिदतीति गर्भारिः स Ubb.; Si. 3. 76. -2 A box for clothes. -3 The end or hem of a garment. -**री** 1 A small wooden baling vessel. -2 A club. -3 Smoke. -**Comp.** -**रय**: an oar, a paddle.

तरिक: [तरय तरणाय ईनः का० टृ] 1 A ferry-man. -2 A float, raft. -**का** 1 A boat. -2 Cream.

तरिकिन् *m.* A ferry-man.

तारि, **तरि**, **तरिणी** A boat, ship.

तरीष: [तृ-ईड्] 1 A boat, raft. -2 The ocean. -3 A fit or competent person. -4 Heaven. -5 Work, business, practice, profession. -6 A fine shape or form. -7 Decorating, ornamenting. -8 Dry cow-dung. -**धी** N of a daughter of Indra.

तारक *a.* (रिका *f.*) [तृ-णिङ् लृट्] 1 Carrying over. -2 Protecting, preserving, rescuing. -3 Helping another through a difficulty. -**क**: 1 A pilot, helmsman. -2 A deliverer, saviour. -3 N. of Siva. -**क**: -**कं** A boat, raft. -**कं** 1 The pupil of the eye. -2 The eye (also *f.*).

तारण *a.* [तारयत्यनेन तृ-ल्युट्] 1 Enabling to cross. -2 Saving, delivering, liberating. -3 Helping one through a difficulty &c. -**न**: 1 N. of Siva; also of Vishnu. -2 A boat, raft. -**नं** 1 Crossing. -2 Conquering. -3 Carrying or conveying across. -4 Rescuing, delivering, liberating.

तारणि: -**णी** A float, raft.

तारिक Fare, freight.

तारित *p. p.* Made to cross, conveyed across, saved, rescued.

तारिन् *a.* [तृ-णिच् ञानि] Enabling to cross, saving, delivering.

तार्य *a.* [तृ-कर्मणि ण्यन्] 1 To be crossed, passable. -2 To be conquered or defeated. -3 Fare, freight, toll.

तितीर्षा 1 Desire to cross over. -2 Desire of final emancipation.

तितीर्षु *a.* 1 Desirous of crossing: R. 1. 3. -2 Wishing to attain. -3 Desirous of final emancipation.

तीर्ण *p. p.* [तृ-क्] 1 Crossed, passed over. -2 Spread, expanded. -3 Surpassed, excelled. -4 Gone down to bathe, bathed. -5 Defeated, conquered, overcome; see तृ.

तेज् 1 P. (तेजति) To guard, defend, protect.

तेजः, तेजनं See under तिज्.

तेजलः The francoline partridge.

तेजम् *n.* [तिज्-भावे कर्ण.दे असुन्] 1 Sharpness. -2 The sharp edge (of a knife &c.). -3 The point or top of a flame. -4 Heat, glow, glare. -5 Lustre, light, brilliance, splendour: R. 4. 1; Bg. 7. 9, 10. 30. -6 Heat or light considered as the third of the five elements of creation (the other four being पृथिवी, अग्नि, वायु, and आकाश). -7 The bright appearance of the human body, beauty: R. 3. 15. -8 Fire of energy; S. 2. 7, U. 6. 14. -9 Might, prowess, strength, courage, valour, martial or heroic lustre; तेजस्तज्जतिं धाम्यन्तु U. 5. 7; S. 7. 15. -10 One possessed of heroic lustre; तेजसां हि न वयः समोक्ष्यते R. 11. 1; Pt. 1. 328, 3. 33. -11 Spirit, energy. -12 Strength of character, not bearing insult or ill-treatment with impunity. -13 Majestic lustre, majesty, dignity, authority, consequence; तेजोविशेषानुमितां (राजलक्ष्मीं) दधानः R. 2. 7. -14 Semen, seed, semen virile; स्याद्रक्षणीयं यदि मे न तेजः R. 14. 65; 2. 75; दुष्यंतेनाहितं तेजो दधानां भूतये भुवः S. 4. 3. -15 The essential nature of any thing. -16 Essence, quint-essence. -17 Spiritual, moral, or magical power. -18 Fire. -19 Marrow. -20 Bile. -21 The speed of a horse. -22 Fresh butter. -23 Gold. -24 Clearness of the eyes. -25 A shining or luminous body, light; Ku. 1. 51, S. 4. 2. -26 Heating and strengthen-

ing faculty of the human frame seated in the bile (विन्). -27 The brain -28 Violence, fierceness. -29 Impatience. -Comp -कर *a.* 1. illuminating -2. granting vital power or strength. -बीजं marrow. -भंगः 1. disgrace, destruction of dignity. -2 depression, discouragement. -मण्डलं a halo of light. -मूर्तिः the sun. -रूपं 1. the Supreme Spirit, Brahman. -2. the nature of light. -वृत्तं 1. noble behaviour. -2. superior power or lustre.

तेजस्वद्, तेजावद् *a.* 1 Bright, brilliant, splendid. -2 Sharp, pungent. -3 Brave, heroic. -4 Energetic.

तेजस्विन् *a.* (वी *f.*) 1 Brilliant, bright. -2 Powerful, heroic, strong; U. 6. 14; Ki. 16. 16. -3 Dignified, noble. -4 Famous, illustrious. -5 Violent. -6 Haughty. -7 Lawful.

तेजित *a.* 1 Sharpened, whetted. -2 Excited, stimulated, prompted. तेजोमय *a.* 1 Glorious. -2 Bright, brilliant, luminous; Bg. 11. 47. -3 Full of energy, spirited.

तेनः A note introductory to a song.

तेप् 1 A. (तेपते) 1 To sprinkle. -2 To ooze, drop. -3 To shake, tremble. -4 To shine.

तेमः [तिम्-घञ्] Becoming wet or moist, moisture.

तेमनं 1 Wetting, moistening. -2 Moisture. -3 A sauce, condiment. -नी A fire-place.

तेव् 1 A. (तेवते) 1 To play, sport. -2 To weep, lament.

तेवनं 1 Play, pastime. -2 A pleasure-garden, play-ground.

तेक्ष्यं 1 Sharpness (of a knife), acuteness. -2 Pungency. -3 Fierceness, severity, cruelty.

तेजस *a.* (सी *f.*) [तेजसो विकारः अण्] 1 Bright, splendid, luminous; U. 2. 12. -2 Made up or consisting of light; तेजसरय धनुषः प्रवृत्तये R. 11. 43. -3 Metallic. -4 Passionate. -5 Vigorous, energetic. -6 Powerful, intense. -सः The highly refined or subtle essence (Vedānta phil.). -सं 1 Any metal. -2 Ghee. -3 Intensity, severity. -4 Vigour, energy, might. -Comp. -आवर्तनी a crucible.

तैतिक्ष *a.* (क्षी *f.*) Patient, enduring.

तैतिरः A partridge.

तैतिलः 1 A rhinoceros. -2 A god. -ल N. of the fourth astronomical period or करण.

तैतिरः 1 A partridge. -2 A rhinoceros. -रं A flock of partridges.

तैतिरिकः One who catches partridges.

तैत्तिरीय *m.* pl. The followers of the Taittiriya school of the Yajurveda. -यः The Taittiriya branch of the Yajurveda (ऋग्यजुर्वेद).

तैतिडीक *a.* (की *f.*) Prepared with a sour sauce of tamarinds.

तैमिरः A disease of the eyes (dimness).

तैर्य *a.* (र्यी *f.*) Relating to a sacred place.

तैर्यिक *a.* 1 Sacred, holy. -2 Coming from a sacred place. -3 Frequenting sacred places or shrines. -कः 1 An ascetic. -2 One who propounds a new religious or philosophical doctrine. -कं Holy water (such as that brought from a sacred bathing-place).

तैलं [तिलम्य तदनृशस्य वा विकारः अण्] 1 Oil; लभत सिकतासु तैलमपि यद्वतः पीडयन् Bh. 2. 5; Y. 1. 284; R. 8. 38. -2 Benzoin. -Comp. -अर्दी a wasp. -अभ्यंगः anointing the body with oil. -कल्कजः oil-cake. -कारः an oilman. -क्रिड् oil-cake. -चैरिकः a cockroach. -द्रोणी an oil-tub. -पणिका, पर्णी 1. sandal. -2. incense. -3. turpentine. -पायिन् *m.* 1. a kind of cockroach. -2. a sword. -पिञ्जः the white sesamum. -पिपीलिका the small red ant. -पीत *a.* one who has drunk oil. -फलः 1. the Ingudi tree. -2. the sesamum plant. -मादिनी Jasmine. -माली the wick of a lamp. -यञ्ज an oil-mill. -स्फोटकः a kind of gem. तैलकं A small quantity of oil.

तैलपाता Oblation to fire (रव्या), especially by pouring sesamum-seeds into fire; cf. इत्यैतपाता and P. IV. 2. 58 and VI. 3. 71.

तैलिकः, तैलिन् *m.* An oilman, an oil-grinder or manufacturer.

तैलिनी The wick of a lamp.

तैलीनं A field of sesamum.

तैलंगः N. of a country, the mo-

dern Telangana or Carnatic.—गाः (pl) The people of this country.

तैषः N. of the lunar month Pausha.

तोकं An offspring, a child; व्याकरणे शक्यस्य च तोकं Nir.

तोककः The Chātaka bird.

तोकमः 1 A young green blade of corn, green barley.—2 Green colour.—3 A cloud.—चं The wax of the ear.

तोड़ 1 P. (तोड़ते) To disrespect. तोड़नं 1 Splitting, dividing.—2 Tearing.—3 Hurtling, injuring.

तोड़ने, तोड़-तोड़ने See under तुड़.

तोमरः-रं 1 An iron club. 2 A javelin.—Comp.—धरः 1 fire (considered as a deity).—2. a warrior armed with a club.

तोमरिका A fragrant earth.

तोयं 1 Water; S. 7. 12.—2 The constellation पूर्वाषाढा or its regent.—Comp.—अधिशिखी trumpet-flower.—आत्मन् m. the Supreme Being.—आधारः,—आशयः a lake, well, any reservoir of water; तोयाधारपथाश्च वल्कलादि स्थानिष्यद्द्विधाः S. 1. 14.—आलयः the ocean, sea.—ईशः 'lord of waters' an epithet of Varuṇa. (—चं) the constellation called पूर्वाषाढा.—उत्सर्गः discharge of water, raining; Me. 37.—कर्मन् m. 1. ablutions of various parts of the body performed with water.—2. libations of water to the deceased.—काम a. 1. fond of water.—2. thirsty. (—मः) a sort of crane.—कुच्छूः,—कुच्छूः a kind of perance, drinking nothing but water for a fixed period.—क्रीडा sporting in water; Me. 33.—गर्भः the cocoa-nut.—चरः an aquatic animal.—ईशः,—ईशः hail.—दः a cloud; R. 6. 65; V. 1. 14. °अत्ययः the autumn.—ई ghee.—धरः a cloud.—धरः 1. a cloud.—2. raining.—धिः,—निधिः 1. the ocean.—2. the number 'four' °प्रियं clove.—नीधी the earth.—पाषाणमलं oxide of zinc.—पुटी, —ग्रहा trumpet-flower.—प्रसादनं the clearing-nut tree or its nut, see. अंघ्रिप्रसादनं or कतक.—मलं sea-foam.—रुच्छू m. a cloud.—यंत्रं 1. a water-clock.—2. an artificial jet or fountain of water.—रसः moisture.—राज m. 1. the ocean.—2. Varuṇa,

the regent of waters.—राशिः the ocean.—रेला the edge of water, shore.—व्यनिकरः confluence (as of rivers); R. 8. 95.—शुक्तिका an oyster.—सर्पिका,—सूचकः a frog.

तोरणः-णं [तुर-युच् अधारे रुद्र Tv.] 1 An arched doorway, a portal.—2 An outer door or gateway; गणो नृनाः पामथं तोरणाद् बहिः Si. 12. 1; दृगलक्ष्यं दुरपतिधनुश्चारुणा तोरणेन Me. 75.—3 Any temporary and ornamental arch; Ku. 7. 3; R. 1. 41, 7. 4, 11. 5.—4 An elevated place near a bathing-place.—च The neck, throat.—णः N. of Siva.

तोळ, तोलनं &c. See under तुल्.

तोष, तोषण &c. See under तुष्.

तोषलं A club (मुसल).

तौक्षिकः The sign Sagittarius of the zodiac (a word borrowed from Greek).

तौतिकः The pearl-oyster.—क A pearl.

तौयं [तुयं भवं अण्] The sound of musical instruments.—Comp.—त्रिकं the union of song, dance, and instrumental music, triple symphony. तौयैत्रिकं व्याख्या च कामजो दशकां गणः Ms. 7. 47; U. 4.

तौलं A balance.

तौलिकः, तौलिकिकः A painter.

तौलिन् m. 1 A weigher.—2 The sign Libra of the zodiac.

तौल्यं 1 Weight.—2 Equality, similarity.

तौषार a. (रीफ.) Snowy.—रं Snow, cold.

तमन् m. Ved. 1 The vital air.—2 One's own person, self; cf. आत्मन्.

त्यज् 1 P. (त्यजति, तज्जाज, अत्यज्) 1 To leave (in all senses), abandon, quit, go away from; वस्ते भानोस्स्यजाशु Me. 39; Ms. 6. 77, 9. 177; S. 5. 26.—2 To let go, dismiss, discharge; Bk. 6. 122.—3 To give up, renounce, resign, surrender; Dh. 3. 16; Ms. 2. 95, 6. 33; Bg. 6. 24, 16. 21.—4 To shun, avoid.—5 To get rid of, free oneself from; Bg. 2. 3. 6 To set aside, disregard; त इमेऽदधिता युद्धे प्राणैरन्यस्त्वा धत्तानि च Bg. 1. 33.—7 To except.—8 To distribute, give away; कृतं (संवयं) आश्रयुजे

त्यजेत् Y. 3. 47; Ms. 7. 15.—9 To shoot off.—Caus. 1 To cause to give up &c., to desert (a person) or anything.—2 To expel, turn out.—3 To quit.—Desi. (विचरति) To wish to leave &c.

त्यक्त p. p. [तज् कर्मणि-क्त] 1 Abandoned, forsaken, left, quitted.—2 Resigned, surrendered.—4 Shunned, avoided; —च त्यक्त.—Comp.—आग्निः a Brahmana who has given up household life.—जीवितं,—प्राण a. ready to abandon life, willing to run any risk; मर्त्यं त्यक्तजीविताः Bg. 1. 9.—लज्ज a. shameless.

त्यक्त g. Abandoning, leaving &c. त्यजनं 1 Leaving, quitting.—2 Giving.—3 Excepting, exclusion.

त्यजन् m. Ved. 1 Abandonment.—2 Diffculty.—3 Anger.—4 Estrangement, dislike, envy.—5 A weapon causing abandonment.—m. —f. —n. Ved. Offspring, descendants.

त्यागः [त्यज भवे घञ्] 1 Leaving, forsaking, abandoning, deserting, separation. न मत्ता न पिता न स्त्री न पुत्रस्याकुरुहति Ms. 8. 389, 9. 79.—2 Giving up, resigning, renouncing; Ms. 10. 112; Bg. 12. 11.—3 Gift, donation, giving away as charity; करं दद्यात्स्यागः Dh. 2. 65; H. 1. 154; न्यायाय संभूतायानि R. 1. 17; Pt. 1. 169.—4 Liberality, generosity; R. 1. 92.—5 Secretion, excretion.—6 Dismissing, discharging.—7 Sacrificing oneself.—8 A sage.—Comp.—पत्र a bill of divorcement.—युत, —शील a. liberal, generous, munificent.

त्यागिन् a. 1 Leaving, abandoning, giving up &c.—2 Giving away, a donor.—3 Heroic, brave.—4 Liberal.—5 Sacrificing.—6 One who does not look to any reward or result from the performance of ceremonial rites; यस्तु कर्मकलह्यामी स त्यागीत्वभिधीयते Bg. 18. 11.

त्याजित p. p. 1 Made to leave or abandon.—2 Caused to be disregarded.

त्याज्य a. 1 To be left, shunned or expelled.—2 To be given up or relinquished.—3 To be sacrificed.—4 To be excluded.—उचं A part of an asterism or its duration considered to be unlucky.

अंस् 1 P., 10 U. (वंस्ते, वंस्वति-ते) To speak or shine.

अक् 1 A. (वंस्ते) To go; so also वंस् 1 P., वंस् 1 P.

अन् 1 P. (वंस्ते) 1 To act, perform some functions. -2 To try, strive. -3 To be busy or active.

अप् 1 A. (वंस्ते, वंस्वति) To be ashamed or abashed, be embarrassed; वंस्ते नीत्यानि वंस्तेतां न ह यस्याह-तिविधौ G. L. 28. -With अप् to turn away or retire through shame; तस्माद्देवपक्षे Bk. 14. 81; येनापव्रजति साधुरसाधुमतेन लुप्यति Mb.

अश् [वप् भाव अश्] 1 Bashfulness, modesty; मन्त्रवामर Git. 12. -2 Shame (in a good or bad sense). -3 A libidinous or unchaste woman. -4 Family, race. -5 Fame, celebrity. -Comp. -निरस्त, हीन a. shameless, impudent. -रंडा a harlot.

अवित a. Modest, bashful.

अवु n. [अश् दृष्टः वरने लज्जते इव. वप् -उन् Tv.] 1 Tin; याद मणिस्त्रयुणि प्रतिव-द्यते Pt. 1. 75. -2 Lead.

अवुलं -य, अवुल् n, अवुल् Tin -यं Cucumber.

अवृष्टं Diluted curds.

अपिष्ट a. (superl. of तृप्) Highly satisfied.

अपी -स् a. (नी f.) (compar. of तृप्) More satisfied.

अय a. (यी f.) Triple, three-fold, treble, divided into three parts, of three kinds; अयी वै दिव्या ऊचो यजूंषि सामानि Sat. Br.; Ms. 1. 23. -यं A triad, a group or collection of three; अद्वयमासी-त्त्वयमेव भूपतेः शशिप्रभं छत्रमुने च चाम-रे R. 3. 16, लोकत्रयं Bg. 11. 20, 43; Ms. 2. 76.

अयस् (Nom. pl. m. of त्रि, enter- ing into comp. with some nu- merals) Three. -Comp. -चत्वारिं- श a. forty third. -चत्वारिंशत् a. or f. forty-three. -त्रिंश a. thirty- third. -त्रिंशत् a. or f. thirty- three. °पतिः an epithet of (a) Indra, (b) प्रजापति. -दश a. 1. thirteenth. -2. having thirteen added; अत्रोदश शतं 'one hundred and thirteen.' -दशत् a. pl. thirteen. -दशक a. consisting of thirteen. -दश the number thirteen. -दशम a. the tenth. -दशी the thirteenth

day of a lunar fortnight. -नवतिः f. ninety-three. -पंचाशत् f. fifty- three. -विंश a. 1. twenty-third. -2. consisting of twenty three. -विं- शतिः f. twenty-three. -षष्टिः f. sixty three. -सप्ततिः f. seventy-three.

अयी 1 The three Vedas taken collectively (वंस्ते त्रयानि); अये म- याय त्रिगुणात्मने ननः K. 1: तो अयी वर्जमेवरा विद्याः परेषादितौ U. 2; Ms. 4. 125. -2 A triad, triplet; व्य- द्योतय सभावेद्यामसौ नरशिवित्रयो Si 2. 3 -3 A matron or married woman whose husband and children are living. -4 Intellect, understand- ing. -Comp. -तनुः 1. an epithet of the sun; so वंस्तेन. -2. an epi- thet of Siva. -धर्मः the duty en- joined by the three Vedas: Bg. 9. 21. -मुखा a Brāhmaṇa.

अस् I. 1. 4. P. (वनति, वस्यति, वस्त) 1 To quake, tremble, shake, start with fear. -2 To fear, dread, be afraid of (with abl., sometimes with gen or instr.); प्रमदवनस्त्वस्य- ति K. 255; कपेरजः शिखिनादत् Bk. 9. 11, 5. 75. 14. 48, 15. 53; Si. 8. 24; Ki. 8. 7. -3 To run away, run from. -Caus (वनयति-ते) To frighten, terrify. -II. 10 U. (वस्यति-ते) 1 To go, move. -2 To hold. -3 To take, seize. -4 To oppose, prevent.

अस्त a. [अस्-वर्ज्ये क] Moveable, locomotive. -सः The heart. -सं 1 A wood, forest. -2 Animals. -3 The aggregate of moving or living beings. -4 Animals and men. -Comp. -रेणः 1. an atom, the mote or atom of dust which is seen moving in a sunbeam; cf. जालांतरगते भानो सूक्ष्मं यद्वृद्धते रजः । प्रथमं तत्प्रमाणानां वसरेणुं प्रवक्षते ॥ Ms. 8. 132; also Y. 1. 361. -2 N. of one of the wives of the sun

असनं [वस् भावे ल्युट्] 1 Alarm, fear. -2 Anxiety, uneasiness.

असरः A shuttle.

असुर, **वैत्सु** a. [वस्-उरच्] Fearful, trembling, timid; अत्रस्तुभिर्मुक्तधुरं तुरगैः R. 14. 47; सीतां सौमित्रिणा त्यक्तां सत्रीर्ची वस्तुमाक्रिकां Bk 6. 7.

अस्त p. p. [वस्-क्] 1 Frightened, terrified, alarmed; अस्ते रुद्राय न कुरंग- दिलोल्लङ्घितः M&L 4. 8. -2 Timid, fear- ful. -3 Quick, rolling.

अस a. [वस् भावे घञ्] 1 Move- able, moving. -2 Frightening. -सः

1 Fear, terror, alarm; अतः कञ्चुकि- क-रुस्य विद्यति वःसादय वामनः Ratn. 2. 3; R. 2. 38, 9. 58. -2 Alarming, frightening. -3 A flaw or defect in a jewel

आसन a [वप्-णिच् भावे ल्युट्] Terrify- ing, frightening, alarming. -नं 1 The act of frightening or causing alarm. -2 A means of frightening, any cause of alarm.

अवसित a. Frightened, alarmed, terrified.

आ 2 A. (ज्ञाते) To protect; see al-o वे.

आण, **जात** &c. See under वे.

त्रि num. a. [Un. 5. 66] (declin- ed in pl. only, nom. त्रयः m., त्रिस्त्र. f. त्रिणि n.) Three; त एव हि त्रयो लोकस्त एव त्रय भाश्रमाः &c. Ms. 2. 229; प्रियत- माभिरसौ त्रिस्तुभिर्यौ R. 9. 18; चीन व- र्णाण्डुक्षिते कुमरं तृणमती सती Ms. 9. 90. [Cf. L. tres; Gr. treis; A. S., Zend thri; Eng. three.] -Comp. -अंशः 1. a three-fold share. -2. a third part. -3. three-fourths. -अक्ष a. triocular. -अक्षः, अक्षकः an epithet of Siva. -अक्षरः 1. the mystic syl- lable अम् consisting of three letters; see under अ. -2. a match-maker or घटक (that word consisting of three syllables). -3. a genealogist. (-री) knowledge, learning; see दिव्या. -अंकदं, -अंगदं 1. three strings sus- pended to either end of a pole for carrying burdens. -2. a sort of collyrium. (-टः) N. of Siva. -अं- जनं the three kinds of collyrium, i. e. कालांजन, रसांजन, and पुष्पांजन. -अंजलं, -लि three handfuls taken collectively. -अधिपतिः an epithet of Vishnu. -अधिष्ठानः the soul. (-नं) spirit, life (चेतस्य). -अध्वगा, -मार्गगा, -वर्त्मगा epithets of the river Ganges (flowing through the three worlds). -अनीक a. having the three properties of heat, rain and cold; Rv. 3. 56. 3. (-का) an army consisting of horses, elephants and chariots. -अंबकः (also त्रिदंबक in the same sense though rarely used in classical literature) 'having three eyes', N. of Siva; त्रियंबकं संशयिनं दृक् Ku. 3. 44; जडीकृतस्त्र्यंबकवीक्षणेन It. 2. 42, 3. 49. °सखः an epithet of Kuberā. -अंबका an epithet of Pārvatī. -अवस् a. three years old.

(त्रयं) three years taken collectively. —अष्टीति *a.* eighty-third. —अष्टीति: *f.* eighty-three. —अष्टन् *a.* twenty-four. —अष्ट, —अष्ट *a.* triangular. (—त्रं) a triangle. —अष्ट: 1. a period of three days. —2. a festival lasting three days. —आहिक *a.* 1. performed or produced in three days. —2. recurring after the third day, tertian (as fever). —3. having provision for three days. —अष्टचं (तृचं also) three *Riks* taken collectively; Ms. 8. 106. —ऐहिक *a.* having provision for three days. —ककुब् *m.* 1. N. of the mountain Trikūpa. —2. N. of Vishnu or Kṛishna. —3. the highest, chief. —4. a sacrifice lasting for ten nights. —ककुब् *m.* Ved. 1. Indra. —2. Indra's thunderbolt. —कर्मेत् *n.* the chief three duties of a Brāhmaṇa; *i. e.* sacrifice, study of the Vedas, and making gifts or charity. (—*m.*) one who engages in these three duties (as a Brāhmaṇa). —काय: N. of Buddha. —कालं 1. the three times; the past, the present, and the future, or morning, noon and evening. —2. the three tenses (the past, present, and future) of a verb. (—लं) *ind.* three times, thrice. °ज्ञ, °इक्षिन् *a.* omniscient. (*m.*) 1. a divine sage, seer. —2. a deity. —3. N. of Buddha. विद् *m.* 1. a Buddha. —2. an Arhat (with the Jains). —कूट: N. of a mountain in Ceylon on the top of which was situated Lankā, the capital of Rāvaṇa; Si. 2. 5. —कूर्चकं a knife with three edges. —कोण *a.* triangular, forming a triangle. (—त्रः) 1. a triangle. —2. the vulva. —खं 1. tin. —2. a cucumber. —खट्वं, खट्वी three bedsteads taken collectively. —गण: an aggregate of the three objects of worldly existence; *i. e.* धर्म, अर्थ and काम; न बाधतेऽस्य त्रिगणः परस्परं Ki. 1. 11; see त्रिवर्ग below. —गत *a.* 1. tripled. —2. done in three days. —गर्तः (—*pl.*) 1. N. of a country, also called *गर्त* in the north-west of India. —2. the people or rulers of that country. —गर्त 1. a lascivious woman, wanton. —2. a woman in general. —3. a pearl. —4. a kind of cricket. —गुण *a.* 1. consisting of three threads; अत्रात्र त्रिगुणां नगरं वा Ku. 5. 10. —2. three times repeated, thrice, treble,

threefold, triple; सप्त ज्वतीषु त्रिगुणानि तस्य (दिनानि) R. 2. 25. —3. containing the three Guṇas सत्त्व, रजस् and तमस्. (—त्रं) the Pradhāna (in Sāṃ. phil.) (—*ind.*) three times; in three ways (—*पा:* *m. pl.*) the three qualities or constituents of nature: त्रयीमयाव त्रिगुणात्मने ननः K. 1. (—*पा:*) 1. Māyā or illusion (in Vedānta phil.). —2. an epithet of Siva. —चक्षुस् *m.* an epithet of Siva. —चक्षुर *a.* (*pl.*) three or four; गत्वा त्रयश्चक्षुराणि पदानि सीता B. R. 6. 34. —चत्वारिंश *a.* forty-third. —चत्वारिंशत् *f.* forty-three. —जगत् *n.* जगती the three worlds, (1) the heaven, the atmosphere, and the earth; or (2) the heaven, the earth, and the lower world. —जटः an epithet of Siva. —जटा N. of a female demon, one of the Rākshasa attendants kept by Rāvaṇa to watch over Sītā, when she was retained as a captive in the Asoka-vanikā. She acted very kindly towards Sītā and induced her companions to do the same. —जीवा-ज्या the sine of three signs or 90°. a radius. —पता a bow. —पत्र, —पत्र *a.* *pl.* three times nine, *i. e.* 27. —पाचिकेतः a part of the Adhvaryu sacrifice or Yajurveda, or one who performs a vow connected therewith (according to Kull. on Ms. 3. 185). —प्रीता a wife ('thrice married'; it being supposed that a girl belongs to Soma, Gandharra and Agni before she obtains a human husband). —तस्त्रं, तस्त्री three carpenters taken collectively. —तृदं 1. the three staves of a Sannyāsin (who has resigned the world) tied together so as to form one. —2. the triple subjection of thought, word, and deed. (—*दः*) the state of a religious ascetic. —तृदिन् *m.* 1. a religious mendicant or Sannyāsin who has renounced all worldly attachments, and who carries three long staves tied together so as to form one in his right hand. —2. one who has obtained command over his mind, speech, and body (or thought, word, and deed), cf. वाग्दोऽथ मनोदं: कायंदेहस्तथैव च । यदेते निरिता दुर्गो विदंतीति च उच्यते ॥ Ms. 12. 10. —तृष्टा: (*pl.*) 1. thirty. —2. the thirty-three gods. (—*त्रः*) a god, an immortal; Ku.

3. 1. 'अंकुशः', 'आकुशं' Indra's thunderbolt; R. 9. 54. आकुशं rain-bow. अधिप. 'इन्द्रः' पति epithets of Indra; अधिपतिः N. of Siva. अयनः an epithet of Vishnu. अरिः, a demon. आचार्यः an epithet of Brihaspati. आलयः, आवासः 1. heaven. —2. the mountain Meru. —3. a god. आहार the food of the gods; noon. इन्द्र 1. Indra. —2. Siva. —3. Brahman. गुह्य an epithet of Brihaspati. गोपः a kind of insect; (cf. इन्द्रगोपः) अग्निं त्रिदशगोपमात्रं के दाहशक्तिमिव कृष्णवर्त्मनि R. 11. 42. दीपिका an epithet of the Ganges. मेजरी the holy basil. °वधू, °वनिता, an Apsaras or heavenly damsel; कैलासस्य त्रिदशवनितादर्पणस्यतिथिः स्याः Me. 58. °वर्त्मन् the sky. अष्टः 1. Agni. —2. Brahman. —दिनं three days collectively. °स्पृक्ष *m.* concurrence of three lunations with one solar day. —दिवं 1. the heaven; त्रिनागदेव त्रिविदस्य मार्गः Ku. 1. 28; S. 7. 3. —2. sky, atmosphere. —3. paradise. —4. happiness. (—*वा*) cardamoms. °अपीशः, °ईशः 1. an epithet of Indra. —2. a god. °इक्ष्वा 1. the Ganges. —2. small cardamoms. °ओक्स *m.* a god. °इक्ष *m.* an epithet of Siva. —दोषं vitiation or derangement of the three humours of the body, *i. e.* वात, पित्त and कफ. —धातुः an epithet of Gaṇeśa. —धामन् *m.* 1. N. of Vishnu. —2. of Vyāsa; —3. of Siva. —4. of Agni. —5. death. —धारा the Ganges. —पवनः (नयनः) —नेत्रः, —लोचनः epithets of Siva; R. 3. 66; Ku. 3. 66, 5. 72. —नवत *a.* ninety-third. —नवति: *f.* ninety-three. —नयना Pārvatī. —नागः Vishnu. —नेत्रचूडामणिः the moon. —पंच *a.* three-fold five, *i. e.* fifteen. —पंचाश *a.* fifty-third. —पंचाशत् *f.* fifty-three. —पटुः glass (काच). —पताकः 1. the hand with three fingers stretched out or erect. —2. the forehead marked naturally with three horizontal lines. —पञ्चकः the Palāśa tree. —पथं 1. the three paths taken collectively, *i. e.* the sky, atmosphere, and the earth, or the sky, earth and the lower world. —2. a place where three roads meet. (—*वा*) an epithet of Māhūrā. °गा an epithet of the Ganges; धृत-सत्ययज्ञिपयगामनितः स तमासीह पुरश्च-

सुत: Ki. 6. 1; Amaru. 99. —पद्-पाद्-
 क-पाद् *m.* Ved. 1. Vishnu. —2. fever
 (personified). —पद् *a.* three-footed.
 (—इं) a tripod. —पदिका 1. a tripod.
 —2. a stand with three feet. —पद्दी 1.
 the girth of an elephant; नाससत्क-
 रिणां भैवं त्रिपदीच्छेदिनामपि R. 4. 48. —2
 the Gâyatri metre. —3. a tripod. —4.
 the plant गोधापदी. —परिक्रांत *a.* one
 who walks thrice round a sacred
 fire. —पर्व: the Kimsuka tree. —पाट:
 1. intersection of a prolonged side
 and perpendicular (in a quadrang-
 ular figure). —2. the figure formed
 by such intersection. —पाठिन् *a.* 1.
 familiar with Samhitâ, Pada, and
 Krama. —2. one who learns a thing
 after three repetitions. —पाद: 1.
 the Supreme Being. —2. fever. —पाद्
a. 1. having three feet. —2. consist-
 ing of three parts, having three-
 fourths; R. 15. 96. —3. trinomial.
 (—*m.*) 1. an epithet of Vishnu in
 his dwarf incarnation. —2. the Su-
 preme Being. —पुट *a.* triangular.
 (—टः) 1. an arrow. —2. the palm of
 the hand. —3. a cubit. —4. a bank or
 shore. —पुटक: a triangle. —पुटा an epi-
 thet of Durgâ. —पुटिन् *m.* the castor-
 oil plant. —पुंड्रं, —पुंड्रक a mark on the
 forehead consisting of three lines
 made with cowdung ashes. —पुरे
 1. a collection of three cities.
 —2. the three cities of gold, silver,
 and iron in the sky, air and earth
 built for demons by Maya; (these
 cities were burnt down, along with
 the demons inhabiting them, by
 Siva at the request of the gods);
 Ku. 7. 48; Amaru. 2; Me. 56; Bh.
 2. 123; (—रः) N. of a demon or de-
 mons presiding over these cities.
 °अधिपति: N. of Maya, °अंतकः, °अरिः,
 °ज्ञः, °हन्तः, °हिंस्र *m.* हरः &c. epithets of
 Siva; Bh. 2. 123; R. 17. 14. °वाहः
 burning of the three cities; Ki. 5. 14.
 (—री) 1. N. of a place near Jabbal-
 pura, formerly capital of the kings
 of Chedi. —2. N. of a country. —पुरुष
a. 1. having the length of three
 men. —2. having three assistants.
 (—वं) the three ancestors, father,
 grand-father, and great-grand-father.
 —पुष्टं the highest heaven. —पौरोष *a.*
 1. belonging to, or extending over,
 three generations of men. —2. of-
 fered to three (as oblations). —3.

inherited from three (as an estate).
 —प्रसुत: an elephant in rut. —फला the
 three myrobalans taken collectively,
 (Mar. हिरडा, बेहडा and आवलकाठी).
 —बध्नन: the individual soul. —बलि,
 —बली, बलिः, —बली *f.* 1. the
 three folds or wrinkles of skin above
 the navel of a woman (regarded as
 a mark of beauty); क्षामोदरोपरिस-
 त्विवलीलतानां Bh. 1. 93, 81; cf. Ku.
 1. 39. —2. the anus. —बलकिं the
 anus. —बाहु: a kind of fighting
 with swords. —भं three signs of
 the zodiac, or ninety degrees. —भद्रं
 copulation, sexual union, cohabita-
 tion. —भाग: 1. the third part. —2.
 the third part of a sign of the
 zodiac. —भुजं a triangle. —भुवनं the
 three worlds; पुण्यं यायास्त्रिभुवनगुरो-
 धाम चंडीवरस्य Me. 33, Bh. 1. 99.
 °गुरु: Siva. °पति: Vishnu. —भूम: a
 palace with three floors. —मधु *n.*
 —मधुरं sugar, honey, and ghee.
 —मार्गा the Ganges; Ku. 1. 28.
 —मुकुट: the Trikūṭa mountain. —मुखः
 an epithet of Buddha. —मुनि *ind.*
 having the three sages पाणिनि, कात्याय-
 न and पतञ्जलि; त्रिमुनि व्याकरणम्. —मू-
 ति: 1. the united form of Brahmâ,
 Vishnu, and Mahesa, the Hindu
 triad; Ku. 2. 4. —2. Buddha, or
 Jina. —मूर्धन् *m.* a demon; U. 2. 15.
 —यष्टि: a necklace of three strings.
 —यामकं *sin.* —यामा 1. night (con-
 sisting of 3 watches or *praharas*,
 the first and last half *prahara* be-
 ing excluded); संक्षिप्येत क्षण इव कथं
 दीर्घयामा त्रियामा Me. 108, Ku. 7. 21,
 26; R. 9. 70, V. 3. 22. —2. tur-
 meric. —3. the Indigo plant. —4. the
 river Yamunâ. —युग: an epithet of
 Siva. —योजि: a law-suit (in which
 a person engages from anger, cove-
 tousness, or infatuation). —रसकं
 spirituous liquor. —रात्र *a.* lasting
 for three nights. (—त्रः) a festival
 lasting for three nights. (—त्रं) a
 period of three nights. —रेखः a
 conch-shell. —लिङ्ग *a.* having three
 genders, *i. e.* an adjective. —2.
 possessing the three Guṇas. (—गाः)
 the country called Telanga. (—गी)
 the three genders taken collectively.
 —लोकं the three worlds. (—कः) an
 inhabitant of the three worlds.
 °आत्मन् *m.* the Supreme Being.

°ईश: the sun. °नाय: 'lord of the
 three worlds' an epithet of
 Indra; R. 3. 45. —2. of Siva; Ku.
 77. —लोकी the three worlds taken
 collectively, the universe; सत्त्वो
 त्रिलोकीसरिति हरश्चिरञ्जिवनीविच्छेद
 Bh. 3. 95; Sânti. 4. 22. —लोका
 Siva. (—ना) 1. an unchaste woman.
 an epithet of Durgâ. —लोहकं the
 three metals:— gold, silver, and
 copper. —वर्ग: 1. the three objects
 of worldly existence, *i. e.* धर्म, अर्थ
 and काम; Ku. 5. 38. —2. the three
 states of loss, stability, and in-
 crease; क्षयः स्थानं च वृद्धिश्च विवि-
 नीतिवेदिनां Ak. —3. the three qualities
 of nature, *i. e.* सत्त्व, रजस्, and तमस्.
 —4. the three higher castes. —5. the
 three myrobalans. —6. propriety
 decorum. —वर्णकं the first three
 of the four castes of Hindus taken
 collectively. —वर्ष *a.* three years
 old. —वारं *ind.* three times, thrice.
 —विष्णुः Vishnu in his fifth
 dwarf incarnation. —विद्यः a Brâ-
 hmana versed in the three Vedas.
 —विध *a.* of three kinds, three-fold.
 —विष्टपं, —पिष्टपं 1. the world of Indra
 heaven; त्रिविष्टपस्येव पतिं जयतः
 6. 78. —2. the three worlds. —सर्ग
 a god. —वृह *a.* 1. threefold.
 consisting of three parts. (—*m.*)
 1. a sacrifice. —2. a girdle of
 strings. —3. an amulet of
 strings. (—*f.*) a plant possessing
 valuable purgative properties, and
 combining three things, *i. e.* earth,
 water, and fire. —वोणेः, —णी
 place near Prayâga where the
 Ganges joins the Yamunâ and re-
 ceives under ground the Sarasvatî.
 —वेदः a Brâhmana versed in the
 three Vedas. —शंकुः 1. N. of a
 celebrated king of the Solar
 king of Ayodhyâ and father of
 schandra. [He was a wise, pious,
 just king, but his chief fault was
 he loved his person to an inordinat-
 gree. Desiring to celebrate a sacrifice
 virtue of which he could goup to
 in his mortal body, he requested
 family-priest Vasishtha to officiate
 him; but being refused he next
 ed his hundred sons who also
 his absurd proposal. He, there-
 called them cowardly and impious,
 was, in return for these insults,
 and degraded by them to be a Chândra

collectively; R. 10. 53.

त्रैवर्गिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to the three objects of life; cf. त्रिवर्ग.

त्रैवर्णिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to the first three castes. —**कः** A member of the first three castes.

त्रैवर्षिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Three years old. —2 Lasting for three years &c.; also त्रैवर्षिक.

त्रैविक्रम *a.* (नी *f.*) Belonging to Trivikrama or Vishnu; R. 7. 35. —**मं** The three steps of Vishnu.

त्रैविद्यं 1 The three Vedas. —2 The study of the three Vedas. —3 An assembly of Brāhmanas familiar with the three Vedas. —4 The three sciences. —**यः** A Brāhmaṇa versed in the three Vedas; Bg. 9. 20.

त्रैविध्यं Three-foldness, three kinds or sorts, triplicity.

त्रैविष्टपः, त्रैविष्टपेयः A god.

त्रैशंकवः An epithet of Harischandra, son of Trisanku.

त्रोटकं [त्रुट्-शुल्] 1 A species of drama:—सप्ताष्टनवपञ्चाङ्गं दिव्यमानुषसंभयं । त्रोटकं नाम तत्प्राहुः प्रत्यङ्गं सविबूषकं ॥ S. D. 540; *e. g.* Kālidāsa's Vikramorvaśīyam (?). —2. An angry speech. —**कः** A kind of poisonous insect.

त्रोटिः See under त्रुट्.

त्रोत्रं 1 A goad. —2 A kind of disease.

त्वक्ष् 1 P. (त्वक्षति, त्वष्ट) 1 To pare, hew, peel. —2 To make thin. —3 To cover.

त्वक्षस् *n.* Strength, might, power.

त्वष्ट *p. p.* Made thin, pared, peeled &c.

त्वष्टिः *f.* Carpentry. —*m.* N. of a mixed tribe (?).

त्वाष्ट *a.* [त्वष्टा देवता अस्य अण्] Belonging to Tvashtri; U. 6. 3. —**ष्टी** 1 The asterism शिवा. —2 A small car. —**ष्ट** The creative power.

त्वङ्कारः Addressing disrespectfully with a 'thou', theeing and thoning.

त्वङ्ग 1 P. (त्वङ्गति) 1 To go, move. —2 To jump, gallop. —3 To tremble.

त्वच्छ 6 P. (त्वच्छति) To cover.

त्वच्छ 1 Skin (of men, serpents

&c.); U. 4. 20; Mv. 1. 18. —2 Hide (as of a cow, deer &c.); R. 3. 31. —3 Bark, rind; Ku. 1. 7; R. 2, 37, 17. 12. —4 Any cover or coating. —5 The sense of touch. —**Comp.** —**अङ्कुरः** horripilation. —**इन्द्रियं** the organ of touch. —**कङ्कुरः** a sore. —**गन्धः** the orange. —**हेहः** 1. a skin-wound, scratch, bruise. —2. circumcision. —**जं** 1. blood. —2. hair (on the body). —**त-रङ्गकः** a wrinkle. —**त्रं** an armour; **त्वक्त्रं चाचकचे वरं** Bk. 14. 94. —**शेषः** disease of the skin, leprosy. —**परिपु-टनं** peeling of the skin. —**पारुष्यं** roughness of the skin. —**पुष्पः** horripilation. (—**स्पी**, —**स्प**) a blotch, scab. —**भेहः** a scratch. —**मलं** hair of the body. —**रोगः** leprosy &c., any cutaneous disease. —**सारः** (त्वचि-सारः) a bamboo; **त्वक्सारं प्रपरि-पूर्णलक्ष्मीति** Si. 4. 61. —**सुगन्धः** an orange.

त्वचं 1 Skin. —2 Bark.

त्वचनं 1 Covering with a skin. —2 Skinning.

त्वचयति Den. P. 1 To cover with a hide. —2 To peel off the skin.

त्वचस् *n.* Skin.

त्वचा See त्वच्छ.

त्वक्ष्य *a.* Conducive to the healthiness of the skin.

त्वक्ष्य *a.* (ची *f.*) Relating to the skin, contagious.

त्वह A form of the second personal pronoun occurring as the first member of some compounds: *e. g.* त्वहधीन, त्वहसाहृदयं &c.

त्वदीय *a.* Thy, thine, your, yours; R. 3. 50.

त्वद्विध *a.* Like thee or you.

त्वर 1 A. (त्वरते, त्वरित-तूर्ण) To hurry, make haste, move with speed, do anything quickly; भवान्दृष्टये त्वरतां M. 2; नानुनेमुमबलाः स त्वरे R. 19. 38. —**Caus.** (त्वरयति) 1 To cause to hasten, expedite, urge forward, accelerate; त्वरयौर्वशी V. 2; Ku. 4. 36. —2 To call quickly away; Mā. 5. 25.

तूर्ण *p. p.* [त्वर्-भावेक] 1 Quick, speedy, rapid. —2 Fleet. —**श्च** Rapidity, quickness. —**श्च ind.** Quickly, speedily; तूर्णमानीयतां तूर्णं पूर्णं च नित्यं भानने Sa bhāsh.

तूर्णि *a.* Quick. —**निः** *f.* Speed. —*m.* 1 The mind. —2 A Sloka. Dirt, excrement.

त्वरणं Making haste, velocity.

त्वरः, त्वरिः *f.* [त्वर्-भक्] 1 Hast

hurry, speed; भौत्सुक्येन कृतस्वे

हभुवा व्यावर्तमाना हिया Ratn. 1. 2.

Urgency or pressing nature; Ku.

63. —**Comp.** —**आरोहः** a pigeon.

त्वरित *p. p.* Quick, swift, speedy.

Despatch, haste. —**ind.** Quickly

fast, speedily, hastily.

त्वष्टृ *m.* [त्वक्ष्-तृच्] 1 A carper

ter, builder, workman. —2 Vira

karman, the architect of the gods

[Tvashtri is the Vulcan of the Hindu my

thology. He had a son named Triak

and a daughter called संज्ञा, who w

given in marriage to the son. But a

was unable to bear the severe light

her husband, and therefore Tvash

mounted the sun upon his lathe, and ca

fully trimmed off a part of his bright

disc; cf. आरोप्य चक्रमभिमुष्णते जास्वहेर यत्ने

विधितो विभाति. R. 6. 32. The pa

trimmed off is said to have been used

him in forming the discus of Vima

the Triakula of Śiva, and some oth

weapons of the gods].

त्वाहश्, त्वाहश् (ती *f.*) *a.* Sim

ilar to thee or you, of thy kind

Me. 69.

त्विष् 1 U. (त्वेषति-ते) To shine

glitter, sparkle, blaze.

त्विष् *f.* 1 Light, lustre, splen

dour, brilliance; चयास्त्विषामिस्त्व

रितं पुरा Si. 1. 3, 9. 13; R. 4. 70;

Ratn. 1. 18. —2 Beauty. —3 Authori

weight. —4 Wish, desire. —5 Custom,

practice. —6 Violence, vehemence.

Speech. —**Comp.** —**ईशः**, the sun;

also त्विषांपतिः or त्विषामीशः

त्विषा Splendour, lustre, light.

त्विषिः 1 A ray of light. —2 Beau

ty, lustre.

स्वेष *a.* Bright, brilliant.

त्सर 1 P. (त्सरति) 1 To go out

proach gently or stealthily, crawl.

—2 To proceed crookedly or

fraudulently.

त्सरः 1 Any creeping animal.

The hilt or handle of a sword or

any other weapon; सुप्रमहवित्तं

धौतस्वरुणा खड्गेन Ve. 3; स्वर्ण

वज्रितांगः Ki. 17. 58; R. 12.

—**Comp.** —**नार्यः** sword-axe

त्वारुक *a.* Skilful in handling

sword

